

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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## LORD STANLEY and the TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

LORD STANLEY, M. P., was lately applied to by the secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, a society formed for the suppression of the liquor traffic, to honour a meeting at Manchester on the 22nd inst. His lordship returned a reply, in which the following formed the principal passages:

I draw a wide distinction between the voluntary temperance movement, and that which seeks to attain its end by legislative intervention. Of the first I entirely approve; the second, I regret to say, I cannot support.

I have drawn out a statement of my reasons for not supporting the alliance, which I enclose. If you choose to give it publicity, I do not object. My wish is to point out the objections which occur most forcibly to my own mind, so that if they can be met you may be prepared to meet them.

The reasons Lord Stanley gave were eight—

1. Because the law-making power in England, being practically in the hands of the wealthy, the temperance class is generally speaking, the lowest in the scale, the proposed prohibition would be a cutting off by one class of the (supposed) enjoyments of another—a measure to which the law-makers will not venture, in prudence, to resort; and which, if resorted to, would be regarded by those whom it affected as partial and unjust.

2. Because while the desire of drink is so strong as to lead to an annual consumption of from £50,000,000 to £75,000,000 sterling in liquor, the proposed prohibition, if carried, would be evaded by smuggling to an enormous extent; with, probably, the connivance of many magistrates. M. P.'s, and others who would regard the law as impracticable and absurd, and would, therefore, not exert themselves to see it enforced. Hence a double evil—(a) disregard of, and contempt for, law; and (b) less of that practical control which is now exercised over places where drink is sold; the trade falling into more disreputable hands, and a criminal class being artificially produced.

3. Because, in the present lamentable condition of the labouring class as a body, the labourer has especially in rural districts, no amusement or recreation whatever, nor any place of social meeting, except the public-house. This state of things is not sought to be defended, nor even palliated; but it exists, and, before closing public-houses, some better substitute should be provided.

4. Because the suppression of the liquor traffic—assuming to be possible—would cause a loss of £30,000,000 of revenue yearly; and, though it is admitted that the social aspect of this question is more important than the fiscal, yet it must be considered that so large a deficit can only be made up by the imposition of direct taxes to a vast amount; the discontent produced by which must be added to a rising directly out of a restriction so stringent, and which would be generally felt by the many. This is no argument against gradual diminution of the traffic, but a strong argument against total and violent suppression.

5. Because a habit of self-control required by the individual in every respect, a better protection than an arbitrary enactment. In those communities of primitive people where no access has ever been had to intoxicating drink, it is found that the desire for it, when casually introduced, becomes an irrepressible passion; and entire tribes have been, and are being swept off in consequence of yielding to this passion. Prohibition augments desire, and the absence of temptation cannot confer moral strength.

6. Because difficulty will arise, if it is meant to be consistent, in defining intoxicating substances. Is tobacco to be included? Is opium? Where the craving for stimulants is strong, these or similar compounds will be substituted for alcoholic liquors.—Chemical science will be employed to discover or produce them at small cost. You will only have replaced one form of intoxication by another. Suppose these two prohibited—a measure which will greatly increase the amount of opposition to be reckoned upon—new means of intoxication can, and will be found, calling for new and further extension of the law.

7. Because the suppression of traffic in liquor can never suffice; it has not been found in America to put a stop to its habitual use. Apart from actual smuggling, allowed to be, the law may be evaded in many ways; E. g. It would probably be-

come the practice for labourers to stipulate for a certain quantity of liquor to be given them in addition to their wages, an abuse which employers are doing their best to put down, but which prohibition of the liquor traffic would render general. Pretended exhibitions would be got up, as was done in the States, where, after paying for admission, the visitor would receive his share of the liquor gratis. Drinking clubs would be established on the same principle. You can't stop such frauds, unless you declare the possession as well as the sale of liquor illegal, by which enactment every man's house becomes liable to search, and the capital actually invested in private stores of wine and spirits, &c., is destroyed.

8. Because the exertions of temperance societies on the voluntary principle are impeded, and odium is excited against them by every attempt at forcible suppression of the traffic. To effect to employ physical or moral force is, in itself, a confession that moral force is inadequate for the object proposed.

Mrs. Pore, the secretary of the association, repeats and contests Lord Stanley's reasons. Her reasons—

1. That the alliance desires to obtain, not a class, but a purely democratic law, demanded by the people themselves.

2. That the desire to drink grew by indulgence, and that the law would be absolute, not partial, so that evasion would be easily detected.

3. That because the peasantry had little amusement, it did not necessarily follow that what they had should be poisoned by drink.

4. That the revenue would gain, not suffer, by the change as the millions withdrawn from the purchase of spirits would be transferred to productive instead of unproductive industry.

5, 6, 7, and 8. That to enable the people to gain the habit of self-control, we must use them by restrictive laws; and that the use of opium and tobacco would cease with that of spirits; that the extent of evasion of the Maine liquor law in America is exaggerated; and, lastly, that experience did not prove that injury was suffered by temperance societies by the exertions of the alliance.

To these objections Lord Stanley replied:

1. The writer assumes that a Maine Law will be called for by public opinion acting with irresistible force, and states that the object of the alliance is to create such public opinion. But if a vast majority of the British people be disposed to put an end to the use of intoxicating drinks, they have the remedy in their own hands. There is in that case no need of legislative interposition. Of what avail is it to compel men to abstain from doing that which, by the hypothesis, they are not inclined to do?

2. and 3. The writer endeavours to draw a distinction between the desire for strong drink and that for other sensual gratifications, concluding that the former alone grows with indulgence. I have always understood that the difficulty of combating any bad habit increases with the length of time during which such habit is persisted in. If this be so (and it is the universal experience of mankind) the phenomena must be regarded, not to an exceptional, but to a general law. The parallel drawn from the purchase of bread or calico is not applicable. To prove the writer's case, it ought to have been shown that other passions besides that of intemperance may be habitually gratified without thereby becoming stronger—a conclusion which the whole history of man refutes.

I contend that a Maine Law, if passed, would be evaded to such an extent as to render it practically ineffectual—that is to say, I contend that even supposing a majority in the legislature, backed by one out of doors, were to pass such a law, the minority in every class would still be strong enough to support law-breakers; against what would be regarded by its opponents as a tyrannical interference with freedom of private action. If, indeed, the nation were unanimous, this would not be the case; but then, as I have urged before, no law would be needed. I quite admit that a great deal of the existing habit is the result of temptation. The labourer has in general no club, no place of social enjoyment except the public-house, which he cannot enter without asking for liquor, though his chief inducement to go there may be the love of good company, rather than of drink. This is an evil; but it is an evil which society can remedy without the help of the law. Already in many places working-men's clubs have been formed, where the labourer may enjoy a good fire, society, newspapers, his cup of coffee, &c., on payment of a small annual or monthly subscription. Such institutions are the most practical means of promoting temperance, and deserve all possible encouragement.

4. I have spoken of the necessity of raising 20,000,000 additional by direct taxation as a serious objection to the immediate liquor traffic. I readily concede

that the community, and, in the end, the revenue, would gain by the saving of the fifty, sixty, or seventy millions now spent in drink; but this saving, even if effected, would not prevent a serious deficiency, which would extend over several years. There would be a reduction in poor rates, police, and prison expense, together with an increase in the consumption of tea and sugar; but all these together would not make up the deficiency, and a severe temporary pressure must at least ensue.

5 and 6. I have nothing to add to my former observations under these heads.

7. Great discrepancies of opinion prevail with regard to the Maine Law in America. This, at least, is certain—that in a country where population is so scattered, and the Executive so weak as in the United States, the enforcing of the law, if it be enforced, must depend wholly on the support afforded it by the people; that is to say, if operative, it is operative, because it represents the public will, not because it is the law of the land. But in that case the popular will would have been equally effective without the agency of law, which is the proposition I am endeavouring to defend.

8. "Moral force is not enough for the world as it is." Not enough! Do the supporters of a Maine Law forget that this, their mainstay, might be fitly inscribed on the doors of the Inquisition? They regard intemperance (very justly) as a social evil. Earnest Roman Catholics regard heresy as a social evil. They are prepared to suppress intemperance. The Governments of Italy are equally prepared (if the feelings of the nation allowed them) forcibly to suppress heresy. Where is the difference? Unless the functions of the State be strictly limited and defined—unless the legal *volenti non fit injuria* be carried out consistently to its logical results—unless the prevention of violence and the administration of justice be acknowledged as the sole legitimate objects of internal administration—I see no security against an indefinite continuance of the bit-ter and most degrading contests under which the human race has ever suffered—the contests of sect against sect for religious supremacy, where the possession of such supremacy confers the right of persecuting the vanquished party. The writer's argument is, "Because this or that practice is wrong, and because moral force is not sufficient to put it down, therefore the State should do so." Wrong in whose judgment? In that of the majority. But taking the existing state of opinion throughout the British islands, it is probable that a majority of their inhabitants regard habitual absence from public worship as morally wrong. Nevertheless it is certain that a large minority of our people do thus habitually absent themselves from public worship. Moral force has not succeeded in this instance. Are you prepared to try the effect of penal legislation, and as in early ages make church-going compulsory? To draw a distinction between the cases is impossible. For though all rational men condemn intemperance, yet total abstinence is not regarded as a duty by more than a small portion of the people, while attendance on religious rites is regarded as a duty by the majority of all classes. If, therefore, you seek to enforce by law a practice which only a few, comparatively speaking, consider binding upon them? It may be argued that to interfere is expedient in one case and inexpedient in the other. I deny the expediency in either; but be that as it may, I am not prepared to hold my personal freedom of action on so uncertain a tenure as this—that society, on the whole, thinks it more advisable not to coerce me. The principle of individual independence, of personal liberty of action, permitted where it does not come into collision with the personal liberty of others, is at once the result and the guarantee of modern civilisation. Encroach upon it, under whatever idea of benefiting mankind, and you will find that compulsion has produced resistance—that the best feelings of men are enlisted in support of their worst vices—that intemperance has gained foremost in those who would otherwise have been foremost to denounce it—and that you will have given to bigotry, political and religious, a precedent of which it will not be slow to avail itself.

Our Billingsgate neighbor of the Gazette accuses us of quackery, because we publish Dr. Ayer's advertisement. Now this same editor knows the Pharmacopoeia itself is not free from the suspicion of quackery than his medicines. He knows they are endorsed by the medical Journals of this country and prescribed by our best physicians, and have the commendation of professors and eminent men of character too exalted for his comprehension, and he knows too that they have done and are doing in this community an amount of good which the utmost stretch of his ability can never hope to equal.—Banks Co Press Reading, Pa.

## FRANKLIN AMONG THE PHILOSOPHERS.

Franklin's public celebrity in France seems to have been quite eclipsed by the social esteem in which he was held in private, and his seat at Passy, a few miles from the centre of Paris, was the centre of attraction for the savans. "His company was sought," says Miquet, "not only as the most illustrious, but as the most agreeable that the times afforded. He inspired his friends with sentiments of tenderness, admiration and respect; nor was his attachment to them less strong." Madame Helvétius dined with him every week. D'Alembert and Diderot sought him out. The celebrated Turgot was introduced to him. Among the first to welcome him at Paris was Condorcet, the biographer of Voltaire and Turgot; and among his intimate friends were Cabanis, Buffon, Raynal, Mably, Visé d'Aray, La Rochefoucauld, the Abbe Moleslet, the Abbe La Roche, Le Roy, Le Vailland, Malesherbes, Mirabeau and other eminent statesmen and men of letters. He also met with Voltaire on two occasions, and was received by him with pleasure. The philosopher of Ferney was then in his eighty-fifth year. They met at the Academy of the Arts and Sciences, and being placed side by side, elicited an outbreak of Parisian enthusiasm.

A royal commission was appointed in 1784 to investigate the subject of animal magnetism, which was then brought to notice by Mesmer. Franklin was placed at the head of the commission, and associated with him were Le Roy, Bailly, Guillotin (the proposer of the instrument of execution,) and others. The report was not favourable, although admitting certain phenomena attributed to the imagination.

He was now to take his departure for home, which was marked with the regrets of official and distinguished personages, who took leave of him, one by one, with marks of affectionate interest and regard, and but for the short notice of his intended leave, a national valedictory would have been put at his service. To Mr. Hartley, he wrote in his eightieth year: "I cannot quit the coasts of Europe, without taking leave of my ever dear friend, Mr. Hartley. We were long fellow-laborers in the best of all works, the works of peace. I leave you still in the field, but having finished my day's task, I am going home to go to bed. Wish me a good night's rest, as I do you a pleasant evening. Adieu."

## SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—Two Women Eaten by Wolves.—The Dumfries (Canada) Reformer, of Oct. 15th, contains the following account of a shocking event which occurred in the township of Mornington, Canada:—

"Our paper has seldom had to record a more heartrending circumstance than we are about to relate. Some ten days ago, in the northerly extremity of the township of Mornington, two females went out in the evening in search of their cows, and not returning that night search was made in the morning, when sad to relate their skeletons were only to be found, their flesh having been completely devoured by the wolves.—We are yet unable to record the particulars—the sad outcome only having as yet reached us. Our informant also states, that a man in that locality has been missing for the last ten days. No trace of him can be found whatever, and fears are entertained that he met the same lamentable fate as the unfortunate women.

The wolves were never before known to be so numerous or so voracious as they are this season in this section of the country. It is regarded as unsafe to be alone on the public highways after dark. Reports are reaching us almost every week of some of their ravages through the country.—Almost every body has been visited by them, and mischief done to a greater or less extent.

A farmer in North Easthope had thirty sheep killed in one night by them.—They drove them to the barn yard, and killed them there. A few nights previous they killed twelve belonging to the same man. Bears are also numerous and saucy. A Mr. Bennett of Mornington was attacked a short time ago in his own field, a little after dark, by an old bear with three cubs. He fought her off till some of the neighbors came to his relief. An immense one was killed in Mornington a few days ago."

A WHOLE FAMILY IN HEAVEN.—A whole family in heaven—who can describe their everlasting joy? No one is absent. No father, nor mother, nor son, nor daughter, is away. In the world below, they were united in faith, and love, and peace, and joy. In the morning of resurrection they ascend together. Before the throne of God they bow together in united adoration. On the banks of the River of Life they walk hand in hand, and as a family they have commenced a career of glory which shall be everlasting.—There is hereafter to be no separation in that family. No one is to lie down on a bed of pain. No one is to wander away into the

## NAUTICAL IMPROVEMENT.

A device recently patented by J. S. Robbins, of San Francisco, two rudders are employed in steering a vessel. One of them is attached to the sternpost, in the usual manner; the other placed directly behind the first, and secured in an iron frame which projects back for the purpose. The two are connected together with arms, in such a manner that the force of the water, when it comes in contact with the after-rudder, will assist the helmsman in moving the post-rudder, so that they counterbalance each other. This, it is represented, reduces the labor of steering to almost nothing, gives complete steadiness to the vessel and wheel, and enables a single man, or even a boy, to guide the largest vessel in the fiercest storm, with perfect ease.—Boston Atlas.

## SYDNEY SMITH'S FEELINGS.

Sydney Smith's feelings—Sydney Smith thus mimics Sir James Mackintosh's grandiose and flowing style:—It struck me last night as I was lying in bed, that Mackintosh, if he were to write on pepper, would thus describe it:—Pepper may philosophically be described as a dusty and highly pyrenized seed of an Oriental fruit; an article rather of condiment than diet, which, dispensed lightly over the surface of food with no other rule than the caprice of the consumer, communicates pleasure, rather than affords nutrition and by adding a tropical flavor to the gross and succulent viands of the North approximates the different regions of the earth, explains the objects of commerce, and justifies the industry of man, against a cold and dreary climate.

This little paragraph, which we find going the rounds, is eloquent and true:—"If there is a man who can cut his bread in peace with God and man, it is the man who has brought that bread of the earth. It is caked by no fraud, it is wet by no tears, it is stained by no blood."

## WHY THERE IS NO RAIN IN PERU.—In Paris, South America, rain is unknown. The coast of Peru is within the region of perpetual southeast trade-wind, through the Peruvian shores, and the winds of the great South sea blow, yet never rains there. The reason is plain. The southern trade-wind, on the Atlantic ocean, first strikes the coast of Africa, west they blow obliquely across the ocean until they reach the coast of Brazil. By this time they are heavily laden with vapor, which continues to pour down as the equator, depositing their dew, and leaving little or no moisture in the air. The trade-wind of the Amazon, finally they reach the lower part of the Andes, and there is wrung from them the last particle of moisture that a wind of low temperature can extract. Reaching the summit of that range, they no longer descend so cool and dry winds on the Pacific slopes beyond. Meeting with no opposing surface, and no temperature colder than that to which they were subjected on the mountain top, they reach the ocean before they become charged with fresh vapor, and before, therefore, they have any which the Peruvian climate can extract. Thus we see how the equatorial Andes becomes the reservoir from which are supplied the winds of China and the Pacific.

## THE ST. PETERSBURG CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON POST.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Post says a Joint Stock Company has just been formed at St. Petersburg, under something more than government patronage, for the greater part of the shares have already been taken by various members of the Imperial family, and by some of the most ancient and powerful Russian nobility. Twenty commercial screw steamers of the largest class are to be built in the first instance. Some of them will be contracted in America, some in England, and a few in the Gulf of Finland.

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European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Canada.

The Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on the 4th inst. The Steamer Fulton and Canadian steamers carried out from Liverpool a brief manifesto from the Paris Monitor saying when Congress of Paris broke up the Great Powers saw the elements fraught with danger to peace in Belgium, Greece, and Naples, that of all these States Naples alone refused to accept friendly advice, and that in consequence the Western Powers will cease diplomatic intercourse.

The article in the Monitor is the only authorized glimpse the public have yet had of what is going on, there is nothing additional to add in the way of news.

The British fleet is somewhere in the Mediterranean. The French ships continue at Toulon ready for sea. Maritime despatches are contradictory, while one statement says the Ministers will not leave Naples for some months, another asserts that Baron Flaminio the French envoy, announced to the Neapolitan Government that if he did not receive satisfactory communications within two hours he would present his last instructions but doubtless to demand his passports.

The statement that the Emperor of Russia has urged the King of Naples to avoid a total rupture by making some concessions, seems to be confirmed by numerous communications in the continental papers. The Cologne Gazette and the Independente Belge, two generally reliable journals, express themselves very positively on the subject.

The advance of the Emperor it seems was that King Ferdinand should change some of his ministry and place Prince Saliriano at its head while warning him against the ill will of England. The Emperor is further represented as having recommended to the King to trust to the moderation of the Emperor of the French, to accept him as a mediator.

The Austrian Gazette has received a communication from Naples that King Ferdinand, to show his conciliatory disposition, will not recall his Representative in Paris and London, and in consequence of the recall of the French and English Ambassadors in Naples, they will only leave these capitals in case their passports are sent.

The only authority for this statement is the Austrian organ which also professes to be able to say what the demands of the British Government really are; that is to say, first, a change of Ministry, second, abolition of the present police system, third, a general amnesty. The same authority states that a general amnesty would give satisfaction to the French Cabinet.

The hopes of a speedy reassembling of the Paris Conference seem to be shaken. The resistance is said to come from the English Government, whose views seem to prevail.

BRITAIN.—Parliament was prorogued until December 6th.

Citizens of Dublin gave a banquet on the 22d, to nearly 4,000 troops who served in the Crimea. The Mayor presided, supported by Lord-Lieut. Carlisle, Gough, Talbot, and many other gentlemen. Banquet said to be superior to the London Dinner to Guards. A similar fête was to take place at Edinburgh on the 31st.

Ship Dean Richmond was offered at auction at Liverpool; received price £3,000, only £2,300 bid, when she was withdrawn. Amelio Laffi, Roman Tribune is engaged by Italian Emancipation Committee, to lecture in Britain to stir up enthusiasm for Italy.

FRANCE.—French Correspondence contains accounts of Imperial gayeties at Compiegne, where the Emperor is enjoying hunting by day and fancy balls by night.

Numerous arrests are reported in the Department of Deux Loeuvres where a dangerous secret society has been discovered. It was numerously organized, and all were trained to obey orders for the destruction of the rich; 60 arrests were made, but the peasants armed with pitchforks attacked the escort and rescued the prisoners. New arrests were also made in the Faubourg St. Antoine.

Report of the Bank of France is more favourable, although it has adopted more stringent measures, and will not make any advance on Railway Shares Remis. Commercial Bills having 60 days to run are objected to so that virtually the term is reduced to 45 days.

SPAIN.—New Ministerial crisis rumored. The object is to throw Narvaez overboard and restore absolutism. The head of the Absolutist party, Marquis Viluma, is spoken of as the coming man, but declines the responsibility.

O'Donnell is part in command of the household guard as a check upon Narvaez. Count Benckendorff the Russian envoy has had a cordial reception from the Queen. A daughter has been born to the Duchess of Montpelier.

ITALY.—The Grand Duke of Tuscany seems disposed to grant some concessions to the people, by reviving with modifications the constitution of 1848. Paris paper asserts that in consequence of the negotiations between Austria and Rome, the Austrians are about to withdraw, and will retain only two points, Ancona and Bologna.

A treaty has been concluded between Russia and Naples, placing the ships of the latter in Russian ports on the footing of the most favored nations.

SWITZERLAND.—The Nonchâtel prisoners have been dismissed. The federal Government is making efforts to be represented in the Congress of Paris.

verment is making efforts to be represented in the Congress of Paris.

TURKEY.—Sultan had sent orders to Redschid Pacha to form a new ministry. Latter declined, on the plea that questions under consideration at present would undergo a sudden change. The real cause was a difference of opinion with the French Minister respecting the union of the Principalities.—Mustapha Pacha refused to take office.

BELODUM.—A Treaty has been concluded between France and Belgium, providing that no regime shall be sheltered in Belgium as a political offender. Despatch from Constantinople says that General Guyon has died of cholera.

MARKETS.—Consols for Money 92½. Breakfasts, slightly declined.

RAILWAY PROGRESS IN NOVA-SCOTIA.

We learn from the Halifax papers that the Railway Works in Nova Scotia are proceeding rapidly towards completion. The Sun says:—

In about a fortnight it will run on to the Truro road, intercepting, at a point less than two miles on this side of Shultz's, the stream of Eastern travel.

About the latter end of this month the cars will run as regularly to Shultz's door, 22½ miles, as they now do to the village of Bedford!

Between Shultz's and Nelson's on the Shubenacadie, a distance of 17 miles, the tract is nearly graded. There are some heavy clay banks still to cut through, a Viaduct and Iron Bridge work to be done. It is contemplated that the whole line to Nelson's within 27 miles of Truro, will be opened next July.

The sections between Nelson's and Stawiecke, including the heavy bridges that will be required, will be offered for contract within a few weeks. The rest of the road to Truro will be let early next spring, which will, in all probability, be finished by the autumn of next year.

Forty miles, lying between Truro and Pictou, will then separate us from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Bass and trial lines, we understand, have been run through all this part of the country; the work of location will be resumed in the spring, completed during the summer, and we have every reason to believe that the whole of the work will be let before the autumn, to be completed before the close of 1858.

On the Western line the operations are advancing steadily. From Windsor to the base of the Ardoise Hills, including a stone and iron bridge across the St. Croix, twenty feet higher than the one at Bedford, the works are in a state so forward that the whole line will be completed by Mr. McDonald early in the spring.

Mr. Cameron's contract, which extends from Mr. McDonald's to the rear of Lake-land, will be finished in June. Two contracts extending westward from the junction are in such a condition that both will be done about the same time. The middle section, in the rear of Mount Uniacke, where a great deal of rock must be removed, may not be finished so soon. But there is no doubt that three-fourths of the road to Windsor will be finished early in the summer of 1857, and that the whole will be completed and opened before the leaves fall.

For many months the Commissioners have disbursed, for labour alone, about £20,000 per month.

The author of the following [Sam Slick] has just fallen a victim to the attractions he so truthfully pours trays:—

"Widows are the very mischief, there's nothing like 'em. If they make up their minds to marry it's done. I know one that was terribly afraid of thunder and lightning, and every time a storm came on she would run into Mr. Smith's house (Smith was a widower) and clasp her little hands, and fly round like a hen with her head cut off 'till the man was half distracted for fear she would be killed; and the consequence was she was Mrs. John Smith before three thunder storms rattled over her head. How many they had after that I don't edactly know myself!"

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Henry Peters, Esq., to be Registrar of Deeds, &c. for Queen's County, in room of Henry S. Peters, Esq. deceased.

James W. De Veber, Esquire, to be Registrar of Probates, &c. for Queen's County, in room of Henry S. Peters, deceased.

Mr. Solomon Vail to be Commissioner under the 8th and 9th Chapters of the Revised Statutes, Vol. I. for the Parish of Manners-Sutton.

By His Excellency's Command, R. D. WILMOT, Secretary's Office, 31st Oct. 1856.

It is said that Capt. Albert Pike of Arkansas, recently gained a suit at law for which he gets the comfortable fee of \$160,000. The case was an Indian claim to the value of \$320,000, which he had been prosecuting for several years, upon the agreement that, if he gained the suit, he would be entitled to one-half, if not, nothing. The suit was lately decided by the United States Supreme Court at Washington in favor of his clients.—[Nashville Banner.

SPOILING THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—The following statement is no jest, but a positive fact:—A young man in business in Liverpool, led his blushing bride to the altar in the Old Church in that town, and when the question was asked, "Wilt thou love and cherish," &c., he answered as is customary, and added, "When she should he would bang her."

The girl immediately stopped the clergyman, and turning her heel quickly walked out of the church, saying that "a man who can say what he has said at such a moment, in jest, was most likely to put his throat into execution" and bade him choose another mate.—[English paper.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, NOV. 12, 1856.

OUR RAILROAD.

All speculations with respect either to the ultimate completion of our Railroad or to the immediate re-commencement of the works, is at length at an end. Messrs. Bates and Byrne, the Delegates from the new Company, left these shores on Monday last, on their return to England, after having arranged the various matters entrusted to their negotiation in a manner that cannot fail to be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

It must of course be apparent to every one, after so long a cessation of the works on the line of road, that some little time must necessarily be occupied in making such arrangements as are requisite for a re-commencement of operations, but we have authority for stating that but very few days will elapse before the line will again be alive with men, and once more assume its old, busy and cheerful aspect.

Capt. ROBINSON, we understand, has been requested to accept the appointment of Commissioner for the Company, and in his hands is placed the chief supervision of the line, and the power of nominating the necessary officers under Mr. JULIUS THOMPSON and Mr. BECK, who have severally received the appointments of General Manager and of Chief Engineer.

We can only again repeat what we have so frequently asserted before, that our faith in the undertaking is most firm, and we think that even those who have disagreed with us hitherto, will now acknowledge that the hopes we have expressed in times past were not groundless, and that the prophecies we uttered seem in a fair way of fulfilment.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONER.—We are informed that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council has appointed JAMES BOYD, Esq., Railway Commissioner on the part of the Government for the St. Andrews Railway.

THE PORTFOLIO.—We have received a copy of this large, exceedingly choice, and well conducted newspaper, published in Boston, by John S. Sleeper & Co., at \$2 per annum, in advance. We will be happy to exchange with, and obtain subscribers for, the above ably written family Journal.

The last number of our excellent exchange the "Scientific American," is worth the whole price of subscription. It contains diagrams, with letter press descriptions of a "new sounding gear for vessels,"—"an Apparatus for milking cows,"—"an engine for the Duff,"—"a new machine for making brick,"—"new Spring Saddle,"—"Sagittal Girder Bridge,"—"Improved Subsoil Plow," together with notices of inventions exhibited at the great Exhibition of the American Institute at New York, and valuable editorial remarks.

The Members of the Bar attending the Circuit Court at St. John, presented Judge RITCHIE with an Address of Congratulation on his elevation to the Bench. The address was presented on Friday last, at the Judge's residence; to which his Honor made an eloquent and feeling reply. After the proceedings, Judge RITCHIE invited the Members of the Bar present to partake of a lunch, which they did in most professional style.

The Season continues very open. No snow, copious falls of rain, and good pasturage for cattle. The weather on Monday last, suddenly changed; ice formed on the fresh water, and during the night we had a light fall of snow, which did not cover the ground. This is the first intimation on the sea-board that winter's close at hand. Great coats and mittens are now in demand.

We have no desire to steal any one's thunder, Mr. Owen, however loud it may sound. Paragraphs placed on the first page, among miscellaneous articles, are not as a general rule, (even in the very paper of which you are the agricultural editor,) credited. Every reader knows they are selected. To use your own words on a late occasion, when not given a free tick to an Agricultural Show—your observations on our omission are "small potatoes," though they (the intention) may be as good, as this is well meant.

MAJOR F. WELLS, 1st Royals.—We have much pleasure in copying the following paragraph from the Montreal Pilot:—Major Wells was Commandant of the Garrison in this town about seven years ago, as *Levasseur* writes. His numerous friends here rejoice in his promotion, and congratulate him on the distinguished position which his bravery has won for him. This gallant officer was universally and deservedly popular with the inhabitants of St. Andrews.—[Ed. Standard.

A WELL-EARNED COMPLIMENT.—The City Council of Toronto have resolved to present a sword to Major Frederick Wells, of the 1st Royals. This distinguished officer, who is a native of Toronto, served with great distinction in the Crimea, and was one of the few native Canadians decorated by the Emperor of the French with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.—[Montreal Pilot.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Our U. S. exchanges furnish the intelligence, that Mr. BUCHANAN has been elected President of the United States for the next four years, commencing in March. The votes were, Buchanan 174, Fremont 114, Fillmore 8.—The Northern States have been beaten, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts made for Col. Fremont; and it is roundly asserted by the Democratic press, that Mr. Buchanan is not for extending Slavery, unless the people desire it, as it with them alone and not Congress to say, whether Slavery shall be introduced into new territory or not.—The new President's policy has not yet been made known.

There is a rumour from England to the effect that an English Earl, who was engaged in the Crimean war, is about to lead to the hymenal altar, the noble-hearted and self-sacrificing Florence Nightingale.—[American paper.

SUICIDE.—On Tuesday morning about ten o'clock, Capt. Joseph Stephenson committed suicide in his cellar, by cutting his throat with a razor. It is said that even on that morning nothing unusual was observed in his manner, and no cause can be assigned for the act, as he was in easy circumstances, and of strictly temperate habits. His manner was always moody and reserved. A Coroner's jury found a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."—[Freeman.

On Tuesday evening about 5 o'clock, the body of Benjamin Herrington, an old and well known inhabitant of this city, was found in the water near Sulis' ship yard, under some logs. He was seen towards the place a short time before, and it is said that he was seen to throw himself into the water. There is little doubt that he too committed suicide. He was, we believe independent in circumstances, and temperate in his habits.—[Ib.

NEW CRIST AND OAT MILL.—We are happy to inform the public that Mr. Carson's Oat Mill and Kilm, at his place, on the Didgequash River, is now completed and ready for a Grist. In the wheat department he will also commence operations by Thursday next. The Mill is of a superior construction, and will have three run of stones.—[Provincialist.

SUPPOSED SUICIDES.—A coat and hat supposed to have belonged to Mr. Wm. Abernethy, house painter, in this city, was found in the toll-house, on Saturday morning last, by Mr. A. McCullough; how they came there is not known, but as Mr. A. has not been seen since, it is supposed that he jumped off the bridge and drowned himself. No cause is assigned for such a rash act that we can learn, except pecuniary embarrassment and hard drinking.—[Calais Advertiser 23d.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" Twenty-five cents is the price of a bottle of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. For sale by McPherson generally. Inquire for the New Dress—with two fine steel engraved labels on each bottle; one the proprietor's note or obligation.

Bleeding disorders, sick head ache and nervous affections.—An astonishing cure of these complaints Henry Townsend, Esq., of London, Canada West, was the victim of bilious attack for nineteen years and six months, in addition to this, he was constantly suffering from sick headache, giddiness, and nervousness, that to use his own words he was fit for nothing; the Doctor's Pills would have made a large volume, yet his sufferings became more intense each succeeding day. About three months ago, he commenced the use of Holloway's Pills, this combined medicine completely penetrated every part of the system, cleared the head and stomach, and corrected the digestive organs, the consequence was, that after seven weeks use of them, he was thoroughly cured, and he has since enjoyed the best of health.

At the Howard Settlement, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Thomas Hartin, Missionary, Mr. George Wilson, of Richmond, Co. Carleton, to Miss Jane McMillan, of the Parish of Canterbury, Co. of York.

On Thursday, 6th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M., Alexander Rankin, Esq., of Fathurst, N. B. to Susan Wilnot, daughter of the late Adam Jack, of St. John.

On the 6th inst., after a short but painful illness, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Mr. John Quinn, aged 34 years, leaving a husband and two children to mourn the loss of an amiable wife and affectionate parent. At St. John, on Thursday evening, of consumption, Capt. John Parish, in the 34th year of his age. On the 4th inst., at St. John, Sophia G. Fitch, eldest daughter of James R. Fitch, M. D., aged 18 years.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. —ARRIVED.— Nov. 7th.—Schr. Harriet, Welch, Horton. Master; potatoes, apples, &c. —CLEARED Nov. 11, Schr. Harriet, Welch, Westport, Turnips.

"Martell" & "Hennessy" BRANDIES.

NOV. 10th, 1856. Just received, direct from Cognac, via New York: 40 Hds. and Gr. casks, "Martell" and "Hennessy's" best Cognac Brandy. 40 Cases do. do. For sale low. J. W. STREET.

CROWN LAND OFFICE.

Nov. 4, 1856. THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Tuesday the second day of December next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for any purchase of Land. (Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber in other Lands under License applied for previous to the application for the purchase of the Land.) (No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.) By Deputy J. W. St. John, Auctioneer. 100 acres, lot B, block I, Road from Woodstock to Oak Bay, Stephen Smith; credit to be allowed for 30s. paid. At the Crown Land Office. 50 acres, lot 33, New Market, John H. Baker (4w) JOHN MONTGOMERY, Sur. Genl.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to thank the Public for all past favours, and begs leave to inform them, that he has REMOVED to the Corner formerly occupied by Mr. S. Green, where he has just received, in addition to his former STOCK, 200 Barrels Philadelphia FLOUR, ground from new wheat, 40 Bbls. CORN MEAL, 40 Bags BECKWEAT FLOUR, DONALD CLARK, St. Andrews, Nov. 4, 1856.—S.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Saint Andrews, that he intends opening a SCHOOL, in this town, ON MONDAY the 17th instant. By strict attention to the improvement of Pupils, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage. Terms—From five to ten shillings per quarter. WALTER GILLEY, St. Andrews, Nov. 4, 1856.—(S.)

Flour, Pork, and Sugar.

Oct. 29, 1856. For "Duff" from Boston and "W. F. Robinson" from London: 200 BARRELS best super FANCY FLOUR, 10 Hds. House FLOUR, 10 Tons M. SUGAR. For sale low. J. W. STREET.

Notice to the Public.

MAILS FOR ENGLAND.—Friday, 26th, inst. per British packet, via New York, 8 A. M. Tuesday, 29th do. United States, 8 a. m. do. Sunday, 2d Nov. via Halifax, 9 A. M. Tuesday, 4th do. via New York, per United States packet, 8 A. M. Friday, 7th do. via New York, per British Packet, 8 A. M. Tuesday, 11th do. via New York, per United States Packet, 8 A. M. Sunday, 16th do. via Halifax, 9 A. M. Tuesday, 19th do. via New York, per U. States packet, 8 A. M. Friday, 21st do. via New York, per British packet 8 A. M. The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d single rate, via New York by British Packet 10d, and by United States Packet 1s. 4d per-payment optional. By Order, G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M. Post Office, St. Andrews, 19th Oct. 1856.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in consequence of the late fire, has opened a STORE at the head of the new Street in London, each article where he will be extremely for one FLUR, MEAL, and PROVISIONS generally. —ON HAND.— 100 Barrels New York State FLOUR, extra brand, and variety of fine new wheat. 50 Bbls. Baltimore Howard-street Flour, 50 50 Bags coarse SALT, 50 Bales P. V. SOAP, 10 Bales each Cheese, 30 do. Guinness do. 30 Bales CORN MEAL, 5 Chests tea quality Souchong TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, and FISH. For cash only. Flour and Meal will be sold in small quantities. JAMES BOYD, Oct. 16, 1856.

REMAINING L. 15th October Cameron, Capt. N Cookson, William Hawthorn, Robt Hunt, Loree, E. H. King, M. S. I. H. King, Capt. G. K. & M. Brade, Kerr, John Linton, Margaret Lawrence, Steph B. Mills, Joseph M. George, Law, B. Kinnon, J. M. Persons calling say advertised. G. B.

Hennessy I

JUST Received "sunny" Brand 4 Do. d

Per the Ann Rank 20 cases 2 hds. old Port 1 do. Sherry 7 hds. Boiled at 2 tons best London 32 cases London (21st)

Oct. 20, 1856.

F A L

Per Royal

Canada

24 Cas

Marborough and GOULD, in Mel Castlemans, W. Casanov, &c.

FURS, in Stone quash, Koininsky, Gloves, Gaiters, Slippers, and LAMBS' ELEG

Reverend Cloth, Fr's, Blazing, Mantles, GLOVES, &c.

A large stock of The whole have since from the comprise the ver The remainder per ship, "John H

St. Andrews, S

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A Liberal price

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# SHERIFF'S SALES

Real Estate of R. Brockway Jr. & Co. Nov 1 Do Samuel Joy Dec 6

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 1st day of November next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

All the right title, interest, property, claim, and demand of Robert Brockway, Junr, Siles Brockway, and William Brockway, to the following properties, viz:

All that certain Mill Site, or Lot, together with the Mill thereon now occupied by the said Robert Brockway, Junr, and William Brockway, situate, lying and being on the Western side of the river Maguadavic, at the second Falls, between the Parish of St. George, together with all the rights, privileges, shares, dower, dams, water courses, and pier to the same belonging.

Also, That half of Farm Lot, No. 2, situated on the Western side of the Maguadavic river, at the second Falls, between the Parish of St. George, and now occupied by Reuben Brockway, Junr, opposite the Meeting House.

And all other the Real Estate, and property right of the said Robert Brockway, Junr, Siles Brockway, and William Brockway, or either of them, whatsoever situate in my Bailiwick.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution in favour of Tobias G. Middy and Samuel Johnson.

THO. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, 19th April, 1856.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th day of December, 1856, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

All the right title, interest, claim and demand of Samuel Joy, of, in and to, that PIECE OF LAND, situated in the Parish of St. Stephens, lying on the Eastern side of the road leading to Clarke's Point, containing ONE ACRE, more or less, purchased by the said Joy from Samuel Getchell.

For satisfaction of a mortgage at the suit of Seth Kimball, endorsed to levy £48 12 0 Sheriff's fees, &c.

THO. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, 19th May, 1856.

"ADMIRAL," For EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON Steamers.

GEORGE THOMAS, Agent, 89, Water Street.

"SOUTHERN and WESTERN STATES and CANADA." Through Tickets to all the principal places on the southern and western States and Canada can be obtained at the Admiralty Office.

St. John, 9th April, 1856.

## Ufford's Smoke Consuming Patent Lamp.

It is warranted to produce, without smoke and with only the poorest quality of oil or grease, at an expense of less than half a cent per hour, a light equal at least to four wax candles. Extremely simple and durable, less injurious to the eyes than any other artificial light, and will prove the truth of these statements.

Price 21 25, 30c, 6c.

We have one of the Lamps in use, and are able to conform to the favorable testimony of the Traveller, having found it answering well to what is claimed for it. (Parish Recorder.)

No person who has ever tried one of the Lamps would be willing to give up for ten times its cost, if it could not be replaced. (New England Farmer.)

Boston, 117 Court street, head of Salisbury.

## PARKS & POLSON,

236, Washington St., Boston.

P. & F. would respectfully give notice, that they will 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. Darius Soper on favorable terms.

However Cautious!!

TESTIMONY.—Mr. Editor: Seeing an advertisement that the Deaf might be relieved by applying to DR. BOARDMAN, 304 Washington street, corner of South Place, BOSTON, I was induced to leave home and visit the Doctor's office. 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.

FRANCIS BRIDGES, of Stratford, Conn., post paid, attended to. Remedy and Apparatus sent by express.

## CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW & FAIR.

The Annual Cattle Show and Fair of the above Society for 1856, will be held in the town of ST. ANDREWS, on Tuesday the 21st October, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when the following Premiums will be offered upon articles to be exhibited, subject to the Regulations hereinafter mentioned.

CATTLE & STOCK

On Broad Mare: 1st premium 150; 2d do 120; 3d do 90; 4th do 60; 5th do 30; 6th do 15; 7th do 7 1/2; 8th do 3 1/2; 9th do 1 1/2; 10th do 3/4; 11th do 1/2; 12th do 1/4.

Spring Cattle: 1st premium 100; 2d do 75; 3d do 50; 4th do 25; 5th do 12 1/2; 6th do 6 1/2; 7th do 3 1/2; 8th do 1 1/2; 9th do 3/4; 10th do 1/2; 11th do 1/4.

Yoke of Steers, under 4 years old: 1st premium 75; 2d do 50; 3d do 25; 4th do 12 1/2; 5th do 6 1/2; 6th do 3 1/2; 7th do 1 1/2; 8th do 3/4; 9th do 1/2; 10th do 1/4.

Rams, under 3 years old: 1st premium 75; 2d do 50; 3d do 25; 4th do 12 1/2; 5th do 6 1/2; 6th do 3 1/2; 7th do 1 1/2; 8th do 3/4; 9th do 1/2; 10th do 1/4.

Butter, in samples not less than 30 lbs.: 1st premium 12; 2d do 10; 3d do 8; 4th do 6; 5th do 4; 6th do 2; 7th do 1; 8th do 1/2; 9th do 1/4.

GRAIN CROPS

Wheat: 1st premium 100; 2d do 75; 3d do 50; 4th do 25; 5th do 12 1/2; 6th do 6 1/2; 7th do 3 1/2; 8th do 1 1/2; 9th do 3/4; 10th do 1/2; 11th do 1/4.

Oats: 1st premium 75; 2d do 50; 3d do 25; 4th do 12 1/2; 5th do 6 1/2; 6th do 3 1/2; 7th do 1 1/2; 8th do 3/4; 9th do 1/2; 10th do 1/4.

Barley: 1st premium 75; 2d do 50; 3d do 25; 4th do 12 1/2; 5th do 6 1/2; 6th do 3 1/2; 7th do 1 1/2; 8th do 3/4; 9th do 1/2; 10th do 1/4.

Smooth Buckwheat: 1st premium 75; 2d do 50; 3d do 25; 4th do 12 1/2; 5th do 6 1/2; 6th do 3 1/2; 7th do 1 1/2; 8th do 3/4; 9th do 1/2; 10th do 1/4.

Rough Buckwheat: 1st premium 75; 2d do 50; 3d do 25; 4th do 12 1/2; 5th do 6 1/2; 6th do 3 1/2; 7th do 1 1/2; 8th do 3/4; 9th do 1/2; 10th do 1/4.

Bush Beans (unmixed): 1st premium 75; 2d do 50; 3d do 25; 4th do 12 1/2; 5th do 6 1/2; 6th do 3 1/2; 7th do 1 1/2; 8th do 3/4; 9th do 1/2; 10th do 1/4.

Prasa (in samples not less than one bushel): 1st premium 75; 2d do 50; 3d do 25; 4th do 12 1/2; 5th do 6 1/2; 6th do 3 1/2; 7th do 1 1/2; 8th do 3/4; 9th do 1/2; 10th do 1/4.

ROOT CROPS

Carrots: 1st premium 75; 2d do 50; 3d do 25; 4th do 12 1/2; 5th do 6 1/2; 6th do 3 1/2; 7th do 1 1/2; 8th do 3/4; 9th do 1/2; 10th do 1/4.

Mangold Wurzel: 1st premium 75; 2d do 50; 3d do 25; 4th do 12 1/2; 5th do 6 1/2; 6th do 3 1/2; 7th do 1 1/2; 8th do 3/4; 9th do 1/2; 10th do 1/4.

Parsnips: 1st premium 75; 2d do 50; 3d do 25; 4th do 12 1/2; 5th do 6 1/2; 6th do 3 1/2; 7th do 1 1/2; 8th do 3/4; 9th do 1/2; 10th do 1/4.

White Blue-Nose Potatoes: 1st premium 75; 2d do 50; 3d do 25; 4th do 12 1/2; 5th do 6 1/2; 6th do 3 1/2; 7th do 1 1/2; 8th do 3/4; 9th do 1/2; 10th do 1/4.

Other Potatoes unmixed: 1st premium 75; 2d do 50; 3d do 25; 4th do 12 1/2; 5th do 6 1/2; 6th do 3 1/2; 7th do 1 1/2; 8th do 3/4; 9th do 1/2; 10th do 1/4.

Sweetish Turnip Seed: 1st premium 75; 2d do 50; 3d do 25; 4th do 12 1/2; 5th do 6 1/2; 6th do 3 1/2; 7th do 1 1/2; 8th do 3/4; 9th do 1/2; 10th do 1/4.

(not less than 3 lbs exhibited as a sample.)

CLOTH

DYED WOOLEN CLOTH: 1st premium 150; 2d do 100; 3d do 50; 4th do 25; 5th do 12 1/2; 6th do 6 1/2; 7th do 3 1/2; 8th do 1 1/2; 9th do 3/4; 10th do 1/2; 11th do 1/4.

Cotton and Wool Satinets: 1st premium 100; 2d do 75; 3d do 50; 4th do 25; 5th do 12 1/2; 6th do 6 1/2; 7th do 3 1/2; 8th do 1 1/2; 9th do 3/4; 10th do 1/2; 11th do 1/4.

Cotton and Wool Twilled Dyed Cloth: 1st premium 75; 2d do 50; 3d do 25; 4th do 12 1/2; 5th do 6 1/2; 6th do 3 1/2; 7th do 1 1/2; 8th do 3/4; 9th do 1/2; 10th do 1/4.

Flannel (all wool): 1st premium 120; 2d do 80; 3d do 40; 4th do 20; 5th do 10; 6th do 5; 7th do 2 1/2; 8th do 1 1/2; 9th do 3/4; 10th do 1/2; 11th do 1/4.

Twisted Flannel, Cotton and Wool: 1st premium 100; 2d do 75; 3d do 50; 4th do 25; 5th do 12 1/2; 6th do 6 1/2; 7th do 3 1/2; 8th do 1 1/2; 9th do 3/4; 10th do 1/2; 11th do 1/4.

Woolen Spicks, not less than 3 pairs as a sample.

Woolen Mitts, (not less than 3 pairs as a sample.)

## French's Mercantile & Nautical Institute.

26 TREMONT ST. BOSTON.

PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, NAVIGATION.

ENGINEERING, &c.

Students can commence at any time, there being no Classes, but a course of study.

Thorough and Practical, Mercantile and Nautical Education.

and aiding them when qualified, in obtaining Good Success.

CHAS. FRENCH, M. A. Principal, Four Assistant Professors.

References:—Gen. Edward Everett, L. L. D.; Rev. James Walker, D. D., President Harvard University, and many others.

## Garden and Agricultural SEED.

Per this "Herald" from Liverpool, WINDSOR and BUSH BEANS, Marrowfat, Dwarf, Imperial, and Sugar PEAS; varieties of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Horn Carrots, Celery, Lettuce, varieties of Onion, &c. &c.

AGRICULTURAL Paper Hangings, ODELL & TURNER.

St. Andrews, April 15, 1856.

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

E. D. SPEAR, BRAN 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 every one 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 years ago. No other remedies deserve the name of Indian.

DR. SPEAR'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDY, (For names and description see his "Family Physician")—to be had, free, at his office, or sent by order, prepaid on receipt of a paper postage stamp.

ARE certain cures: Asthma, Ague and Fever, Barber's Itch, Boils, Bronchitis, Cancer, Canker, Colds, Consumption, Coughs, Costiveness, Cramps, Debility, Diabetes, Derangement of the Bowels, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Gout, Giddiness, Headache, Inflammation of the Eyes, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Complaints, Loss of Hair, Lumbago, Milk Leg, Night-mare, 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, Strabismus, &c.

Dr. Spear's Female Medicines 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'S 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 medicines.

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

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE, St. John, 10th April, 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN SHANNON, has been appointed keeper of Hospital Island in the County of Charlotte, and of the public buildings thereon.

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Emigration Officer for New Brunswick.



## LET US REASON TOGETHER. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Ague
- Asthma
- Bilious complaints
- Blisters on the skin
- Bowel complaints
- Colic
- Constipation of the Bowels
- Consumption
- Debility
- Dropsy
- Dysentery
- Erysipelas
- Female Irregularities
- Fever of all kinds
- Fits
- Gout
- Head-ache
- Indigestion
- Inflammation
- Jaundice
- Liver complaints
- Lumbago
- Piles
- Rheumatism
- Retention of Urine
- Scrofula, or King's Evil
- Sore Throat
- Stone and Gravel
- Secondary symptoms
- Tumours
- Ulcers
- Wounds
- Yaws
- Chigogoo
- Chills
- Chapped hands
- Corn (soft)
- Contracted and Stiff Joints
- Fistulas
- Glandular Swelling
- Lambago
- Piles
- Rheumatism
- Scalds
- Sore Nipples

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and 60, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

1s 4d; 3s 6d; 5s 6d—each box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

ODELL & TURNER, Of Saint Andrews.

Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte January 15, 1856.

Old Stand Union Store.

GEO. A. MANSFIELD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots, Shoes, and HATS, LIVERY and EXPRESS, No. 4 Market Square, and 5 North Street Opposite North side Faneuil Hall, BOSTON.

Best Superfine Flour.

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60 Barrels best superfine Philadelphia Flour, J. W. STREET, July 9th 1855.

## A MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE.

### Holloway's Ointment.

GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see a mass of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these, if carried to and organ or inward part, Diseases of the Kidney, Disorders of the Liver, affection of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat, of any thickness. This healing Ointment for sores, readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that can be cured by other means.

### ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, which form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scabby, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of curing thousands of sufferers.

### SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most eminent surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to do with the worst cases of sore wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, over 20 years standing.

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These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured by the Ointment, when well applied in exact the parts affected, and by adhering to the printed directions around each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

- Bad Legs
- Red Breasts
- Burns
- Blisters
- Bite of Mosquitoes
- and Sand Plice
- Coco-bay
- Elephantiasis
- Gout
- Scurvy
- Sore Heads
- Tumours
- Ulcers
- Wounds
- Yaws
- Chigogoo
- Chills
- Chapped hands
- Corn (soft)
- Contracted and Stiff Joints
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PUBLISHED No 46.

Mr. John S. business in a th two clerks in full and indus in minor poi was twenty-two widowed profession he desire to yis current means Surgery was honest, but outward app companion. he obliged to and help pack while Peter c as his master.

One day M men into his door after t troubled, and he spoke.

"Boys," h my name to t they have, r modulation not that notes sh save to such counsel I took have, I w left my paper seven thousand but I must thing in the s utterly power looked over I owe you n Now I have money, and side of the h There are four Leon offered a edly, by those feared this bl and I conveye can't you get I wish you w could pay bot cannot, one of What say you with me lounge Walter St and he said: "I'm sure I could sell it r

"Ah, but th mers. 'If you say at once th I pocketed the

"Then I am dollars with P should do not O, you see can easily rais land. My broc agined that yo know the fact However, I sh

"Why, I w ter, you w each of six lak land."

"But what s said Walter. I should hardly ship to diggin and cow-hid

"Then it is e for I should p Walter was night he had t ot, and Peter l acres of land a young men bel always lived t from the city, ions were prec influence of th gis refused to land.

Times were even, though I White's first deed of his la of work.—Ha has found no except that of A whole week ployment, but found an old, though he cou But Peter, fin Mr. Somers, s kind.—He w (Mr. Stevens) open, and tha to devote un ment for his s about all the need a Next I was quite a st load of man

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