

W. A. May

**The Standard.**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
A. W. Smith.  
At his Office, Market Square, 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 orders, or continued  
till forbid, if no written directions.  
First insertion of 12 lines and under 4s.  
Each repetition of Ditto 1s. 4d.  
First insertion of all over 12 lines 4d. per line.  
Each repetition of Ditto 1d. per line.  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

# The Standard,

## OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

*Evarissumendum est optimum.* -Cic.

No 44) SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1865. [Vol. 22]

### LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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 arrearages 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.

### Incidents of the War.

#### THE ASSAULT ON THE REDAN.

The following report of the assault on the Redan, from the Daily News, will show the fearful uphill difficulties against which our 'raw levies' had to fight:—

Instead of having before them a work whose embrasures had been banged up and its guns silenced, like the Malakoff, our men had to rush upon a line of battery nearly every piece of which was ready to receive them with grape and canister. The French too, started from a line of trench only some forty yards from the point to be attacked, whilst our own troops were compelled to cross an open space of full six times the extent, and that, too, under a direct and flanking fire from nearly a score of guns. It is needless to dilate upon the comparative difficulties of the two attacks; but, whilst awarding to the French a full meed of praise for their gallantry on the occasion, I cannot be betrayed by any unwishful generosity into a concealment of the infinitely greater dangers of that portion of the day's achievements which fell to the lot of the British. On the day following the assault I crossed over the space between our fifth parallel and the Redan, and was then able in some degree to realize the difficulty of making a run over such a distance and such ground under the desolating fire of some twenty 68 pounders, loaded with grape and canister. Let all this be borne in mind before any of your readers jump to the false conclusion that the French displayed a greater heroism than ourselves; for, raw and inexperienced as were many of our troops engaged, with some few exceptions they fought as became the conquerors of the Alma and Inkermann. As soon as the French had made good their footing in the Malakoff, a tricolour was run up to announce the triumph, and immediately after a small white flag, the signal appointed for the advance of our own men—was waved from the parapet of the Mamelon. At the first glance of it the order was passed from General Codrington for the stormers to leave cover, and half a minute later Major Welford and his party, carrying the scaling ladders, bounded over the parapet of the bayonet. A volley of grape struck down nearly a third of them, poor Welford included, but the remainder rushed gallantly on. In the meantime the rifles, under Captain Fyers kept up a vigorous and deadly fire on the embrasures; but the thick mottled mantles with which these were curtained in a great measure counteracted this, and the grape continued to fly thick and fast over the death space to be crossed. The second body of stormers followed quickly on the heels of those who were already placing the ladders, and being well supported by these behind, were soon inside the Redan. Here a murderous but brief struggle ensued, and before many minutes had elapsed since the first of our men gained the parapet, none of the enemy but the dead and dying remained within it.

The Redan, like the Malakoff, was won. And here I might have chaunted psalm in honor of our unqualified triumph, too, and not the blundering mismanagement which has so often borne fruit in the sacrifice of our troops once more turned up to deprive us of our full share of the glory of this memorable day. Instead of pouring in support to the aid of those in possession of the redoubt, General Codrington—I believe I am only justly attributing the blame to him—for some mysterious strategic reasons known only to himself, kept back the troops who crowded the trenches in the rear till the enemy had time to bring up his everpowering reserves and clear the Redan of our men. The latter, bravely, but vainly, attempted to make a stand, anxiously expecting every minute the arrival of supports, but no supports came, and they were swept back into the open to retreat under fresh storms of grape—for by another marvellous piece of neglect no attempt at spiking the guns of the place had been made by those who had gained a footing inside. Orders for the withdrawal were then given, but in harmony with the blunder which had gone before, the intelligent aides-de-camp who had carried the commands, being about as ignorant of the topography of the trenches as of the interior of Sebastopol, stumbled on the wrong regiments, and ordered up the first brigade of the light division, which had been told off as the reserve. Evident, however, as was the blunder, the gallant "fighting 7th," led on by Major Turner, and the 23d, under Colonel Lyons, advanced to the renewed attack. The other regiments, who should have preceded, followed in a beautiful state of pell-mell; and under a fire of grape and canister before which the bravest columns of the old guard would have staggered, our young levies—for such were three-fourths of the troops who were engaged—were led on to regain the ground which had been lost through

mismanagement before. It was not, however, in human nature to make headway under such an iron storm; the men turned, and fled back under the parapet, leaving very many of their own number, and more in proportion of their officers, dead or dying on this field of death. Two young lieutenants, Wright and Colt, of the 7th, were amongst the killed, and three of the same rank of the 23d. Major Turner received a ball through his scalp—one of the narrowest escapes of the day; whilst lieutenant Alma Jones, of fighting fame, was knocked over by a fragment of a shell. Colonel Lyons carried away a rifle bullet in this leg, and only three of the remaining officers of these two cracked regiments escaped untouched. From the failure of this second attempt, the attack became one of musketry fire over the parapet, aided by the guns of the Quarry and other batteries which bore upon the Redan. Brigadier Sirubenze, commanding the first brigade of the light division, tried to induce his chief to storm again, offering to lead the assault with the still eager though shattered remnants of his own command; but Sir William declined repeating the attempt at that time. Thence on till dusk, we waged a futile war of musketry and artillery fire, which was vigorously replied to by the enemy, and night closed upon our men, discouraged and humbled by that through mismanagement on the part of those with whom lay the direction of the assault, they had failed while the French had triumphed. It seemed as if we were again to reap the bitter experience entailed on us by similar causes on the 18th of June, after having lost, in killed and wounded, nearly half the number of men, and much more than that proportion of officers, of the whole force engaged. The Russian apothegm of "an army of lions led on by donkeys," had been once more illustrated; and whilst our allies were jubilant with well-earned success, we were humbled by the consciousness of undesired defeat.

#### A WARRIOR DOG.

The following account of the exploits of a dog in the Crimea surpasses everything heretofore recorded of the devotion and bravery of this noble animal:—

"A great sensation has been caused in the camp of the allies by the heroic deeds of a dog belonging to Col. Metmann, of the 73d regiment of the line. On the 16th of August during the battle of the Tchernaya, the quadruped broke his chain, fought in the ranks of the army, saved the life of a sergeant and a soldier, and took three Russian prisoners. A ball struck his foot, but the wound only embittered the animal the more. He threw himself upon a Russian officer, he flung him to the ground, and dragged him prisoner by his coat collar to the French. A physician had bound up the wound, and the four-footed hero is convalescing."

Fixx—About six o'clock on Monday evening the wooden framed building covering McGrath, Harding & Co.'s oilworks at Spurr's Cove, opposite Indian Town, was entirely destroyed by fire—the damage done being chiefly confined to the shell of the building.

The main body of the works, including retorts, stills, the brickwork in which these are placed, engine and boiler, condensing coils, (except the wood water cisterns about the latter), and other apparatus, have received but little injury. Two long ranges, consisting of 47 large brick tanks, all lined with lead, some of which were filled with oil, remain entire, with the oil therein preserved. These works have been in course of construction since August, 1853, and were but just completed at a cost upwards of £20,000. The damage done is estimated not to exceed £2000, and it is affirmed that had the building been of brick or stone it would not have been £50.

The fire originated by the light of a candle being brought too near an aperture in a round wood tank, closed at both ends, which had but a few minutes before been discharged of its contents of oil and acid. These having been agitated previously together in the tank, had as usual become warm, and the tank being still warm within, there was at the time an escape of vapour from the aperture of the empty tank, which ignited, and the flames entering it, caused for a few seconds a rumbling noise and burst one of the heads out, seriously injuring one of five workmen, who were standing immediately before it at the moment. The tank being close to the side of the wood framed building, the flames spreading throughout the whole, and it was soon burnt to the ground. The property was not insured.

We may here mention that there is no truth in the rumour which was current yesterday that the Commercial Bank would lose £25,000 by this accident, as will be seen by the above account of the damage sustained.—*Courier 24th inst.*

**THE CRIMEA A GOLD COUNTRY.**—If England and France were to take possession of the whole of the Crimea, and wished, without keeping up an army of occupation at a vast expense, to prevent Russia from ever re-establishing her power, they have only to decree that henceforward the Crimea should be an independent state, self-governed; and to attract thither, in less than a year, as many millions of inhabitants as could be lodged on the soil, it would be sufficient for them to declare the ports free, and to plant on the summit of the Tchatir Dag a banner inviting the gold seekers of every nation to come and search its sides. In the rocks of the Tchatir, the Dimirdgi, Sinab, and Aluchta, there is enough to pay the expenses of a war if it lasted a century. Perhaps my readers may feel astonished at my making such a statement. They would be less astonished if they knew the authorities on which I rely. I do not merely appeal to geographical documents and the history of past times, to prove infallibly that the gold mines of the Tchatir Dag exist, and have been worked; I also invoke the testimony of those who, *de visu*, *de manu* have seen and touched veins of gold more abundant, a thousand fold richer than those of the Ural and all the known mines. It suited the policy of the Czars to leave these mines unworked, and to efface the recollections of them as far as possible. If they were worked by free men, that would have attracted from every corner of Europe, a multitude of adventurers, men of an enterprising character, on a single point of the empire; it would have been kindling a conflagration which they could not have mastered. If, on the other hand, serfs and prisoners were employed as miners, the Crimea was not, like the Ural, so remote from Europe that the groans of the slave martyrs could be smothered, and they might have escaped from the fangs of the despot. The Russian government, consequently, proclaims the auriferous strata of these mountains, which evidently attach the Alps to the Caucasus, to be fabulous. The Crimea, within ten years, will become the El Dorado of the Old World.—*Dr. F. Magnard's, From Paris to Sebastopol.*

**STATE SECRETS.**—The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun evidently has firm faith that State secrets will leak out. He is also a famous admirer of Russia, and the information he has obtained from an "authentic source" is singularly favorable to the Czar. We don't wonder the State department is leaky, if any such documents as this writer alludes to, have got among the archives.

A most singular communication from Russia has lately leaked out at the State Department. The Czar declares an intention to make peace with the allies only on the condition that "Constantinople shall be a free port, and all the seas beyond it opened to the commerce of the world without exceptions or partialities."

Starting as this news may seem, it is perfectly reliable, and whoever pretends to doubt it now, may rely upon its being announced to the world as a fixed point in the Russian plan of policy. After all, it appears that President Pierce spoke by the card when he said "Russia was battling for freedom of trade and religious toleration;" though Mr. Crampton was wrathly thereat, and talked about his government's explanations.

Since the taking of the south side of Sebastopol, this intimation of the Emperor Alexander to have the establishment of a free port at Constantinople an inflexible condition of peace, has been repeated to our government. The communication is semi-confidential, but distinctly official; and we must infer therefore, that Russia is not intimidated by the state of affairs in the Crimea.—[All fudge.]

**SPIRITUAL PREDICTION.**—Sometime ago the New England Spiritualist published a communication, received from a spirit on the 30th of June. We suppose the fact that Dr. Kane has returned to contradict the prediction only shows the spirit was a bad one, not that the whole affair was a mere cheat. The communication was as follows:—

Dr. Kane has recently passed away from the earth life, his mortal body having been crushed by the ice, as he went after his crew who had gone in search of land. His ships have been broken to pieces and destroyed, and most, if not all his crew, are in the spirit world. The spirit also stated that he, in company with Dr. Kane, Sir John Franklin and others, was last night in the polar regions, and saw the remains of Dr. Kane, upon the ice, with clothes, papers and his watch, upon which they saw his name, "Dr. Kane," he having engraved it thereon, not expecting to escape, but hoping that it might be found by some one in search of him.

A Bowling Alley at Indian Town, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.

### European Intelligence.

#### One Week later from Europe.

The steamship Africa arrived at Halifax on the 24th inst., at 9 A. M., with Liverpool dates to the 13th. The Hermann left Southampton on the 19th, for New York. Little has occurred at the seat of war beyond that the Allies are threatening Perekop, but their advance was checked for a time.

The French troops were concentrating on the Danube. Odessa was expected to be immediately bombarded. The Allied fleet was before the walls.

The garrison at Kars still holds out.

Gen. Simpson in his last despatch dated Sebastopol 29th Sept., says, that 9500 men were employed daily in making a road from Balaklava to the camp. Fatigue parties in the town were employed in getting timber and other materials from the ruins of buildings, in order to get shelter for the troops before bad weather sets in. The Russian fire from the batteries on the north side, caused Gen. Simpson says, some little annoyance but had not prevented work being carried on. By the explosion of a kind of infernal machine, numbers of which had been dug up in various parts of the town and batteries, one officer and nineteen men were wounded.

Gen. Simpson reports a trifling engagement, in which the 10th Hussars and a troop of Chasseurs beat back a detachment of Cossacks near Kerch.

A letter from Vienna states that several bankers there give credence to the rumour that Russia is contracting a loan in North America, and that the negotiations are nearly concluded.

Marseilles advices of the 10th inst., state that the Minister of War was still using every exertion to reinforce the army in the Crimea.

A letter from Sebastopol in the Frankfort Gazette states that the sunken Russian ships can be raised without difficulty, as the Russians claimed them in every part but one, and having attached hose to the hulls, so that the water could be pumped out when required. The letter recommends that divers should be employed to seek for the hose, draw off the water, and enable the ships to rise.

Generals Pelissier and Simpson, according to the Daily News, have had a meeting with the view to prevent what they consider indiscreet revelations by newspaper correspondents, military and civil. Gen. Marmora declares in an Order of the Day that he will severely punish the authors of any letters which may have been found, by informing the Russians of the movement of the Allies, to have injured the position of the latter.

#### LATEST—ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES UPON PEREKOP.

A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff dated 9th, received at St. Petersburg, states that the enemy had advanced from Eupatoria threatening Perekop, but had retired on meeting the advanced posts of the Russian left flank: 16 Battalions of the Russians were put in disorder.

#### RETIREMENT OF THE RUSSIANS.

According to the Frankfort Post Zeitung the body of the Russian army has been withdrawn from the plateau on the North side of Sebastopol, towards the heights of the Belbec, only a few thousand men now garrisoning the Northern forts. In the neighborhood of Nicholoff some 45,000 men are concentrated, 25,000 of whom belong to the newly raised Militia.

#### A BRITISH FLEET SENT TO THE COAST OF ITALY.

Her Majesty's ships Rodney, Albion, London, Seaside and Wasp have received orders to proceed under the command of Admiral Stopford to the coast of Italy. They will begin their mission it is said in the Bay of Naples.

#### FILLING UP THE TRENCHES.

Letter from Sebastopol in Marseilles Journal says one of the orders which has been executed by the troops with the greatest pleasure is that of filling up the trenches. It is stated that the troops regard their prospects so favourably, that a great number of the soldiers of the class of 1847 who may now quit the service do not wish to do so.

#### BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

The allied fleet which, according to last news, had sailed on a secret expedition from Sebastopol, anchored off Odessa on the 8th Oct. Prince Gortschakoff reports 8 ships of the line, 27 steamers, and other vessels. No news of the bombardment had been received up to the latest dates, but it was expected immediately. Odessa, since the destruction of the corn ports in the Sea of Azov, has formed the chief, if not the sole means of support of the Russian army in the Crimea.

The Emperor of Russia and suite arrived at Odessa 22d Sept. but left again next day for Nicholoff to attend a Council of War.

### RUSSIAN LOSSES.

The "Invalide Russe" gives detailed account of the losses of the Russian garrison on the 8th Sept. Killed 2684, wounded 6058, contusions 1,205, missing 1751. Total 11,701. The same Journal states the Russians lost 1500 on August 17, and 1000 men per day on every day up to Sept. 6th. Thus it would appear that the losses in the garrison the last 3 weeks of the siege amounted to 32,200, irrespective of disease.

#### THE DANUBE.

According to the Journal de Constantinople the Commander of the Turkish army in the Danube has received instructions to provide rations for 40 or 60 000 French troops, who are to arrive at Silistria about the end of October.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Anglo-Turkish Contingent has received orders to proceed to Shumla.

#### MEDIATION.

In a Circular addressed by the Austrian Government to its Representatives, it is intimated that though Prussia is at liberty to act as mediator between the belligerent powers, the present is not a favorable time for such mediation—that, in fact, the Western Powers must follow up the advantage gained and treat with Russia when the Russians have been expelled from the Crimea. The Manifesto asserts, that a most perfect understanding exists between Austria and France.

#### WAR IN ASIA.

Gen. Mouravieff has forwarded to Saint Petersburg the report of a successful cavalry engagement, in which the Cossacks, Militia and Dragoons, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Kovalevsky, defeated a detachment of 1800 regular Turkish cavalry, and 1000 Bashli Bazuks. The Turks had about 400 killed. Als Pasha, the commander, who took part in most of the last wars of Turkey was made prisoner. The Turks lost all their guns.

The garrison of Kars still holds out, the reduced to great extremities. Part of Omar Pasha's force was advancing from Batoum to attempt to raise the blockade. The army of Kars now numbers 10,000 men.

#### THE CLOCK AT ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

A writer in the Foreign Quarterly thus describes the machinery of this great London clock:—The pendulum is fourteen feet long, and the weight at the end of it is one hundred lbs.; the dial on the outside is regulated by a smaller one within, the length of the minute hand on the exterior dial is fifteen feet, and the length of the hour hand is eight feet; the weight of each hour figure is five pounds; the length of the hour figure two feet two and a half inches. In the face of the dial is an aperture of about a foot square, through which visitors are allowed to protrude their heads to observe the hands in motion, the minute hand making a considerable leap at each swing of the pendulum. A gentleman was at one time indulging his curiosity in this way, the hand being above his head, and afterwards turning to look below, remained in that position, until on attempting to move, found the minute hand close upon the back of his neck, and was totally unable to extricate himself. In a short time he would have been inevitably suffocated, even if decapitation had not ensued. Fortunately a friend was with him, who hastily summoned assistance, and the clock was just stopped in time to save his life. Since that time, the guides take occasion to caution visitors against prolonging their observation at a certain period in every hour. The fine toned bell which strikes, is clearly distinguished from other bells in the metropolis, and has been audible at the distance of twenty miles. It is about ten feet diameter, and is said to weigh four and a half tons. The bell is tolled on the death of any member of the royal family, of the Lord Mayor, Bishop of London, or the Dean of the Cathedral. The whole expense of building the Cathedral was about a million and a half pounds sterling.

**NIGHT.**—How absolute and omnipotent is the silence of night! And yet the stillness seems almost audible! From all the measureless depths of air around us, comes a half sound, a half-whisper, as if we could hear the crumbling and falling away of the earth and all created things in the great miracle of nature, decay and reproduction ever beginning, never ending—the gradual lapse and running of the sand in the great hour-glass of time.

**SWALLOWS.**—As a proof of the valuable services rendered by swallows, it is estimated that one of these birds will destroy, at a low calculation, 900 insects per day; and when it is considered that some insects produce as many as nine generations in a summer, the state of the air, but for these birds, may be readily conceived. One kind of insect alone might produce 560,070,489,000,000,000 of its race in a single year.



## European Intelligence.

In reply to the apology or account of the long peace, the London Times asks very sarcastically:—

"Why is it that States of Continental Europe can embark in war without so discredit-able and disastrous a transition from a state of peace? What are the advantages possessed by these less active and less wealthy nations? France has, indeed, carried on campaigns during a quarter of a century in Africa, but it has been principally a warfare of skirmishing and surprises; it is not in Africa that her engineers learnt how to step up to the Malakoff. In the present generation Russia has made only a single short campaign in Hungary; yet the Russian generals and officers have shown themselves, by the admission of their enemies, men of the highest skill, while their transport service and commissariat have performed prodigies. Prussians and Austrians never see any warfare more serious than a review, yet were they to take the field they would perhaps march and bivouac without any loss. Even little Piedmont has surprised the world by the efficiency of its troops. Everything connected with its army is said to be a model of arrangement. We, the only people who in the last forty years have carried on regular wars—we who have fought the disciplined armies of mighty Indian princes as well as Caffres and New Zealanders, who have invaded China and tamed the Burmese, find ourselves on a great occasion novices in the military art. Why have Afghanistan and the Punjab given no lessons for the Crimea?"

### THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE RUSSIAN LEFT FLANK.

The Journal des Debats of the 11th has an article on the probable intentions of Marshal Pelissier. It said that the Corps d'Armee of Eupatoria constitutes the extreme left of the general system of operations of the allies. This corps menaces the right of the Russians and the centre of their communications with Southern Russia. The Russian army maintains for the present its right at the northern fort of Sebastopol; its centre is the fortifications of the Mackenzie heights, opposite the lower course of Tchernaya; and its left on the heights above Tchorgoum, which are occupied by the Piedmontese. The Russian left appears at present greatly menaced by the movements of the right wing of the Allies in the mountains of Baidar.

Prince Gortschakoff's despatches allude to some combat which had enabled the allies to come down from the mountains and force themselves a passage. It appears distinctly from the Russian despatches that the allies, after extending their operations from the mountains of the Baidar to the valley of the Upper Belbec, had left the Upper Belbec. This last circumstance denotes a marked progress of the allies on the left wing of the Russians to surround them. The Belbec, in fact, flows at three or four leagues to the rear of the Mackenzie.

If the object of Marshal Pelissier is to prolong his right wing to the Belbec, he will not attempt to establish himself on the upper course of that river before having driven the enemy from Aïdodor. At present all the right wing of the army has taken possession of the mountain on the extreme left of the Russian wing, which is even fortifying itself in the most important passages, and forming roads to facilitate the arrival of provisions and ammunition. These measures seem to indicate that the army thinks of establishing itself during the bad season on the line from Sebastopol to the Upper Belbec.

### THE CRIMEA AND TURKEY.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 9.—The steamer Journal, which sailed from Constantinople on the 1st inst., has arrived here. The Greek patriarch of Constantinople has been dismissed from office by the Sultan, General Vissani's Anglo-Turkish contingent is embarking. The sending of reinforcements of Turkish cavalry from Varna to Eupatoria has been stopped. Advices from Kerch state that a squadron of the French Chasseurs d'Afrique had been surrounded by six squadrons of Russian cavalry, but had cut their way through them, losing fifteen men. A Constantinople Journal states that the commander on the Danube has been ordered to prepare for the reception of 50,000 French troops, who are expected at Silistria in October.

MONTENEGRO.—A despatch dated Vienna, Thursday evening, announces, that a band of Montenegrins had made an irruption, and violated the territory of Austria, near Krivosia.

NEUTRAL FLAGS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.—Vienna, Oct. 7.—The permission granted by the Allies, to friendly and neutral flags to ship grain in the ports of the Sea of Azoff, under proper restrictions, as telegraphed to you on the 4th inst., was negotiated by the Austrian Government at the instance of the Trieste house of Gopewitsh, which had large stores of corn at Taganrog, and lost it all during the bombardment.

I am now able to add that Russia has also given its consent to the measure, but, of course, only as far as concerns the flags of neutral states.

### THE BALTIC.

The Russians are repairing Swesborg with the greatest activity, enlarging the barracks, and building batteries upon islands, &c., availed of during the recent bombardment by the allies.

Further accounts, though meagre, of the bombardment of Riga, state, that the batteries at the mouth of the Duna suffered little, but the battery at Ballen considerably. On the 25th Sept., 3 frigates anchored at the

mouth of the river Salis, and the boats' crews set fire to ten vessels.

Rear Admiral Pensa, describing the expedition to the Gulf of Bothnia by one French corvette and two English steamers, states, that eleven Russian vessels anchored off Baran, a small town on the Finnish coast, were captured, and eight other vessels, making the total tonnage captured 2500.

### FRANCE.

Moniteur announces officially, that the Empress has entered the fifth month of her pregnancy, and that her health is excellent.

### MARKETS.

Flour has advanced 1s per barrel, and old wheat 3d per bushel. Corn in good demand—white 47s, mixed 40s. Beef dull; Pork firm.

Cotton market during the week exhibited great depression, almost amounting to a panic. The pressure has more immediately fallen on Upland and Mobiles, which have given way 1/2 to 3/4 per lb. Sales of the week 31,050 bales.

Consols were as low as 86, but had advanced to 88, closing at 87 1/2.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The minimum rate of discount at the bank of England continues at 5 1/2 per cent., at which rate money has been in great request this week, but the demand slackened to-day.

### CHINA.

CAPTURE OF CHINESE PIRATE JUNKS, by an American and British Force.—The steamer Eagle, Capt. Caldwell, of the English navy, had cut off from her convoy, by pirates, ten lorches and five junks, near Kuan, in the Chinese waters. Not being able to attempt to recapture them, application was made to Her Majesty's steamer Rattler, and the United States frigate Powhatan, lying at Hong Kong. The depth of water into which the pirate fleet had retired, only allowed the crews, marines and boats of the Rattler and Powhatan to engage; neither was the Eagle brought up nearer than long range.

This pirate fleet, with their prizes, consisted of thirty-six sail, out of which only sixteen of the small ones escaped. They would all have been taken, had their number been discovered earlier, but the Rattler's pinnaces and the Powhatan's cutter had been detached before the fight commenced, to intercept a lorche, and could not be brought up until the close of the action. The contest lasted some hours in the forenoon, preparations having been made the night previous and was mainly performed by the marines and men of the Eagle and Powhatan in boats, with howitzers in their bows. The junks fought hard, repeatedly firing broadsides, and all manner of offensive weapons but were finally carried by boarding in the most gallant manner, the marines carrying all before them the moment they got foothold on the decks. One of the largest junks was blown up, causing the loss, in killed, of four of the attacking force.

Five of the junks taken were built and armed for war purposes; they carried 32, 24 and 12 pounders, and in one there was a 68 pounder. One of them had 21 guns mounted. Nine prizes were released.—The war junks had on board large amounts of treasure; on one was \$100,000, on another \$200,000. In all, 200 cannon were captured, and 500 pirates, with 500 more killed in action, or drowned. The British loss, in killed, was 4; wounded 7. The American, 2 killed, both landmen, and 13 wounded, ten of whom have since died. L. R. B. Pegram, who commanded the American force, and Lt. H. Rolando, were both wounded, the former in the hand. Three boats, and a hundred officers and men from the Powhatan formed part of the expedition.

CAPTURE OF NOTED BURGLARS.—In New York on Wednesday, the police arrested Amos Jackson alias William Lees, and Richard Greenwood, both well known English burglars, of the shrewdest character, charged with being fugitives from Providence, R. I. The Express says:—

"On searching Lees' place in West Broadway, the officers found a cumbersome and complicated iron instrument called a 'cutter,' calculated for opening banks, iron safes, or any other depositary where great power is required. Attached to the 'cutter' were bits and nuggets of various sizes, manufactured of such materials, that it is said, even the hardest steel, or other metal's cannot resist them. This burglarious implement works with a crank, and operates with such force that a drill can be sent through a thick plate of iron or steel in a few minutes. It was built expressly for boring into banks, safes and money vaults. The like, on so large a scale, it is said, has never before been seen in this country."

The particular charge on which they were arrested was that of robbing, on the night of the 19th ult., the store of Mr. George Baker of Providence, R. I., of \$6000 worth of goods, being his entire stock. They are also suspected of having committed another burglary in Providence, in July last, on which occasion the store was entirely cleared of its contents, consisting of watches, jewelry, &c. They are also suspected of being concerned in heavy robberies in New York. Lees is considered the most expert "crackman" now in America, and Greenwood is but little behind him as a "professional" man. They were committed to await a requisition from the Governor of Rhode Island.

A labouring man, named Jeremiah Mac Carthy, fell from a wharf at Lower Cove on Saturday last, and was drowned. He and a man named Connor went down at a very early hour in the morning to work at loading deals, and missing their way in the dark Connor fell off the wharf, and immediately after, MacCarthy who it was thought was striving to rescue his comrade, also fell into

the water, and was drowned. Connor being able to swim a little, escaped.—[Freeman.

## The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1855.

We observe in the United States papers, copies of letters from Mr. Cushing, Attorney General of the United States, to the District Attorney in Philadelphia, respecting the indictments pending against persons charged with recruiting for the militia of Great Britain. From their tone and style, it is apparent that Mr. Cushing is desirous to make out a case against the British Government of having wilfully given instructions to its U.S. Consuls, to violate the sovereign rights of the United States,—in fact, he says "the instructions themselves" do so. He even says that if the British Government has, by ingenious contrivances succeeded in sheltering its agents from conviction as malefactors, it has, in so doing, doubled the magnitude of the national wrong inflicted on the United States.

The temper and tone of his letters are altogether at variance with the comity of Nations, and we are happy to notice, that the most respectable and influential Americans view them in that light. It should be borne in mind that Mr. Cushing is a member of the U. S. Executive, and that whatever he writes in his official character upon this subject, is the opinion of the President, and as such will command attention. It is more than probable that this "little tempest in a teapot" has been got up by Attorney General Cushing as an electioneering dodge to support the President and his Cabinet. That it will lead to any thing more than "a correspondence" which will end in "explanations," we do not believe.

The Fall Term of the Court of Nisi Prius for this County, commenced yesterday, Tuesday, His Honor Mr. Justice Ritchie presiding. The Charge to the Grand Jury was listened to with attention.

There were seven criminal and fifteen civil causes entered for trial.

BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.—These splendid vessels arrive at and depart from St. John as regularly as though they were propelled by steam; bringing passengers every trip, and always in good health. The truth is the ships are commanded by able and experienced men, who look to the comfort of the passengers; the provisions are abundant and of the best quality, and the ships are smart sailers. Were the Legislature to give the enterprising and spirited owners, Messrs. J. & R. Reed, a liberal annual allowance from the Province Chest, those gentlemen would put Steamers on the Line and thus place the Commercial Metropolis of this Province on a par with Halifax and Quebec. We trust the day is not far distant when an offer of this nature will be made to the Messrs. Reed's.

The letter of our correspondent "WATCH," is received, but owing to its length, and the lateness of the hour it reached us we cannot insert it this week; it will appear in our next number.

Lorenzo Drake, Cochran Craig, and John McIntosh, Esqrs., have been appointed commissioners for taking bail and affidavits in the County of Charlotte.

We are unable to publish this week, a list of the premiums awarded at the Fair and Cattle Show of the C. C. Agricultural Society; however we will endeavor to give them a place in our next issue.

The weather for the last few days was fine but rather cool; the farmers took advantage of it, and large quantities of excellent potatoes and turnips were brought to market, which commanded a ready sale at fair prices.

PROMOTION.—Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Charles Gore, late Commander in Chief in the Lower Provinces, and Col. of the 91st Foot, has been appointed to the rank of General, vice General Gabriel Gordon deceased.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—We learned last evening that the Executive Council, with their usual regard for economy, have divided the offices of Common Clerk and Clerk of the Peace. The former has been given to W. R. M. Burris, Esq., and the latter to the Hon. W. B. Kinnear. Besides the insult offered to the Clerkship by appointing a man to the Clerkship in opposition to the wishes of that body, the Government have also taken upon themselves to divide the offices, the duties of which have hitherto been satisfactorily performed by one officer. It is said that the division of these offices will entail an additional expense of about \$250 per annum upon the people of this city. A more gross and flagrant outrage, perpetrated

by a ramp Government, could scarcely be imagined. If they wished to do justice to Mr. Kinnear, an old and faithful public servant, why did they not give him the offices as they formerly stood? Why bestow the most lucrative upon one who has no claims upon the people? We trust the Common Council will show a proper spirit in this matter, and resent the indignity cast upon them, by a *verdant* and conceited Administration, in a becoming manner. The people of this City expect them to make a determined stand.—[New Brun.

### (From the Royal Gazette, Oct. 24.)

IN THE SUPREME COURT.—*Michaelmas Term, 19th Victoria.*—The Honorable the Attorney General, upon the Judges taking their seats, rose, and after a few preliminary remarks, moved the Court that the following Resolution be entered upon the Minutes:—

"Resolved, That the Bar, at the first Term after the death of the Honorable George Frederick Street, late Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of this Province, do make this public expression of their deep respect for his ability; industry and integrity as a Judge, and his usefulness as a member of society, and unanimously agree to go into mourning during the Term."

His Honor the Chief Justice, in reply to the Honorable the Attorney General, said:—

"We receive with much satisfaction the Resolution of the Bar relative to the loss which the Bench has recently sustained by the death of our highly esteemed and deeply lamented brother, Mr. Justice Street, and we fully appreciate the proposed mark of respect to his memory. We are satisfied that our feeling is not confined to the Bench; that in all the various public relations by which, during a long life, he was bound to this Province, his career was universally marked by a kind and courteous demeanour, and a faithful and laborious discharge of every duty. We who have been associated with him on the Bench for many years, shall always hold his memory in affectionate respect, and we believe the same feeling will remain with the Bar, of which he was so long a prominent and successful member. We gladly accede to the motion of the Attorney General to have this Resolution entered in the Minutes of the Court."

Extract from the Minutes.

W. CARMAN.

### PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

James Boyd, Esquire, to be a Commissioner of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, in room of John Wilson, Esquire, deceased. The following persons to be Commissioners under the Labour Act, viz:—John McKenzie, for Saint James, John Milbery, for Saint Stephen, and Andrew Buntin, for Saint David, County of Charlotte.

By His Excellency's Command, S. L. TILLEY, Secretary's Office, 22d Oct. 1855.

INTERESTING FROM SICILY.—*L' Eco d'Italia* contains an important proclamation, issued by the people of Sicily. It advocates an immediate revolution and unity with the Sardinian government. It will be remembered that the Sicilians were foremost in the revolution of 1848, and judging from their past conduct, it is very probable that the next steamer will bring us news of an Italian insurrection. Gavazzi writes to the Crusader that Italy is on the point of a popular revolution.

The Return of the Registrar-General of Agricultural Statistics for Ireland show, that there has been this year an increase of 87,203 acres on cereal crops; of 25,513 on green crops; and of 53,573 on meadow and clover; whilst there was a decrease of 54,297 on flax. The total increase on the extent of land under crops is, therefore, 112,389 acres.

THE WELLAND CANAL.—The St. Catharines Journal says:—"Except in June last, more vessels passed through the canal in the past month of September than ever before. The number was 581, of which 267 were American and 314 Canadian. Within the past week a large number of vessels have gone down laden with breadstuffs, mostly for Oswego."

The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says, next steamer will carry out permission to Mr. Buchanan to return home immediately. Some months will elapse before his successor will be appointed, and in the meantime, the Hon. J. Appleton of Me., the present Secretary of Legation, will be left charge d'affaires.

Four Wesleyan Chapels have been erected within the Woodstock Circuit during the present season:—viz:—at Middle Simonds, Northampton, South Richmond and Sunny Side, Little Preen, Isle; and in order to enable the Trustees of the different localities to complete their arrangements, Tea Meetings were held for raising funds for the erection of Pews, &c., and have been attended with marked success. The attendance at each was greater than had been anticipated, and at Northampton and Sunny Side exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The receipts were large. A large number of persons from other sections of the country, particularly from Woodstock, evinced a warm interest in assisting the different settlements to provide themselves with suitable places for Divine Worship. Such a disposition is commendable, and should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.—[Woodstock Sentinel.

THE MORALITY OF A GOVERNOR.—We have seen a letter from the Great Salt Lake city, which says that Governor Young has seventy wives—forty resident in the city, and thirty in various portions of the territory. [New York Journal of Commerce.

We understand that THOMAS BAILLIE THOMSON, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Thomson, Rector of Saint Stephen, has, through the interest of his father's old friends, been gazetted to an Rensignity in Her Majesty's 47th regt. whose depot is at Templemore, County Tipperary, Ireland, but the regiment is in the Crimea. The young gentleman was offered an appointment when at the Horse Guards, to a regiment serving in Canada, but declined, saying he had proposed to be a soldier, and thought the only proper place to leave his profession was in actual service. The Commander in Chief approved, and immediately after, he was gazetted in the 47th.—[Provincialist.

Holloway's Pills—the best Remedy in the World for Female Complaints.—These Pills are particularly recommended to the Canadian for their extraordinary efficacy in female complaints; and they are alike valuable either to the daughter verging into womanhood, or the mother at the turn of life. It has been proved beyond all contradiction, that these celebrated Pills will cure all disorders to which females are peculiarly subject, and enable them to pass their critical periods of life, without exposing themselves to those dangers they too often incur by other treatment.

### ARRIVED.

At Falmouth, N. S. on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Dr. McCauley, J. W. M. Irish, Esq. Merchant, of St. John, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Constant Wilson, Esq. of the former place.

### DEPARTED.

At St. John, 25th inst. in the 68th year of her age, Margaret, wife of Jas. Gallagher, Esq. At Fredericton, on the 13th instant, Mr. William Cameron, in the 68th year of his age.

## Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Friday the 26th inst., and Tuesday 30th inst., at 6 A. M., via New York, and on Sunday 4th November, at 9 A. M., via Halifax. 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, Oct. 24th 1855.

## THE UNION STORE

At Robbinston,

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 fine invoices of

Stuffs and Dress Goods, comprising a great variety of styles, entirely new, and never before offered in this market.

OUR SUPPLY OF GROCERIES & WEST INDIA GOODS is, as usual, complete, and sold on truly protective Union Principles.

RUFUS GATES, Agent. Robbinston, Oct. 23d, 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 half-do. Congo TEA, the following brands—Chebeco, Challenger, Eagle Wing, Horatio, Golden Gate, Wild Pigeon and Huzzar.  
18 half chest Orange Pekoe } favorite brands  
20 do. Oolong  
25 chests from 15 to 20 lbs each;  
30 half chests Muscovado & BLASSER;  
19 do Claret, 40 do 5 do SUGAR;  
6 boxes TOBACCO  
210 bags Course and Fine SALT; 3 bbls Pine Oil;  
2 casks Pulp; 2 cases INDIGO;  
1 bbl VITRIOL, 120 lbs NUTMEGS;  
40 boxes common and pale Yellow Soap;  
10 do Candles; 40 qts molasses;  
35 Gross Woodstock PIPES;  
150 lbs Claret; 1-2 REDWOOD;  
1 cask ANNOTA;  
2 cases Colman's No 1 STARCH; 3 bales Candle WICK; 2 bags COFFEE; PAINTS, OILS, Glass Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c., with a large variety of other GOODS.  
St. John. W. E. STRONACH.

## Pine Timber.

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

Oct. 6, 1855.

## Meeting of Courts.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Nisi Prius for the said County, will be held at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 30th day of October next, at 12 o'clock.

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

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices, THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlott. St. Andrews, August 29, 1855.







## Sheriff's Sales.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th day of April 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of JOHN McCOLL and EDWIN RUSSELL, to all of those several Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situate or near the Lower Falls, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, described as follows, viz:—

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 65 feet to Brunswick street; thence along said Brunswick street 150 feet to George street; thence along the south side of George street 131 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 McColl's new house stands.

ALSO—Two other LOTS of LAND, situate at the Portage, so called, on the eastern side of the river Magalloway, conveyed by Sarah N. Stone and others to the said McColl & Russell, by deed dated 29th May, 1851.

ALSO—One MOIETY of a LOT of LAND, with the Mills, Dams and Sluices thereto 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 so 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 or PIECE of LAND, situate on the east side of Lake Umbagog, in the Parish of Pennfield and Saint George in said County, known as lot number One, bounded on the north by lands granted to the late Hugh McKay; on the south by lot number Two, and contains forty-four acres, and was conveyed by Lewis Bliss to the said McColl & 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 McColl & Russell, by deed dated the 9th July, 1853.

ALSO—That certain LOT or PARCEL of LAND, situate at the Lower Falls aforesaid, as follows:—Beginning at a cedar post 36 rods along south side of the old highway road, westerly from the end of the bridge above the Lower Falls, thence south 22 rods 10 links to Milliken's and Seely's line; thence west along said line 80 rods and 16 links; thence north easterly 26 rods to the first mentioned bounds, 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 grant road leading to Saint John, bounded by the said road on the north; on the east by the McMillan lot; on the south by the Munroe lot; and on the west by the McGormon 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 Rodger to the said McColl & Russell, by deed dated the 29th September, 1853.

ALSO—That LOT in the said Parish of Saint George, lying north of Munroe's barn, conveyed by Moore R. Fletcher to the said McColl & Russell.

All that LOT of LAND lying in the Parish of Saint George aforesaid, conveyed by John Wallace to the said McColl & Russell.

And all other the Real Estate and Possessory Right of the said McColl & Russell, or either of them, wheresoever situate in my Bailiwick.

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

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte,  
Oct. 1, 1855.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th day of April, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right and title, interest, claim and demand of JOHN McCOLLEY, 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 McColl from John McGarrigle, as by 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: at part sold by said McColl to one Donald Campbell; the same having been purchased by said McColl from James Murdoch, as by deed bearing date 10th July, 1854.

The same having been seized and taken under an Execution in favor of Samuel No. 4.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte,  
1st October, 1855.

## THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!!!

### Holloway's Ointment.

ERYSIPELAS of eight years cured! Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which afflicted me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around me. I used several remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better.—In three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,  
(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR

ULCERS in the Leg.—Remarkable Cure! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply-seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.

I remain, Sir, your most obedt. Servt.  
(Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it, one as large as a hand; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them; but assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your ointment and pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected.

I am, Sir, yours truly,  
(Signed) HENRY MALDEN

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

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

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the large tins.

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

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

ODELL & TURNER, Of St. Andrews, Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte March 28, 1855

Tea, FLOUR and Molasses.  
Ex "UTICA" from Boston.  
20 Chests Superior Congo TEA.  
15 half Chests Souchong do  
10 Hbds. Muscovado Molasses.  
70 Bbls. Canada Extra Superior FLOUR  
10 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR, &c. &c.  
1 case Orange Marmalade 1lb Jars;  
—Will be sold low—  
J. W. STREET.

FLOUR &c

Ex—Utica from Boston—just received.  
60 Bbls. superfine flour.  
10 Do. Rye do.  
10 Bundles printing paper (Royal)  
J. W. STREET.  
7th March 1854.

## To Let,

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Walton, on the corner of Water & Eliza both streets; to which is attached a large Garden. Possession given 1st May next. Apply to G. F. CAMPBELL, St. Andrews, 26th March 1855.



## AYER'S PILLS,

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of Bilious diseases—Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fever, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammation, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is like true of Colds, Fevers, symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep-seated and formidable diseases which lead the heaves all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing anything hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of fraud.

Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are allowed to refer for these facts, are  
PROF. VALENTINE MOTT, the distinguished Surgeon of New York City.  
DOCT. A. A. HAYES, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Massachusetts.

DR. L. MOORE, M. D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice.

C. A. DAVIS, M. D., Sept and Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred such names, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the certificates of these eminent public men is shown in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can furnish. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process, in a state of purity and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. The old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities; by this, each individual is made to feel the effects of the medicine, instead of the effects of the disease. Hence it is self-evident the effect should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful, and more certain than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicines should come under the notice of the public, I have supplied Formulae by which both my Cherry Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British America. I have, however, these should be sent to one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of course, the Patients that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known; their life consists in their mystery. I have no enemies.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject, freely acknowledge their superiority over their intimate rivals. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate by correcting wherever they exist such derangements of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring that irregular action to health, and being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the Box.  
Prepared by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist,  
Agents for St. Andrews, Odell & Turner, and M. S. Unnah, St. George, E. P. Knight.

ATHENEUM

## FIRE INSURANCE

SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Capital £2000,000 Sterling.

RE. HON. THE EARL OF GLENCAIRN, Chairman

THIS 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; Houses, hold Furniture, Linen, Ware, and Apparel, &c.; Ships on the stocks, in harbor, or in dock; River Craft and their Cargoes; and all 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. WHILLOCK, Agent for Saint Andrews.

## "Martell" Brandy.

Direct from Cognac via Halifax  
40 Hbds } Best Martell Brandy, vintage 3s  
20 Cases } 1850 and 1851.  
July 30, 1855 J. W. STREET

## Flour, Tea, &c.

Just received by steamer from Boston, via EASTPORT:  
20 Bbls. fancy superfine family flour made from new wheat.  
10 Chests superior Congo tea.  
Oct'r 13 J. W. STREET.

## Blanks for sale

At this Office.

## Steamboat and Railroad TO AND FROM

Portland, Boston & St. John TWICE A WEEK.

THE favourite Steamer ADMIRAL,

Captain Wood Hutchinson, leaves Portland, every

TUESDAY and FRIDAY Evening at 5 o'clock, or on the arrival of the 12 o'clock Train from Boston, for EASTPORT and ST. JOHN. Returning leaves ST. JOHN on MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Eastport and PORTLAND, connecting with the half-past 5 A.M. Train for BOSTON, and landing her passengers in Boston by 10 A.M.

The steamer NAGUASSET, Capt. E. Carey, will in future connect regularly with the Admiral, making the line complete to St. Andrews and Calais.

Fare as low as by any other line. Tickets to St. John, Portland, Boston or Montreal, can be had of

ROBERT STORR, Agent, June 2 0 St. Andrews.

## CARD.

### Messrs. R. Storr & Co.

BEG to inform their friends and the Public of St. Andrews, that they have been enabled to secure the services

Of a FIRST-RATE CUTTER, to superintend their TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

who will be ready at all times to attend strictly to the wishes of their Customers, and furnish them with articles of the newest Fashion, patterns of which he is constantly supplied with.

Messrs. R. S. & Co. beg also to state, that they have now on hand,

A CHOICE SELECTION OF THE NEWEST GOODS.

In Fashionable Skirts, Vestings, Broadcloths, &c.

In making this announcement, Messrs. R. S. & Co. beg to thank their friends

and patrons for the kind and uniform encouragement which has been shown to them since the opening of their establishment, and of which they respectfully solicit a continuance.

St. Andrews, March 19, 1855.

## London & Parisian DEPOT.

May, 1855.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce her removal from German Street, to more extensive and commodious premises in Prince William Street, adjoining the Golden Fleece, and also that she has at great expense secured to her patrons the services of two of the most eminent Milliners of London or Paris. In addition to a large Stock in this department, unrivalled in variety and beauty of design, the Subscriber has imported a full and complete assortment of every article necessary to the costume of Ladies and children, including—

HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACES, Parasols, Mantles, French, and English STAYS, Long Cloths, and MUSLIN GOODS, Printed Cambrics, and French Delaines, Lyons, and Spitalfields S.I.L.K.S., Ladies' Dressing Gowns, Bathing Wools, and Worsted in every shade, together with HABERDASHERY and all Goods required to perfect the assortment.

A FANCY REPOSITORY.

Thankful for past favours, an assurance is offered that at the New Establishment still further efforts will be made to deserve extended patronage and encouragement.

A large Stock of the above Goods will be kept especially devoted to the Wholesale Trade.

St. John, May 14.

A. WOOLAN.

## PACKET,

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

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

has commenced running once a week, between the above mentioned places, touching at Eastport when required,—for the accommodation of Passengers and freight. The vessel is well found, and under the charge of the Subscribers.

Will leave St. Andrews every WEDNESDAY and St. John every SATURDAY, wind and weather permitting. For passage &c., apply to either of the subscribers.

HUGH MELONEY, OBD. CLARKE.

St. Andrews, February 7, 1855.

## LITTLE'S FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE.

JUST received an extensive assortment of FALL & WINTER BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS.

Of the most fashionable styles and elegant finish, which will be sold lower than any ever before offered in this market.

Persons requiring any of the above are respectfully invited to inspect the stock.

Gentlemen's French Calf, Rip and thick Boots made to order, on the shortest notice.

JOHN LITTLE.

Oct. 25, 1854.

## CAUTION

I HEREBY forbid all persons, purchasing or negotiating the following Notes of Land, drawn by me in favour of Elisha S. Hall, of Lubec, Maine, viz:

One for \$1,000 payable 1st Nov. 1854.  
One for \$333 33 do 1855.  
One for \$333 33 do 1856.  
One for \$333 33 do 1857.

with interest; as I have paid the above named notes, as per said Small's receipt held by me, and dated 16th Dec. 1853.

ST. EPHEND. BRADBURY.

Grand Manu, Oct. 27, 1854.

## FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Extraordinary Cure of Asthma!!! of an old Lady, seventy-five years of age.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Watson, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared that I would give all I possessed to have cured her; but although I paid a large sum, for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her, at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did, the result was marvellous; by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old.

I remain, Sir, your obliged,

(Signed) THOMAS WATSON.

Remarkable Cure of Dropsy!! after having tapped three times.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 26th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of Dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; it was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become as appearance as a skeleton, and with no strength in me than a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health.

I am, Sir, yours, sincerely,

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH

Astonishing Cure of General Debility and Liver Complaint!!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions (for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed, to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Jaundice
Asthma	Liver complaints
Bilious complaints	Lumbago
Bloches on the skin	Piles
Bowel complaints	Rheumatism
Colics	Retention of Urine
Constipation of the Bowels	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Consumption	Sore Throat
Debility	Stones and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary symptoms
Dysentery	Tic Douloureux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female Irregularities	Ulcers
Fevers of all kinds	Veneral Affections
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from whatever cause
Head-ache	&c. &c.
Indigestion	
Inflammation	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and 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 Vendors of Medicines throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport, and

ODELL & TURNER, Of St. Andrews, Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte March 28, 1855

## Notice.

THE Subscriber having had his Office destroyed by fire, will for the present conduct his business at his residence just above the Court House, where all persons desirous of seeing him, are requested to call.

R. M. ANDREWS.

St. Andrews, 23d April, 1855. (d)