

The Standard.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
J. W. B. Smith.
Office: Market Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS:—
12s. 6d. per annum, if paid in advance.
16s. if not paid until the end of the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Inserted according to written order, or continued
if no order is received.
First insertion of 12 lines, 1s. 4d.
Each repetition of 12 lines, 1d. 4d.
First insertion of all over 12 lines, 1d. 4d.
Each repetition of 12 lines, 1d. 4d.
Advertising by the year may be agreed on.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 52 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1855. [Vol. 22]

LAW RESPECTING NEWS-PAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

AUSTRIA.

The following interesting and condensed account of the empire, government, and resources of this Germanic state, which exercises so much influence on the affairs of Europe, is taken from the *London Daily News*.

Austria differs from every other state in Europe—perhaps in the world. This is a government without a nationality. The population numbers between thirty-seven and thirty-eight millions, of which the governing race (the Germans) do not exceed 7,000,000. The greater number of people are Slavonians, 17,000,000; next the Magyars, 5,000,000; and the Italians, 3,000,000; Malachians, 2,000,000; and the remainder consists of Jews, Greeks, Armenians, and Gypsies. These people have not one religion, one language, nor one interest. The bulk of them are 25,000,000—Slavonians, 17,000,000; Germans, 7,000,000; and the Greek Church also 1,000,000. The Jews are 2,000,000, and the Armenians 2,000,000 are Jews and Armenians. Though German is the language of the ruling classes, it is not generally understood by the multitude of the Slavonians, Magyars, and Italians, most of whom hate it as the tongue of a foreigner and oppressor, and despise it; heeding it to be less musical, softer, sonorous, and refined than their own. The literature of the ruling classes, is not the literature of the Slavonians, the Magyars, or Italians. Efforts have been made to incorporate it with their literatures; instruction has been limited to the knowledge of German; education is given in it, but the result has been only a little smattering of the more like a galvanised corpse than the state of the people. Not being one by literature, language, religion, or race, these several peoples are bound together, only by a system of government.

Another prominent feature of a financial system, and which has been, if it be not still, the great hidden source of the strength of the government, is the large mass of property which the imperial family owns in every one of the provinces except Italy. With minor royal domains and dukedoms, scattered all about the empire, the several families whose dominions were united to the crown, and comparatively little of it has been at any time alienated. Though in some finance accounts the income of the state domains is put down at £300,000 a year, this sum represents only a very small part of the amount which the government actually disposes of. Some of the domains are in the hands of the crown; but in the early part of the century the domains yielded more than a fourth part of the revenue of the empire. Notwithstanding the immense increase of taxation, and the abolition of some tolls and other dues paid by the tenants of the crown estates, these domains still supply a considerable part of the revenue. As in the case of the cost of collecting our customs, a great portion of the revenue of the domains never makes its appearance in the exchequer. It goes to defray the government expenses and the expense of management in the provinces in which the domains are situated; it pays the salaries of the servants and dependants; and thus the property which the government possesses in each province, supplies it with a large portion of the power which it exercises from a common centre to keep the whole obedient to its will. Independent of the domains, the revenue of Austria, gathered from the taxes, now amounts to about £22,000,000—a small sum to be paid by 37,000,000 people compared to the £60,000,000 levied in France, or the nearly equal sum levied on 28,000,000 of people in the United Kingdom. The actual revenue in Austria, is however, a great increase on its former revenue. The average of three years prior to 1848, was £16,000,000 and the average of the last three years nearly £21,000,000.

One consequence of the revolution of 1848 has been immense increase of government expenditure. The increase of revenue from increased taxation, large though it be, has not equalled the increase of expenditure. Since 1848, including the expense of that year, the expenditure has exceeded the revenue by nearly £20,000,000 or at the rate of nearly 45,000,000 francs a year. Nor is there much prospect of its increasing in wealth and power. All the kind of all the means of communication, nearly all the sources of enterprise, are in the hands of the government and the nobility. Manufactures are all patronised and controlled by the state. The first step towards improvement is to increase the demand for its productions. Hence the growth of a manufacturing and town population, not only enriched by its own labours, but enriched by its monopoly of the agricultural activity.

Now the population of the whole empire of Austria scarcely amounts to 3,000,000, and of these a further 2,000,000 are in Italy. Besides Vienna, the only towns of

more than 100,000 inhabitants are Prague, Buda, and Pesth, and Milan, and one of which is flourishing. The commerce of Austria is for so large an empire, and such a numerous population, insignificant. The value of its imports is about £14,000,000 and of its exports, £12,000,000, making together £26,000,000, or less than one third of the value of our exports. It has seaports, and its shipping amounts to about 600 vessels, of a tonnage less than 200,000. In a very extensive territory, embracing different distances, yielding almost every vegetable product of Europe, abounding in excellent timber, rich in minerals, containing some coal, Austria has all the natural elements of great prosperity. Nor are her people—the lively, intelligent Italians; the steady, thinking, intellectual Germans; the people Slavonians, the noble Magyars—deficient in the qualities which make a nation great. They have natural abilities equal to any portion of the human family, and their home is fixed in the largest portion of Europe. But a government having no sympathies with any part of the people, constructed on the principle of governing the whole by using the power it has in each province to constrain every other—having no confidence in any, mistrustful and jealous—suppressing or regulating every natural growth lest it should split the cumbersome fabric to pieces—limiting the press, limiting education, and limiting religion and knowledge by the narrow view of what may serve its own interest—suffices to stifle skill and stop the natural progress to wealth. It keeps all central Europe in a comparative condition of ignorance, of want, and of poverty.

With natural resources almost infinitely small compared to Austria, our 28,000,000 of people place in the hands of their government a power, as measured by its revenue, threefold greater than that of Austria, and capable of a large increase, while the power of Austria is almost stretched to the utmost. Of the army of Austria numerous as it is—amounting to not less in all than 400,000 men—we shall only say that it is nearly all required for internal purposes, and to guard the frontier. The complex nature of the state makes it rather powerful at home than formidable to other states. It could easily put down the insurrection at Vienna, for that was a movement of only a portion of the metropolis, while all the nobility of all the provinces, except Hungary, from whose doings the soldiers are taken, were all in favour of the government. Their interests were bound up with it; they control the population in every district; and united, they give it great power in comparison with the capital, or with any single part of the Austrian dominions.

The Prohibitory Law.

As the first of January approaches, the necessity for making the public mind familiar with the principle of the Prohibitory Liquor Law becomes more urgent; we therefore give a synopsis of the Act, embracing its principal features. We do this that persons may understand the real state of the case, and govern themselves accordingly. Our own opinion has always been adverse to any such enactment; although if the law works well, and as law aiding subjects we have all got to observe it, we shall be pleased to alter our views.—*Morn. News.*

The penalty for the first offence, viz: the manufacture, importation, or sale, of any liquor, is £10; and for violating the law in the second and subsequent instances, the penalty on each conviction is £20, or imprisonment for a term of not less than three, nor more than twelve months.

In order to make provisions for the sale of the article for medicinal or other purposes, an Agent is to be appointed in each Parish, by the County Sessions, or in incorporated Towns and Cities, by the respective Councils. This officer is directly responsible to the Board appointing him for the sale of the liquor, and the funds arising therefrom, he is also required to execute a Bond with securities for the faithful performance of his duty.

Any vessel or other conveyance illegally importing or transporting liquors, is forfeited and seized; and dealt with in the same manner as under any law relating to the collection or protection of the revenue.

The penalties arising from this source, to be distributed among the several districts, such penalties having been imposed upon the owner or master of the vessel, or any person concerned in the getting or landing of the liquors.

Liquors imported by a Licensed Agent, and not duly reported as to be forfeited.

Any person knowingly giving information, or that is given, to any person, with intent to procure the seizure of the liquor and the apprehension of any offender, if the charge be substantiated, the liquor is destroyed and the offender is liable to the same penalties as under this Act, if the vessel in which such liquors were imported, do not exceed, fifteen tons in burthen, and is forfeited and publicly sold.

A penalty of £10 is imposed upon an Agent who sells liquor to a minor, apprentice, or intemperate person. A like penalty is imposed upon an Agent, Clerk, or other person, who neglects to have the packages containing liquors consistently marked with the name and occupation. The penalty of £10 is also imposed upon any revenue or peace Officer refusing to search or execute any Warrant issued by a Justice, in addition to the discharge of his office.

When three or more persons on oath testify that liquors have been unlawfully kept or sold in any house, the arrested person, owner or keeper is obliged to pay a fine of £10 or to be imprisoned for three months, after the house has been searched, and in case of false testimony being knowingly given, the witnesses to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years.

Any peace Officer is obliged to apprehend and detain in custody any person found in a state of intoxication until he is capable of giving evidence, then to be taken before a Justice, and upon oath give information of the source whence he obtained the liquor, within 24 hours of the period of his intoxication; in case of refusing to give information, he is fined £2, or imprisoned for 10 days.

Any person engaged in, or convicted of, unlawful importation, manufacture, or sale of liquors as disqualified from sitting upon any case arising under the Act, cases of trial under which are to take precedence of other business, except criminal cases.

Nothing in the Act prevents any artist or manufacturer from keeping such a quantity as his business may require, and no vessel or officer thereof is liable to seizure or penalty for having such a quantity as shall be required for ships.

Any license previously granted for the sale of liquors is of no effect after the 1st of January.

AN UNPROFITABLE HABIT.—Some persons are in the habit of dwelling upon, and greatly magnifying every little injury they receive at the hands of others. They thus render themselves very disagreeable to those among whose cars they are continually pouring their complaints; and at the same time greatly injure themselves in the estimation of such, while they are contributing very much to their own personal misery. How much better it would be, were such persons to bury their little troubles, or at least to keep them entirely out of sight! It is to be presumed that they do not sufficiently reflect upon the true nature of their conduct, else they would certainly be more careful to avoid it than they are. Jamieson forcibly expresses the great folly of such conduct by the following illustration:

"A man strikes me with a sword and inflicts a wound. Suppose, instead of binding up the wound, I am showing it to everybody, and after it has been bound up, I am taking off the bandage continually and examining the depth of the wound, and make it fester till my limb becomes greatly swollen, and my general health is materially affected, is there a person in the world who would not call me a fool? Now such a fool is he who, by dwelling upon little injuries, or insults, or provocations, causes them to increase and inflame his mind. How much better were it to put a bandage over the wound, and never look at it again!"—[German Reformed Messenger.]

SELF-TRAINING.—A man's own good breeding is the best and surest protection against other people's ill manners. As a gladiator trains a boy, so we must the mind of self-sacrifice, "to endure all things," to meet and overcome difficulty and danger. We must take the rough and the thorny paths, as well as the smooth and pleasant; and a portion, at least, of our daily duty must be hard and disagreeable; for the mind, cannot be kept strong and healthy in perpetual sunshine only, and the most dangerous of all states is that of constantly recording pleasure, ease and prosperity. Most persons with sad difficulties and hardships enough without seeking them; let them not repine, but take them as a part of that educational discipline, necessary to fit the mind to arrive at its highest good.

SPAIN.—The Cortes had voted a vote of confidence in O'Donnell. One hundred and thirty-five voted in favour, and 100 against.

THE SECOND CHAMBER HAS VOTED THE RESOLUTIONS BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

Arrangements for reciprocal circulation of paper money have been made between Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria.

The renewed conference of the German Courts will be held in Berlin, (not Vienna) on Jan. 10th.

DENMARK.—The political difference between the King and the Prince Royal is made up.

European Intelligence.

One Week later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Dec. 18.

The Steamship Asia, which left Liverpool on the 11th, arrived this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Steamship Hermann, sailed from Southampton on Wednesday the 6th, with 100 passengers and a full cargo.

The American ship Constitution, which arrived at Liverpool on the 4th instant, was discovered to be on fire on the following morning, while at anchor in the river. Assistance was immediately rendered, but the vessel burned all day, and was scuttled in 20 feet of water. She was burned to the water's edge. Part of the contents in the lower hold may be saved in a damaged state; otherwise the ship and cargo will be a total loss. The cause of the fire is unknown; but it is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion. The passengers and baggage had landed, but the ship was not docked.

IMPORTANT PEACE RUMORS.

The news by this arrival consists mainly of peace rumors; but as the public have no means of estimating their truth, they are probably of little value.

It is a very noticeable circumstance that the assertions of the British press on the subject of the negotiations, are quite at variance with those influential continental papers.

The London Times, and Disraeli's organ, among the London press are prominent in asserting that peace is near, and that Austria is about to address an ultimatum, summoning Russia, under threat of breaking off negotiations, to accept these conditions of peace, which the Western Powers can admit at present, but which they will not assent to after another successful campaign.

Berlin correspondence, under date of 4th, which appears in the Morning Chronicle, says it is impossible to separate what is true from what is false in the peace rumors; that while it is no doubt true that all the Cabinets are anxious for peace, it is equally true that it cannot be said that negotiations are going forward. At the same time, preparatory steps are being made. Austria maintains the validity of the treaty of December 23, and hence all attempts of other German States to exercise a pressure on Western Powers, with the view to pacification, have been completely paralyzed. Austria, moreover, is now ready to accept the interpretation given to the Third and Fourth Points of the Vienna Conference.

Prussia has urgently demanded at St. Petersburg that Russia should name conditions to which she is ready to submit. Russia's reply to this demand of Prussia is affirmed to be conciliatory; but the undecided Cabinet of St. Petersburg shrinks from the difficulty of making proposals that they may have the mortification to see rejected.

The cabinets of Munich and Dresden, prompted to a more influential position by the policy of France, have also essayed to influence Russia. The measures they took to that end were highly approved at Paris; but it remains to be seen if they will be successful. Our best politicians are equally divided. Some think peace near; others think it distant.

The most reliable accounts indicate that the state of affairs stand thus: There has been no communication whatever from Russia. There has been a communication made by the Austrian Government through the French Minister at Vienna, to the French Government, embodying terms which Austria is prepared to propose to Russia as an ultimatum. This communication was submitted by France to England, and is now under consideration by the two governments. The terms are a great advance on anything yet offered, and might be accepted at once; but they are the terms of Austria, not of Russia. Austria does not guarantee to join Allies if the ultimatum be rejected; but only to break off relations with Russia. At this point the matter rests.

With respect to Canrobert's mission, the Paris correspondent of the London Times of the 4th says:—

Canrobert has returned. He left Stockholm on the 19th, and the day after his departure, an act, conventional, for protocol, was signed between the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs and the English and French Ministers Plenipotentiary, and that the articles of that Convention are most satisfactory to the Allies and advantageous to Sweden.

The Paris Monitor will say something about this in a few days. Is it waiting for the adhesion of Denmark?

Per contra, the London Post says definitely that no convention has "at present" been entered into by Sweden.

Some persons undertake to say plans will be arranged between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sardinia, with respect to

Italy, which will render it impossible for Austria to confer. Others say that the completion of the capture of the city will really be a peace, which is now regarded as a mere chimera.

Private letters from St. Petersburg indicate an "advance" for peace. The position of the overland trade keeps the general business at a more favorable point than was anticipated. Government paper is not much deteriorated, and money is abundant at Moscow and St. Petersburg.

The St. Petersburg Northern Bee has an editorial headed "The War is only beginning," and declares that Russia has ample resources to continue the war for years. The London Times replies to the Bee's article, and asserts that this boasting only betrays weakness.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

The London Times correspondent, writing from the Camp before Sebastopol, Nov. 24th, says there is really nothing to write about, as nothing has occurred. Very little fire is exchanged between the North and South sides.

The Russian works on the North side are rapidly attaining gigantic dimensions. The engineering operations to destroy Sebastopol docks are about completed.

Stringent regulations are issued to keep spies and loafers out of the Allied camp. Horse races are advertised in the British, and theatres in the French camps.

The weather had been fine. Deserters confirm the report that the bulk of the Russian army remains in its former position, namely, the 11th, 12th, and 13th divisions on the Severtzaya, or North Flank; the 16th and 17th on Mackenzie Ridge; and the rest on the Plateau of Kozules, keeping the Belbec and Katcha.

The French army has been reinforced by a division, twelve thousand strong, under General Chasseloup.

The English and Sardinian are also reinforced, and, it is supposed, the Russian also.

The French and English camps have been connected by a bridge of boats.

Admiral Lyons continues to cruise near Kerch, as the Russians are threatening an attack, having fortified Arabat with 30,000 men, and Genitch with 15,000 men.

On the 23rd Nov. Guricheff announced nothing new. A French colonel and captain making a reconnaissance, were captured by the Cossacks.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 26th, mentions that the Russian cavalry near Kerch had retired into the interior.

Three hundred sail of ships, laden with grain, were wind-bound in Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube.

The Imperial Commercial Bank of Odessa had suspended specie payments—the premium on silver being from 12 to 15 per cent.

The timber rafts recently captured by the Allies are lost, having been floated away and broken up in a freshet.

THE BALTIC.—A telegraph dispatch from Niebuhr, Dec. 6th, states that the united squadrons under Admiral Dundas, were then passing that place on their way homeward.

The British Admiralty have published Lieut. Genesie's account of the Hango affair, but it contains nothing new.

General Canrobert is said to have hinted that at the next Baltic campaign two Allied armies will be landed, one in Finland and the other in Courland; and he will have command in chief at Kiel. He had a long interview with Admiral Dundas and General Canrobert, and some authentic Russian Council of War to initiation of these facts having reached St. Petersburg.

The Council referred to will comprise all the Generals and Admirals. Generals Rudiger, De Berg, Sievers, Parnemann, and others' object being to settle the last means for defending the coast from the Gulf of Bothnia to the southern extremity of Volhynia—to a hundred and eighty thousand men being available for this purpose, exclusive of interior garrisons.

The mission of the Russian Admiral, Gheorghi, to Stockholm, which was supposed to be with a view to counteract Canrobert's, is stated to have reference only to unimportant matters of "business," and the trading of Swedish ships to the ports of England.

FROM THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Intelligence continues respecting the chance of a Heptar. England supports John Gladstone as candidate; France and Turkey support Mr. Callimouchi; while Austria sides with Prince Strinsky.

Austria is said to desire that, in future, the Hospodars shall be named for the Porte, subject to the veto of the Great Powers.

European Intelligence.

ASIA.

There is a rumor, on authority of the London Daily News correspondent, that the Russians have taken Kara. This may have arisen from a similar rumor of the capture of Kerch. The report says the Russians made an unsuccessful assault on Nov. 5th, but afterwards took the place. This wants confirmation.

Correspondence of Nov. 12th mentions that Onas Pasha had divided his force into three corps—he himself with the main body occupied Suchim Kale and had detached twelve battalions of infantry, with two regiments of cavalry under Ferhad Pasha and Osman Pasha, to Redoubt Kale, while the corps of Mustapha Pasha, with the Tonia contingent, was at Batoum.

Up to the 12th Osman Pasha had not moved from this basis of operations. General Mouravioff had established a winter camp before Kara, and sent off the Georgian militia to the army of Gen. Babu-toff.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament is prorogued till Jan. 31st, then to meet for business.

The King of Sardinia during the week has been the guest of the Queen. On Sunday he worshipped in the Sardinian chapel—Cardinal Wiseman preaching. On Monday he attended reviews. Tuesday, visited London city, which was illuminated. On Wednesday was made Knight of the Garter, and inspected the camps at Aldershot; and on Thursday left London for France.

Public meetings have been held at London to consider the monetary crisis and the influence of the Bank Charter act. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of existing currency laws. The meeting, however, was only preliminary.

The Duke of Newcastle has returned to England.

PRUSSIA.

Distress exists in Prussia from scarcity of corn and the disturbance of the usual course of traffic. In consequence of an epidemic among the cattle, importation into Prussia from the Russian frontier is prohibited.

AUSTRIA.

Sir Hamilton-Seymour has arrived at Vienna. Private despatch says the Austrian army will be further reduced by 80,000 men.

ITALY.

It is announced for the second time, that France and England's mediation has adjusted the difficulty between Sardinia and Turkey.

ENERGETIC WAR PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA.—A corps of 10,000 men occupies Kaffa, 10,000 more have just arrived at Couls; and there are still about 20,000 Russians on the Circassian coast. The Berlin correspondent of "The Times" asserts that the Emperor Alexander is understood to have brought with him, from the South, anything but a lukewarm determination to prosecute the war. The time required by the Allies to re-passion of Sebastopol has enabled the Russians to fortify a number of positions, and it is believed that Prince Gortschakoff can hold them under all emergencies. All correspondence from Russia that is spoken of at Berlin, as coming from well-informed sources, express astonishment at the rumors of pacific overtures current in the press. Everything points to energetic preparations for a renewal of the war in the spring. They talk of the Crimea being supplied by that time with a force of 300,000 men, and of Krich being wrested from the Allies as soon as the Sea of Azoff is frozen over. Great efforts are making to increase the flotilla of row boats at Cronstadt and Sveaborg.

THE STRIKE OF FACTORY WORKERS AT MANCHESTER.—The factory operatives on strike at Manchester are willing, it appears, to submit the differences between themselves and their employers to arbitration. The fifth meeting of the turn out "minders" and "pieces" was held on Wednesday evening, at which the following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That the minders and pieces of Manchester are prepared to appoint three persons on their part, the masters to be allowed to appoint three others, each to appoint an umpire; and that those persons are to meet and take the average rate of wages received by the men, for the same quality of work and the same raw material, in the towns of Oldham and Ashton, and we abide by it."

THE STRIKE OF FACTORY WORKERS AT MANCHESTER.—The factory operatives on strike at Manchester are willing, it appears, to submit the differences between themselves and their employers to arbitration. The fifth meeting of the turn out "minders" and "pieces" was held on Wednesday evening, at which the following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That the minders and pieces of Manchester are prepared to appoint three persons on their part, the masters to be allowed to appoint three others, each to appoint an umpire; and that those persons are to meet and take the average rate of wages received by the men, for the same quality of work and the same raw material, in the towns of Oldham and Ashton, and we abide by it."

THE STRIKE OF FACTORY WORKERS AT MANCHESTER.—The factory operatives on strike at Manchester are willing, it appears, to submit the differences between themselves and their employers to arbitration. The fifth meeting of the turn out "minders" and "pieces" was held on Wednesday evening, at which the following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That the minders and pieces of Manchester are prepared to appoint three persons on their part, the masters to be allowed to appoint three others, each to appoint an umpire; and that those persons are to meet and take the average rate of wages received by the men, for the same quality of work and the same raw material, in the towns of Oldham and Ashton, and we abide by it."

THE STRIKE OF FACTORY WORKERS AT MANCHESTER.—The factory operatives on strike at Manchester are willing, it appears, to submit the differences between themselves and their employers to arbitration. The fifth meeting of the turn out "minders" and "pieces" was held on Wednesday evening, at which the following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That the minders and pieces of Manchester are prepared to appoint three persons on their part, the masters to be allowed to appoint three others, each to appoint an umpire; and that those persons are to meet and take the average rate of wages received by the men, for the same quality of work and the same raw material, in the towns of Oldham and Ashton, and we abide by it."

THE STRIKE OF FACTORY WORKERS AT MANCHESTER.—The factory operatives on strike at Manchester are willing, it appears, to submit the differences between themselves and their employers to arbitration. The fifth meeting of the turn out "minders" and "pieces" was held on Wednesday evening, at which the following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That the minders and pieces of Manchester are prepared to appoint three persons on their part, the masters to be allowed to appoint three others, each to appoint an umpire; and that those persons are to meet and take the average rate of wages received by the men, for the same quality of work and the same raw material, in the towns of Oldham and Ashton, and we abide by it."

THE STRIKE OF FACTORY WORKERS AT MANCHESTER.—The factory operatives on strike at Manchester are willing, it appears, to submit the differences between themselves and their employers to arbitration. The fifth meeting of the turn out "minders" and "pieces" was held on Wednesday evening, at which the following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That the minders and pieces of Manchester are prepared to appoint three persons on their part, the masters to be allowed to appoint three others, each to appoint an umpire; and that those persons are to meet and take the average rate of wages received by the men, for the same quality of work and the same raw material, in the towns of Oldham and Ashton, and we abide by it."

THE STRIKE OF FACTORY WORKERS AT MANCHESTER.—The factory operatives on strike at Manchester are willing, it appears, to submit the differences between themselves and their employers to arbitration. The fifth meeting of the turn out "minders" and "pieces" was held on Wednesday evening, at which the following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That the minders and pieces of Manchester are prepared to appoint three persons on their part, the masters to be allowed to appoint three others, each to appoint an umpire; and that those persons are to meet and take the average rate of wages received by the men, for the same quality of work and the same raw material, in the towns of Oldham and Ashton, and we abide by it."

THE STRIKE OF FACTORY WORKERS AT MANCHESTER.—The factory operatives on strike at Manchester are willing, it appears, to submit the differences between themselves and their employers to arbitration. The fifth meeting of the turn out "minders" and "pieces" was held on Wednesday evening, at which the following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That the minders and pieces of Manchester are prepared to appoint three persons on their part, the masters to be allowed to appoint three others, each to appoint an umpire; and that those persons are to meet and take the average rate of wages received by the men, for the same quality of work and the same raw material, in the towns of Oldham and Ashton, and we abide by it."

THE STRIKE OF FACTORY WORKERS AT MANCHESTER.—The factory operatives on strike at Manchester are willing, it appears, to submit the differences between themselves and their employers to arbitration. The fifth meeting of the turn out "minders" and "pieces" was held on Wednesday evening, at which the following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That the minders and pieces of Manchester are prepared to appoint three persons on their part, the masters to be allowed to appoint three others, each to appoint an umpire; and that those persons are to meet and take the average rate of wages received by the men, for the same quality of work and the same raw material, in the towns of Oldham and Ashton, and we abide by it."

THE STRIKE OF FACTORY WORKERS AT MANCHESTER.—The factory operatives on strike at Manchester are willing, it appears, to submit the differences between themselves and their employers to arbitration. The fifth meeting of the turn out "minders" and "pieces" was held on Wednesday evening, at which the following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That the minders and pieces of Manchester are prepared to appoint three persons on their part, the masters to be allowed to appoint three others, each to appoint an umpire; and that those persons are to meet and take the average rate of wages received by the men, for the same quality of work and the same raw material, in the towns of Oldham and Ashton, and we abide by it."

THE STRIKE OF FACTORY WORKERS AT MANCHESTER.—The factory operatives on strike at Manchester are willing, it appears, to submit the differences between themselves and their employers to arbitration. The fifth meeting of the turn out "minders" and "pieces" was held on Wednesday evening, at which the following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That the minders and pieces of Manchester are prepared to appoint three persons on their part, the masters to be allowed to appoint three others, each to appoint an umpire; and that those persons are to meet and take the average rate of wages received by the men, for the same quality of work and the same raw material, in the towns of Oldham and Ashton, and we abide by it."

THE STRIKE OF FACTORY WORKERS AT MANCHESTER.—The factory operatives on strike at Manchester are willing, it appears, to submit the differences between themselves and their employers to arbitration. The fifth meeting of the turn out "minders" and "pieces" was held on Wednesday evening, at which the following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That the minders and pieces of Manchester are prepared to appoint three persons on their part, the masters to be allowed to appoint three others, each to appoint an umpire; and that those persons are to meet and take the average rate of wages received by the men, for the same quality of work and the same raw material, in the towns of Oldham and Ashton, and we abide by it."

THE STRIKE OF FACTORY WORKERS AT MANCHESTER.—The factory operatives on strike at Manchester are willing, it appears, to submit the differences between themselves and their employers to arbitration. The fifth meeting of the turn out "minders" and "pieces" was held on Wednesday evening, at which the following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That the minders and pieces of Manchester are prepared to appoint three persons on their part, the masters to be allowed to appoint three others, each to appoint an umpire; and that those persons are to meet and take the average rate of wages received by the men, for the same quality of work and the same raw material, in the towns of Oldham and Ashton, and we abide by it."

THE STRIKE OF FACTORY WORKERS AT MANCHESTER.—The factory operatives on strike at Manchester are willing, it appears, to submit the differences between themselves and their employers to arbitration. The fifth meeting of the turn out "minders" and "pieces" was held on Wednesday evening, at which the following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That the minders and pieces of Manchester are prepared to appoint three persons on their part, the masters to be allowed to appoint three others, each to appoint an umpire; and that those persons are to meet and take the average rate of wages received by the men, for the same quality of work and the same raw material, in the towns of Oldham and Ashton, and we abide by it."

THE STRIKE OF FACTORY WORKERS AT MANCHESTER.—The factory operatives on strike at Manchester are willing, it appears, to submit the differences between themselves and their employers to arbitration. The fifth meeting of the turn out "minders" and "pieces" was held on Wednesday evening, at which the following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That the minders and pieces of Manchester are prepared to appoint three persons on their part, the masters to be allowed to appoint three others, each to appoint an umpire; and that those persons are to meet and take the average rate of wages received by the men, for the same quality of work and the same raw material, in the towns of Oldham and Ashton, and we abide by it."

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—Three young men who were lumbering on the border of the Nashwaakiss stream, a few miles from this city, came to their end within the last few days in a most awful manner. They had been for two or three days without any communication with their friends, when a horse in their employment breaking loose, and coming out of the woods, excited suspicion. An immediate investigation followed, when their remains were found in the camp, the roof of which had taken fire and fallen upon them as they lay asleep. The inference is, that they were suffocated before the fire reached; but some rumors have been afloat respecting a track, which, it is said, has been traced in the light snow to the camp, and thence again in its own single foot-prints to another part of the settlement.

The names of the parties, were Eric Frederic Williams, Albert Grant, and—Hawkins. They were all respectable young men, and one of them leaves a wife and child to lament this most painful bereavement.—[Reporter.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the morning of Wednesday the 5th inst., an accident of a very serious nature occurred at the Albert Mines, by which a young man named McCracken, unfortunately lost his life. It appears that in pumping the water from the pit it became necessary to keep the engine working at night as well as in the day, and on the morning in question, between one and two o'clock, while busily engaged as already stated, something having happened below which rendered it necessary for Mr. McCracken, and a man named Buckley, to descend to the bottom which they did, and were in the act of adjusting some part of the work which was out of place, when by some misunderstanding the engine was started, and shocking to relate, Mr. McCracken, from the position he was in, was actually torn to pieces in a moment. Buckley was much injured about his head, but is now recovering.—[Westmorland Times.

SUPREME COURT.—Queen vs. John Pearl, M. D.—Indicted for Bigamy. The first marriage was clearly proved, as also the second marriage with a young girl of 17 years of age. Both wives are living—he has two children by the first wife. What a melancholy position for an intelligent man to occupy! The Judge thought it a very clear case, and told the Jury that if they did not find the prisoner guilty their wives could certainly find them guilty when they went home. The Judge forgot that the foreman and not a few others of the Jury were bachelors! Verdict of Guilty.

We think it right to state that the rev. gentleman who solemnized Dr. Pearl's last marriage, made all necessary enquiries of the parties themselves and those present, and therefore no blame can be attached to him. In both instances Pearl was married by license.

Prisoner's Counsel intends making a motion in arrest of Judgment before sentence is passed. The penalty in such case is two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.—[Halifax Journal.

APPOINTMENT.—We understand that Samuel Laphore, Esquire, one of Lloyd's Surveyors at this port, has been appointed by the Committee of Lloyd's in London, to be Surveyor for that association for the North Shore of this Province, and his office will be opened at Chatham, Miramichi, at the commencement of the ensuing year. We presume the prospect of an increasing ship-building business in that locality, as well as a more general desire on the part of shipbuilders to obtain the benefit of special surveys on their ships, has induced the committee to take this step, and in making the selection for this office, we think they have acted with much judgment, as we believe Mr. Laphore thoroughly understands his business, and by his agreeable and gentlemanly manners will tend to make the position popular in that locality. Mr. L. has been stationed at this port for the last year, during which period he has gained the good opinion and esteem of many of our citizens, shipowners and merchants.—[Courier.

A very heavy gale was experienced at Pictou and along the Gulf of St. Lawrence on Friday week. The tide rose higher at Pictou than was ever before known. All the wharves were flooded, and much damage was done to goods placed in the cellars along Water street. The steamer George McKenzie, from Pictou to New Glasgow, while attempting to reach her wharf at the latter place, was carried by the tide against the bridge with such force as to smash the paddle boxes and break down the smoke pipe, which fell on deck, seriously injuring the captain, and another person less severely.

At Prince Edward Island the gale was very severe, and several vessels are reported to have been lost, besides damage to wharves and other property. It is feared that a long list of casualties will have to be made out.

THE OREGON INDIANS.—A private letter from an officer of the United States' army writes:—

An Indian war has at length broken out in Oregon, which has been kept smothered for several years. The long series of wrongs they have incurred from our emigrants and traders has, at length, brought about a combination to avenge their common injuries. Many of the warriors are well armed with the Hudson Bay small bore rifle, and they are excellent marksmen. The Indians in Southern California tried the same game in 1850, but we were too quick for them and the tribes not committed held back, as well as the Californians, who undoubtedly gave them encouragement; but when they saw

there would be a failure, denied all knowledge of their intentions. These struggles will only hasten the extermination of the Indians. The government has more disposable troops than heretofore, and the miners and emigrant population are well armed, and accustomed to privation and hardships, and are actuated by an undying hatred against the Indians.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1855.

We take this opportunity of wishing to our Readers, a right "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

The Queen has given her assent to the Prohibitory Liquor Bill. That it was done reluctantly, is evident by the lengthy consideration the measure has met with from the Home authorities, and we doubt not, that the chief, if not the only motive, which has operated to obtain the Royal sanction to so unjust, obnoxious, and impolitic a law, is the determination on the part of the Imperial Government to adhere strictly to the principle, about which so much clamour has been made, of non-interference with Colonial legislation. Whether our conjectures are correct or incorrect, is however, now a matter of little moment. The law is a "fait accompli," and nothing can now prevent its coming into operation on the 1st of the ensuing month.

While it remains on the Statute Book, we are bound as good subjects to obey it, but this is no reason that we should not use all constitutional means within our power to cause it to be repealed; and to this object we shall now devote ourselves, firmly persuaded as we are, that such an enactment is, not only unpopular and uncalled for, but injurious, and in direct violation of all those principles, which constitute British freedom throughout the world.

To go through the oft-repeated arguments, or to multiply fresh ones to prove the injustice and absurdity of attempting by force of law to extinguish a perfectly legitimate branch of commerce, to forbid the use and enjoyment of any of the bounties with which Providence has enriched the earth, or to interfere with the domestic habits of private families, would be only a work of supererogation; nor shall we occupy our columns at this moment, either by enlarging on that portion of the topic on which every man's mind has been long made up, or by noticing the insinuations of that small minority of the people who may be honest, though misled, and are mostly political place hunters; or by replying to that portion of the press which advocate their doctrines: we desire rather, to call attention to the position of the Government with regard to this law.

Both by their organs of the Press and by themselves individually, it has frequently been declared that it was not a ministerial or Government measure—that as an Executive they do not hold themselves answerable for it;—that they were divided in opinion on it, and that they each voted independently of one another on the question. Such being the case then, we maintain that it will now become their duty narrowly and anxiously to watch its effect both morally and physically upon the well being of the Province during the two months which it will be in force before the re-assembling of the Legislature;—and if, as we confidentially predict will be the case, it be found to work mischievously and ill, that then it will be imperative on them, in discharge of their powers with which they are invested for the good government of the country, to make it a ministerial question, and to bring in a bill for its repeal.

Two months will be sufficient to test the efficacy of the measure on the morality of the country—they will also suffice to enable a sufficiently accurate opinion to be formed of its effect on the Revenue and trade of the Province—and they will moreover afford abundant opportunities to test the sincerity of the men who voted for the bill. Let it be remembered, that if one of those who supported it, continue after the 1st of January to act as many have done since the delivery of their votes, habitually to use, (we do not say abuse) distilled or fermented drinks, he proves his own inconsistency and dishonesty, and sets the worst of examples, where we ought to expect the best. Nothing will do now, but a total and entire abstinence from all intoxicating liquor and we have a right to expect that those that made the law, should be the first to obey and follow it.

ENGLAND'S BATTLES.—(London Publishing Company.) We have received 29 and 30 of this excellent work from the agent, Mr. R. Hunter, St. John. The work is highly creditable to the British publishers and is deserving of an extensive sale.

THE WESTMORLAND TIMES has been much enlarged and improved in appearance. Our friend and contemporary has, to use a Provincialism, located himself in a thriving section of the Province, and we trust that the reward he will receive in the shape of patronage will be commensurate with his ability as Editor. The Times contains a large amount of reading matter, original and selected, and is a credit to the young city of Moncton.

We have the melancholy duty, this day, to announce the death of DEAGD BLAIR, Esq., M. D., after a brief illness, on Sunday morning last, 23d inst., at his residence St. Stephens, in the 40th year of his age. Dr. Blair was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, came to this country sixteen years ago, and settled at St. Stephens, where he enjoyed an extensive practice and was universally beloved and respected. In him the community have lost an esteemed member of society—the poor, a friend indeed—who was kind, attentive, and obliging, ever ready to respond to the call of the afflicted. His death is deeply lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends; and we sincerely condole with his amiable partner and her two children, in their severe bereavement. The lateness of the hour at which the unexpected and melancholy tidings were received, prevented the Masonic Fraternity in St. Andrews, from paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of one, who held an exalted position among them—and who possessed their confidence and esteem.

ARREST.—A few weeks since a man named Brownley, a native of Scotland, arrived here from Canada, with his family. His appearance was respectable. He represented himself as a carpenter by trade, and that he had been employed as Superintendent on one of the Railways in Canada. Two or three of our citizens knew him when he was a boy in Scotland, and by them he was introduced to others and kindly treated. Thus matters went on until Monday last, when a telegraphic dispatch was received from Sherbrooke, giving a description of the man, and stating that he had been concerned in burglaries there,—that he had certain stolen articles (described) in his possession, and that he had written to an accomplice in Canada, submitting a plan for the robbery of the Central Bank in this city, &c. He was arrested on Monday evening, and his house searched. It is said that one or two articles found in his possession answers the description given by telegraph. There was nothing else to excite suspicion, except a bunch of skeleton keys. He was brought up before the Mayor yesterday for examination, and remanded until further particulars can be had from Canada.—[Head Quarters.

Last night, at about twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in a large barn in rear of the Yorkshire Tavern, Carleton. There being a strong wind from the South-west at the time. The flames were communicated to the Bowling Alley, which was speedily consumed. The main building was saved by great exertions. There were consumed in the barn four horses, three of which belonged to Mr. Nason, the tenant of the Yorkshire Tavern, and one to Mr. Plummer, two cows and two pigs. The buildings belonged to J. D. Lewis, Esq., and were partially insured. There was no insurance on the stock, the loss of which at this season of the year, must fall very heavy on Mr. Nason. It is not known exactly how the fire originated, but there are strong suspicions that it was the work of an incendiary.—[Courier.

FACTS FOR CONSIDERATION.—Canada is rapidly becoming more independent of England. Out of 263,000 pounds of tea imported into Canada last year only 66,000 came by way of sea, the remainder through the United States. Of £301,600 worth of sugar, only £245,000 came by sea. Of molasses, only £23,000 out of an import of £40,000. Of coffee, only £5900 out of an import of £42,000.

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills.—Extraordinary Cure of a Bad Breast.—The wife of Mr. Arthur Burn, of St. Johns, N. B., was, after the birth of their last child, a constant sufferer with a bad breast, there were several holes in it and despite of the various remedies tried, her husband could not get anything to cause it to heal. After every other remedy had failed to benefit the sufferer, she had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which, as a matter of course, quickly caused an improvement in the appearance of the affected part, and by perseverance with these fine remedies for a few weeks she was completely cured. This wonderful Ointment will also readily cure all diseases of the skin.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Charles Churchill, Chairman of the Fredericton Diocese, the Rev. William Allen, Wesleyan Minister at Woodstock, to Eliza, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Connell, of the same place.

On Monday morning, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Brown, aged 26 years, leaving a wife and one child.

At Eastport, on the 8th inst., Ichabod R. Chadbourne, Esq., aged 68 years—leaving a wife and family to lament their loss. Mr. C. maintained a most exemplary character in all the relations of life, and was highly esteemed by all his friends and acquaintances.

NOTICE.

THE Liquor Law having received Her Majesty's assent, we beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general, that we shall close the Steam Brewery, on 1st January, but shall be happy to attend to any orders with which we may be favored previous to that date. THOMPSON & CO.

* Goods stored in our cellars free of charge.

GREAT BARGAINS.

BRITISH HOUSE, ST. ANDREWS.

The Subscriber has now completed his FALL & WINTER STOCK which embraces a more general assortment than he ever had before.

He has determined to make a final clearing off, and will commence on the 25th instant.

to sell the entire Stock at Cost; presenting a rare opportunity to those in want of Goods of the best quality, to purchase at cost.

He adopts this method, as he intends to close up his business in St. Andrews, as soon as possible.

The long experience and unquestionable judgment of the person who selected his Goods this season, which were purchased for cash, from the Manufacturers, and in the best Houses in Great Britain, warrants him in stating that they will give satisfaction.

From LONDON, LEEDS, GLASGOW, MANCHESTER AND BRADFORD, Per Ships Middleton, Liberia, British steamers via Boston, and Egyptian:—

A PART AS FOLLOWS.

LONG and square filled centre SHAWLS, Plaids and Tweeds; do. in great variety; Polkas, Galas, Plaids, Sleeves, Capes, Capes, and fancy Head Dresses, 500 pieces in every variety, of plain, fancy, plaid DRESS GOODS. Blankets and Flannels, (a most excellent assortment,) at every price; grey & white COTTONS, at any price and width, from 14d. to 1s. 6d. —5s. 3d., 4d., 8d., 9d.

Fancy Regatta: Shirting; Shirting Stripes as low as 40¢ each piece.

FROM SELFAST:

Damask Table Cloths and Table Linen; also, 300 blk. Linen Thread; worsted & Cotton Damask table Covers; Irish Linen; Linen Lawns; Twelling of every description in buckabuck eye and square; Bookbinding, Sacking and Omburgs; Bedticks; Linen Sheetings and Horse Cloths; a great variety of Print Cottons, latest styles; Furs in Stone Martin, Grey, Squirrel, Brown, Sable and Mock Sable; Silk Vests, in blk. and col'd Plushes; Satins and Silks; Ribbons; Laces; Fringes, and Fancy Trimmings in Moire Antiques, Hosiery, Gloves, Mufflers, Scarfs; Gents. Hkfs. & Neck-Ties; Bonnets, Lawns, Netts, Robes, Boizers; Mullins of every description; Pilots' Beavers, Dueskins, Casimeres, Broad Cloths; a great variety of fancy Plaids and Checks; ladies' fine and superfine Cloths for Mantillas, and Mantillas latest styles; a splendid assortment of Gents. and Y-uths' Ready made Cloths, of a most excellent quality and superior styles from London.

TOGETHER WITH—

A most excellent assortment of OTHER GOODS, not enumerated, but will be shown in our Handbills.

ON HAND, at the lowest possible prices—

FLOUR, TEA, SOAP, CANDLES.

Also.

An excellent assortment of Hall, Parlour and Cooking STOVES, which will be sold at first cost for cash.

Also.—The Property known as "HAPPY CORNER," which will be laid out in Building Lots. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be offered at Public Auction early in the Spring.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the patronage he has received for many years past, and will feel most happy by his calling and helping him out in this extraordinary cheap sale.

D. BRADLEY.

Dec. 19, 1855

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Agricultural Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held at the TOWN HALL, on Tuesday the 8th of January next, at 11 A. M., for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of business generally.

The following resolution will be submitted to the members for adoption at the Annual Meeting viz:—

Resolved.—That hereafter, no persons but members, who have paid up their subscriptions before the April Quarterly Meeting in each year, will be allowed to compete at any exhibition held by the Society.

A full attendance of Members and persons wishing to become Members is requested.

By order of the Committee.

ALEX. T. PAUL, Secretary.

St. Andrews, Dec. 17th, 1855.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Friday the 31st inst., and Tuesday 25th inst., at 6 A. M., via New York. The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d single rate, and via New-York 1s. 5d, pre-payment optional.

By Order.

G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews, Dec. 12, 1855.



Hibernian Lodge,
NO. 318,
Under Registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

THE BIRTHDAY OF HIBERNIAN LODGE NO. 318,
intending celebrating St. John's Day (27th instant) at their Lodge Room, at 6 o'clock P.M. Transient Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

THO. TURNER ODELL,
Secretary.

A PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION BALL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
Will be held in the Town Hall, St. Andrews, on Tuesday, 1st Jan. 1856, under the Banquet of **ST. MARK'S LODGE** NO. 758.

Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.
STEWARDS:
Br. S. T. Gove, Br. R. D. James,
" W. J. Croasdale, " C. A. Thompson,
" A. Leary, " C. B. Billings,
" J. McManis,
Gentlemen's Tickets, 7s. 6d.; Ladies' do. 5s.
to be procured from the Stewards.
St. Andrews, Dec. 11, 1855.

Notice to Trespassers.

THE Subscriber having received positive information, that certain parties are trespassing on his lands on the Pinekeggin by cutting and carrying away logs, and other Lumber; and is to give Notice, that I will prosecute all persons found trespassing, to the utmost rigour of the law.

JAMES BOYD,
St. Andrews, 8th Dec. 1855.

DR. R. B. PATTERSON, SURGEON DENTIST.

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Saint Andrews, that he has removed his Office to the new building, nearly opposite the Bank and Telegraph Office, Eastport; where he will be happy to wait on all who may require Dental operations. Artificial teeth, from one to an entire set, inserted on pivots or plates: all operations performed on the most approved principles, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Dr. P. will occasionally visit St. Andrews, timely notice of which will be given.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE, Lands and Premises, recently occupied by George W. King, at the Rolling Dam, St. Patrick. Apply to **J. M. ANDREWS.**

THE UNION STORE
At Robinsonton,

Has just received a full stock of desirable

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which are now offered at the lowest prices above the cost of production, for cash. Particular attention is invited to our new and highly ornamental **Stuffs and Dress Goods.**

Comprising a great variety of styles, entirely new, and never before offered in this market.

GROCERIES & WEST INDIA GOODS as usual, complete, and sold on truly Protective Union Principles.

ROBINSONTON, Oct. 23d, 1855.

A Dinner Set, for sale.

A HANDSOME DINNER SET of the newest fashion—recently imported from England.

ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL

LINE OF PACKET SHIPS,

Appointed to sail from Liverpool as under:

Ships	Captains	Tonnage	To sail
John Barbour, Marshall	1015	5th Nov.	1855
Eudocia, Sparr	1015	5th Feb.	1856
John Barbour, Marshall	990	5th March	1856
Imperial, Moran	1270	20th do	
John Duncan, Kenney	624	5th April	
Middleton, Cooper	996	20th do	
Peter Maxwell, Delaney	1058	5th May	
John Owens, Doane	1258	20th do	

These Ships are built of the best materials, sail remarkably fast, are classed A 1 at Lloyd's, and are equipped, 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. **PERNIE BROTHERS & Co.** Warehouse Buildings, Water Street, or at St. John, to **J. & R. REED.**

Nov. 1, 1855

Earthen Ware.

To arrive per the "Joseph Tarratt" from **LIVERPOOL.**

SEVENTEEN CRATES well assorted

10 Boxes large Woodstock PIPES,

374 BOTTLES.

J. W. STREET,

St. Andrews, 1st Oct. 1855.

WEST INDIA GOODS AND GROCERIES.

HAVING purchased from HALL & FAIRWEATHER, their entire STOCK of West India Goods and Groceries, the undersigned now offers for sale low:

- 45 Chests and 20 hf-do. Congo TEA, the following Brands—Chebucto, Challenger, Eagle Wing, Horatio, Golden Gate, Wild Pigeon and Huzzar;
- 18 af. chests Orange Pekoe favorite brands
- 20 do. Oolong
- 25 chests from 15 to 20 lbs each;
- 30 hhds Muscovado MOLASSES;
- 19 do Clayed do; 5 do SUGAR;
- 6 boxes TOBACCO
- 210 bags Coarse and Fine Salt; 3 bbls Pine Oil;
- 2 casks Pickles; 2 cases INDIGO;
- 1 bbl VITRIOL; 120 lbs NUTMEGS;
- 40 boxes common and pale Yellow Soap;
- 10 do Candles; 40 qts molasses;
- 35 Green Woodstock PIPES;
- 150 lbs Claret; 1-2 REDWOOD;
- 1 cask ANNOTA;
- 2 cases Colman's No 1 Mustard; 3 boxes Candle WICK; 2 Bags COFFEE; PAINTS, OILS, Glass Eye Stuffs, Spices, &c, with a large variety of other GOODS

St. John, **W. E. STRONACH.**

Pine Timber.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE TONS PINE TIMBER, averaging 13 inches, for sale—Apply to **JAMES BOYD.**
Oct. 6, 1855

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of **ROBERT STORR & Co.** are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. **BEARD & VENNING**, or their agent; the said Beard & Venning being lawfully authorized to receive the said debts and give receipts therefor.

ROBERT STORR,
St. Andrews, Nov. 3, 1855.

Mr. James Burns is authorized to collect the above and give receipts therefor.

BEARD & VENNING.
St. John, Nov. 3, 1855.

Selling Off.

THE Subscriber intends closing his business for the Season, and will **SELL AT AUCTION,** on Tuesday 22d Decr, inst,—

The whole of his STOCK IN TRADE,

Consisting of:

Boxes and half boxes Raisins.

Brandy, Gin, Wine and Spirits, in wood and bottle;

And a great variety of other articles.

JAMES BOYD.
St. Andrews, 3d Dec. 1855

W. Whitlock,

HAS just received per schooner "Jolia," from New York, and steamer "Adelaide" from Boston:

75 bbls superfine and extra family FLOUR

20 bbls New Greening Apples

Corn Meal, Mess Pork, White Beans

Carolina Rice, Navy and Pilot Brand

Boxes Cheese, refined Whale Oil

Burning Fluid, Lard, Tripe, etc

TOGETHER WITH—

Hyson, Oolong and Souchong Teas

Ground and whole Coffee, Cocoa and Chocolate

Crueted and browned Symples, Soap

Candles, Starch, white wine and cider Vinegar,

Brooms, painted Pails, Tubs, Axes, and

Axe Handles, Spices, Macaroni,

Willow, Market and Clothes' baskets

God and pollock Fish,

Perry Davis' Pain Killer,

Cooking, Franklin, and other Stoves

A more general assortment of Stores daily expected

An assortment of low-priced Common, and

Rocking Chairs.

ALSO,

A variety of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, etc. etc

St. Andrews, Oct. 16.

Notice.

THE Subscriber intending to close his business for the Season, requests all persons indebted to him to pay their several amounts due by the 30th day of this month otherwise they will be put in train for collection.

JAMES BOYD.
St. Andrews 3d Dec. 1855.

CARD.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of St. Andrews, that his engagement with Messrs. **STORR & Co.** having terminated as CUTTER and SUPERINTENDENT of THEIR TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

he has commenced business in the rooms over Little's Shoe Store, where he will be happy to execute all orders in the TAILORING LINE entrusted to him, with neatness and despatch, and in the newest fashion, patterns of which he constantly receives.

Garmets made up in every style to suit the public taste.

THOMAS BROWN.
St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1855

F. & F. Rice,

WHOLESALE GROCERS—116 & 118,

State Street, Boston.

BOSTON HAND STAMP COMPANY.

Manufacturers of the

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. N. MILLER, No. 90, Tremont Street, BOSTON.**

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. D. SPEAR,

INDIAN DOCTOR,

18 Kneeland Street, BOSTON, Mass.

THE great success which has ever attended the Indian Practice of Medicine, as perfected by E. D. SPEAR, M. D. excites envy in the hearts of the many advocates of Mercury. Many of his remedies, as the public have already learned from newspapers of the day are prepared from recipes which are believed to have originally been received from the Indians one hundred and seventy five years ago. No other remedies deserve the name of Indian.

DR. SPEAR'S

GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE.

(For names and description see his "Family Physician"—to be had, free, at his office, or sent to order, prepaid on receipt of a paper postage stamp)

Are certain cures for
Asthma, Ague and Fever, Harber's Itch, Boil, Bronchitis, Cancer, Canker, Colds, Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Cramps, Debility, Diabetes, Derangement of the Bowels, all humours in the blood, Giddiness, Headache, Inflammation of the Eyes, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Complaints, Loss of Hair, Lumbago, Milk Leg, Nightmare, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the side, back, and other parts of the body, Painful Menstruation, Pin Worms, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula, Shortness of Breath, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Strangury, &c.

Dr. Spear's Female Medicine have become very celebrated, and it is now admitted that his treatment of Female Weaknesses, Prolapsus Uteri, Irregularities and Suppressions is far superior to every other treatment for these complaints.

DR. SPEAR,

Is also celebrated in the treatment of children. His medicines being vegetable, do not poison the system.

Dr. Spear is now being visited by one thousand patients every month, some of whom travel hundreds of miles to consult him and to obtain his medicinal system.

Dr. S. will warrant a cure in every curable case. After giving his remedies a fair trial, if a cure is not effected, he will pay any other physician, who will effect a cure, his bill, not exceeding \$100.

Persons at a distance can consult him by letter, enclosing a stamp to pay the answer.

Dr. Spear consults with patients at his Office No 18 Kneeland Street, upon all conditions and diseases of the system, free of any charge.

French's

Mercantile & Nautical

Institute.

94 Tremont St. - - - Boston.

PENMANSHIP,

BOOK-KEEPING,

NAVIGATION,

ENGINEERING, &c.

Students can commence at any time, there being No Classes. Catalogue of Terms &c.

THIS is the most extensive and complete Institute of the kind in the United States, and was founded for the express purpose of affording young men a

Thorough and Practical, Mercantile and Nautical Education,

and aiding them when qualified, in obtaining Good Situations.

CHAS. FRENCH, A. M., Principal.

Four Assistant Professors

References—Hon. Edward Everett, LL.D.; Rev James Walker, D.D. President Harvard University, and many others.

J. J. WARREN,

BONNET & HAT BLEACHERY, 114 Sudbury Street, Boston

All Work done in a superior manner.

HENRY TOLMAN,

153 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON.

Publisher of Music, Importer of Musical Merchandise, and Manufacturer of Musical Instruments.

Just Published—TOLMAN'S AMATEUR

BAND BOOKS,

containing tested pieces arranged for Military Amateur Bands: price \$3 00.

Directly opposite the Old South Church.

DIAMOND LIGHT,

OR,

ROBINSON OIL LAMP.

Producing a most beautiful and perfectly safe Light, at a cost not exceeding 1-2 a cent an hour. Lamps from \$2 to \$10; oil, 50 cents per gallon.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by **W. W. UPHAM, Treasurer Tremont Oil Factory, No 10, BROAD STREET, Boston, Call and see it.**

N. B.—Agents wanted.

Thomas P. Barnes,

Importer and Dealer in

Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Steel Traps, &c.

No. 28 DOCK SQUARE, Boston.

Old Stand Union Store.

GEO. A. MANNFIELD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in, Boots, SHOES, AND RUBBERS, LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

No. 4 Market Square, and 5 North Street

(Opposite North side Faneuil Hall,) BOSTON

Samuel J. Crosby,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, & SILVER

WARE.

60 Washington Street,

3 doors south of Court Street, Boston.

SEWING MACHINES.

OUR Machines now with ease, heavy Boots and Shoes, Carriage and Harness work with any sized Linen Thread, with or without wax. The Cylinder Machine is invaluable for stitching Boots after they are tread—Ladies' Gaiters—Sleeves into Coats, and every variety of Custom Clothing. Our Family machines especially adapted to all kinds of Family sewing, and is superior to any other ever made.

J. B. NICHOLS & Co.,

No. 33, Hanover Street, Boston.

THE MUSIC BOOK

OF THE SEASON!

BAKER'S CHURCH MUSIC

WE are now prepared to fill our orders forthwith valuable work, which is spoken of in the highest terms by all musicians who have examined it.

JOHN F. JEWETT & Co., Publishers,

117 Washington Street, Boston.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. I. HEALEY'S

IRON RAILINGS.

For Garden and Cemetery Fences, and Balustrades.

No. 21, Sudbury Street, Boston. J. I. H. has one of the largest and best selected assortments of elegant designs of

ORNAMENTAL RAILING,

to be found in the state, which he offers at prices that will defy competition. All orders in City or Country promptly attended to.

NEW ENGLAND WIRE RAILING

Manufactory.

No. 90 & 92 Ulica Street, Boston

Wrought and Cast Iron Fence, Patent Railings, Window Guards, Balconies &c., of every description made to order.

OTIS BIRMAN. THEO. LYMAN.

JOHN D. FOWLE & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINDOW SHADES, & FIXTURES,

352 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Sole Agent for Bray's Patent Balance Spring Fixture.

AMARIAH STORRS,

Dealer in every variety of

Cards, Card Board, R. R. Tickets, Stock, Fancy Papers, &c.

54 and 56 Cornhill, Boston.

Opposite the old South Church, in Boston. **BURDETTS HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE.**

All goods sold on the lowest terms. All HATS, CAPS, or FURS of the finest quality, and latest fashions, at 25% guaranteed.

Washington Street, directly opposite the old South Church which is familiar to all New England people.

Boston Type Foundry,

THE OLDEST IN NEW ENGLAND.

JOHN K. ROGERS & CO.

Spring Lane, - - - Boston.

Wholesale Paper

WAREHOUSE

RICE & KENDALL, 16 Water Street, Boston.

Papers of every description on hand, or made to order: Paper Makers' stock and materials of all kinds for sale.

Stammering Cured!

DR. BRONSON, AND C. C. BEERS,

ARE happy in announcing that STAMMERING can be PERMANENTLY CURED by Medicine and Vocal Gymnastics. It is first treated as a Nervous Disease, (like St. Vitus' Dance, Epileptic Fits, &c.) and then the habit, incident to the disease, is corrected by exercises in Elocution. Mr. Beers has been an inveterate stammerer for thirty-five years: has attended many institutions for the cure of stammering, and expended hundreds of dollars without any permanent benefit, but cured himself, 18 months ago, and has ever since remained so: With the same means, we have cured others, to whom we would gladly refer any applicants—not having failed in a single instance. Being satisfied from reason, experience, and observation, that stammering is the effect of a Nervous Disorder, and can be perfectly cured by the above means in the course of two or three weeks, we assure all interested of these gratifying results, and guarantee a permanent cure, or refund the small fee paid in advance: Those desiring further information on these subjects, (including terms, guaranty, &c.) can obtain it from our New Work, just issued, on Stammering, its Effects, Causes and Remedies: Illustrated by One Hundred Engravings: Price, One Dollar; on the receipt of which the Book will be sent without expense, and the money thus paid will be credited in the bill for Treatment. Board, etc, furnished on reasonable terms. Address: BRONSON & BEERS, 188, Washington Street, Boston; Mass.

MELODEONS, SERAPHINES AND REED ORGANS

(CANNATT'S PATENT.)

FIRST premium for the best Melodeons has been awarded by the Mechanics' Fair, Boston.

PARKS & FOLSON,

236, Washington St. Boston.

P. & F. would respectfully give notice, that they still continue to manufacture the Melodeon and Seraphine, in a variety of styles which, in point of finish and tone, are not surpassed by any other manufacturers. Also, the Melodeon Organ, with a sub bass, suitable for Churches, Vestries and Halls. The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing.

Dealers supplied on favorable terms

Deafness Cured!

However Caused!!

IF TESTIMONY—Mr. Editor: Seeing an advertisement that the Deaf might be relieved by applying to Dr. BOARDMAN, 304 Washington Street, corner of Suffolk Place, BOSTON, I was induced to leave home and test the Doctor's skill. I was so deaf that I was unable to hear ordinary conversation: To my astonishment, in twenty minutes my hearing was perfectly restored. I recommend all persons to try the Doctor's new method of cure.

Letters, post paid, attended to.

* Remedies and Apparatus sent by express

Phrenological Rooms.

