

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
if not paid until the end of the year.
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.

En carissimum est optimum. - Cic.

No 51] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1855. [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 arrears are paid. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

RUSSIAN AMERICA, AND THE BRITISH N. W. POSSESSIONS.

Comparatively few have any knowledge of the large tract of country possessed on this Continent by Russia. We have perused an interesting treatise on this subject from the facile pen of Mr. A. R. Roche, to whom the public are already under obligations for valuable information with regard to Anticosti, and from his paper we shall glean a few facts. Mr. Roche views the subject in relation to the present war; but upon this branch we will not at present enter, but confine our remarks to the general account of the territory in question. As already stated few have any conception of the importance of Russian America, which is separated from Canada by a distance of 2000 miles. With a coast upon the Pacific, says Mr. Roche, "of some 1500 miles in length, indented by numerous sounds and capacious harbors, and studded with many large islands of considerable resources, it extends about one thousand miles of that coast to a distance of nine hundred miles, and for the remaining five hundred to 30 miles; the latter being the portion in front of our possessions which it cuts off from the Pacific, while the peninsula of Alaska, about 50 miles in breadth, stretches out into the Pacific for upwards of 300 miles; the whole territory comprising a surface of 900,000 square miles." It is thus sixteen times the size of England.

A great portion of this vast region is covered with forests of valuable trees. Mr. Roche quotes at length many authorities with reference to the resources, extent and climate of the territory, and has evidently given the subject careful attention, while the peculiar views he urges are well deserving of attention. Sir John Richardson, says, the climate of Sitka is very much milder than that of Europe, on the same parallel,—the cold of winter being neither severe, nor of long continuance. In fact, both in soil and climate a great portion of Russian America borders upon the sea is not inferior to Europe in the same latitude, and is greatly superior to the eastern coast of America and Asia, whether lying in the same or in a much lower parallel. The territory is well watered by extensive rivers, and contains many large lakes. It carries on a large trade with China in furs, the Russian Fur company maintaining sixty establishments on the coast for the trade in fur and forest ivory. Sitka is the most important port. At it Sir Geo. Simpson found thirteen vessels taking in cargoes; "the bustle, in fact," said he, "was sufficient to have done credit to a third rate seaport in the civilized world." The territory produces valuable timber. Near the Columbia River trees have been observed from three to four hundred feet high. It also possesses valuable ores and minerals. Its fishing grounds are very important. It is evident, from a perusal of the facts so carefully brought together; that Russian America is a possession endowed with no inconsiderable resources, and one well meriting attention, as it is destined to occupy no mean position in the future of North America. Between Russian America and Canada lie the British portion of the Oregon Territory and the country intervening between that Territory and the Province line.

Beyond Lake Superior exists a country as valuable in natural resources as any part of Canada, and containing, at about 700 miles from the lake, the Red River Settlement, covering a space of 50,000 miles, and supporting a population of 10,000. It contains many large rivers,—the Saskatchewan, for instance, is navigable for 1000 miles. The country, from Lake Superior to Lake Winnipeg is adapted for colonization. Oak, elm, ash, beech, and maple grow abundantly, and both maize and wheat can be profitably grown in many parts. At the Red River wheat yields forty fold. Then, again, the valley of the Saskatchewan, about the centre of the continent, is very beautiful, and possesses of valuable capabilities. Then comes the British portion of Oregon and New Caledonia. New Caledonia adjoins the Russian territory. It is described, says a recent account, as very beautiful, abounding in fine forests, rivers and lakes. Upon the West side of the Rocky Mountains a still milder climate is observed.

Such are the vast tracts of country lying beyond Canada and including the Hudson's Bay domains, which are yet to be opened up and made available to enterprise industry. The day may come when passing up the Ottawa valley, a railway shall link the Atlantic with the Pacific and traverse these territories. The suggestions thrown out in the pamphlet in question, are well deserving of the attention of our statesmen. No one who views the position and resources of Canada, who estimates her vast capabilities, who reflects upon the wide extent of habitable territory beyond her, and who looks forward to the day when the Lower Provinces shall be confederated with her, into one grand associated group of British dependencies, but would be convinced that an inviting

future lies before our country. The day may not be far distant when the expansion of our population and its influx into the country beyond Lake Superior, will justify the establishment of a new Province, having the Red River as its chief town. While still others will be established in Vancouver's Island and the Oregon territory.

When these Provinces shall have been built up, it may be well conceived that in the words of Mr. Roche, "these Upper Provinces of the North West and the Saskatchewan country, the Lower Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island being joined to Canada, the whole confederated Provinces would ere long eclipse in importance all the other colonies of Great Britain, and become to her a mightier Empire in the West than India has ever been in the East." Such a view, however, some may regard it, is far from Utopian, and every lover of his country who has at heart her welfare, and who feels an interest in her future, will labor earnestly for its realization. The building up of such an empire is a "platoon" which will dwarf the petty differences of local politicians, and as Haliburton says in his little way, after developing the extent of the British North American Colonies, and explaining their resources, "there are the bundle of sticks; all they want is to be well united."

We commend the paper of Mr. Roche to general perusal, and are convinced that, in its preparation he has done his adopted country good service. [Montreal Gazette.

"Blue" White Letter Paper.

The practice of bleaching the paper pulp had its origin in a singularly accidental circumstance, which not merely as an historical fact, but as forming an amusing anecdote, is perhaps worth mentioning. It occurred about the year 1790, at a paper-mill belonging to Bentshaw, whose wife, on the occasion in question, was superintending the washing of some fine linen, when accidentally she dropped her bag of powdered blue into the midst of some pulp in a forward state of preparation, and so great was the fear she entertained of the mischief she had done, seeing the blue amalgamating with the pulp, that allusion to it was studiously avoided; until, on Mr. Bentshaw's inquiring in great astonishment, what it was that had imparted the peculiar colour to the pulp, his wife, perceiving that no great damage had been done, took courage and at once disclosed the secret, for which she was afterwards rewarded in a remarkable manner by her husband, who, being naturally pleased with an advance of so much as four shillings per bundle, upon submitting the improved make to the London market, immediately purchased a costly scarlet cloak (somewhat more congenial to taste in those days, it is presumed than it would be now), which he carefully conveyed home, and presented with much satisfaction to the sharer of his joy.—Herring's Paper and Paper Making.

Saved by his Wife's Corpse.

A thrilling incident of the preservation of life is given in Lloyd's forthcoming Steamboat Directory. A Mr. Walters, a passenger on the steamer Anthony Wayne, was taking from Chicago back to Philadelphia, the remains of his fond and loving wife, to be buried among the relations and friends. During the trip, the ill-fated boat exploded all her boilers, killing nearly every one on board. Mr. W. was lifted several hundred in the air, and fell into the water almost lifeless. The night was dark and dreary, and in his frantic struggles to keep himself afloat, he accidentally struck against a box, to which he clung all night long with desperation. When daylight appeared, he discovered to his horror that the box which had saved his life contained the corpse of his wife.

A LADY'S OPINION.—The meanest and most contemptible of mankind may yet find some human advocate; and male coquetry have at least one defender. The poet Campbell says that he once heard a lady of distinguished beauty and rank, defend Sir Thomas Lawrence from the charge of having been guilty of paying attentions to ladies without intending to follow them up by an offer of his hand. A gentleman remarked that he thought Sir Thomas was highly blameworthy. "No," replied the lady, who was said to have been herself the temporary object of the great painter's attentions; "no not exactly—not so much to blame," said the lady, musingly.

"What!" exclaimed the gentleman, "you astonish me. Not to blame for such conduct?"

"No not so much," was still the lady's musing response.

"Can you really madame," said the gentleman again, "defend such behaviour as a desertion?"

"Why sir," interrupted the lady, "I confess the truth, I am firmly of opinion that the majority of women would rather be courted and jilted, than not courted at all."

BOND AND FREE.

A REMARKABLE NARRATIVE.—A few nights since there passed through this city, on the railroad, bound for Canada, a family of eight fugitive slaves. One of these—the leading spirit of the whole—was a woman of sixty years of age, a bold, courageous, prompt, and energetic woman. Two years ago she was living as a slave in the South. She was the mother of six children, all of whom she had seen torn from her arms when old enough to be useful, and sold away from her. One day she heard her master bargaining with a soul driver, who desired to purchase, for the far South, her grandson, a boy some fifteen years old. Stung to the quick by this design of stripping her of the last of her kindred, she instantly resolved on flight.

The same night she started with her boy for the North. Night after night they travelled by the north star—the only guide the helpless fugitive knows in making for the land of Freedom, and one that deceives him not, since it is fixed in the heavens. After long and painful wandering they arrived in Canada.

Here this heroic woman hired herself at wages. Two months ago with a purse well filled, she started back to the residence of her old master at the South. Here, alone, she concealed herself in woods and thickets, a fugitive from Freedom—cared for, however, by the trusty souls to whom she revealed the dangerous secret of her presence in the land of bondage. After remaining there some two weeks, she collected seven of her children, and grand-children, and started with them for the North. Long and slow and anxious was their journey. The same unerring star shone faithfully from above upon their midnight pathway. By day they lay by, concealed among the thickets of the country, through which they made a bee line for the North. No jail discouraged, no danger dismayed this heroic woman. Many times the party suffered to the verge of starvation. She cherished them onward—she was their only guide, their counselor and friend.

Worn down with the hardship of this perilous journey, with garments torn to shreds and fluttering in the breeze with shoes worn into fragments, without hats or bonnets, this heroine conducted her party to the home of a friend. Word was immediately passed round among some of the good souls who dwell there as the salt of the earth, that eight fugitives were concealed in a garret, and destitute of the means of further progress. The word was followed by the deed. All necessary means were instantly provided for their safe transmission to the North, and the train which passed through this city on the same night, carried the whole party towards the home of their leader, in Canada, where they have by this time undoubtedly arrived.

We doubt if a similar instance of devotion to friends and kindred is on record. It required a daring mind to even conceive the idea of going back to the scene of bondage, and encountering the hazard of discovery in the lion's den. But nothing short of that heroism which under other circumstances has made men immortal, was needed to put into execution an enterprise so full of difficulty and danger. Such spirits are not only deserving to be free, but are fitted to enjoy the largest liberty.—[Trenton State Gaz.

PROMISING YOUTHS.—A celebrated clergyman was spending a Sunday at Greenport, R.I., and long since, and of course preached a sermon. Returning from church, he passed a number of specimens of "Young America," amusing themselves with marbles, rather intimately mixed with fancy swearing. "My boy," said the Rev. Gentleman to an interesting youth of eight years, "my boy, I am quite frightened." "Are you?" answered Bantons, quite naively, "why the deuce don't you run then?"

FIDELITY.—Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather thick and fast around him—when sickness falls heavy on his heart—when the world is dark and cheerless, this is the time to try true friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress, or offer reason why they should be excused from extending their sympathy and aid, betray their hypocrisy, and prove that selfish motives only prompt or move them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interest and happiness—defended you when persecuted and troubled, by sure to sustain him in his adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his friendship was not lavished on you for naught.

Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They only deny its worth and power who have never loved a friend, or labored to make one happy. The good, the kind, the affectionate, and virtuous see and feel this heavenly principle, for heavenly it is; it is the fruit gathered from a sacred germ implanted by heaven in man's bosom. And true fidelity has its reward. It may be slighted by some, overlooked by others,

but pure minded men cultivate and cherish fond and undying love for it.

As the diamond is found in the darkness of the mine, as the lightning shoots with the most vivid flashes from the darkest cloud, so does fidelity proceed from a heart susceptible to the calls of deepest melancholy, and shows itself brightest and sturdiest in the adversity of a friend.—[Mirror of the Times.

A CONVENIENT GUN.

Dr. Colton, the associate of Dr. Baynton, showed us an "Air Gun" yesterday, which to us was a great curiosity. It has the appearance of any ordinary cane, though rather large. The upper portion has an air chamber, and when charged with air by a little force pump, will drive fifteen separate shots before reloading.

The lower half of the cane forms the barrel, easily loaded with ball like an ordinary rifle. The piece is cocked by means of a short wrench. Balls are driven with such force, as to pass through an inch board at every shot. Dr. C. says, he can shoot squirrels from the tops of the highest trees in the forest. He made several excellent shots in our office—hitting a cent at a distance of thirty feet. At length one of our "Jours" proposed to stand at a distance of forty feet, with a pipe in his mouth, and allow the Doctor to shoot off the bowl. Dr. Colton accepted the proposal, and knocked the bowl into a thousand pieces, leaving the stem whole.

One would feel safer with this gun pointed at him by a skillful marksman, than to risk one of Tell's arrows, so precise is its aim and execution.—[Portland State of Maine.

EXTRAORDINARY DREAM.

Cicero tells a story of two Arcadians, who traveling together, came to Megara, a city of Greece, between Athens and Corinth, where one of them lodged in a friend's house, and the other at an inn. After supper the person who lodged at the private house went to bed, and falling asleep, dreamed that his friend at the inn appeared to him, and begged his assistance, because the innkeeper was going to kill him. The man immediately got out of bed, much frightened at the dream; but, recovering himself and falling asleep again, his friend appeared to him a second time, and desired that, as he would not assist him in time, he would take care at least not to let his death go unpunished, that the innkeeper having murdered him had thrown his body into a cart, and covered it with dung; he therefore begged that he would be at the city gate in the morning before the cart was out. Struck with this new dream, he went early to the gate, saw the cart, and asked the driver what was in it; the driver immediately fled, the dead body was taken out of the cart, and the innkeeper apprehended and executed.

THE FIRST PAPER MILL IN ENGLAND.

The first Paper Mill is commonly attributed to Sir John Spilman, a German, who established one in 1583 at Dordrecht, for which the honor of knighthood was afterwards conferred upon him by Queen Elizabeth, who was also pleased to grant him a licence for the sole gathering for ten years of all rags, &c. necessary for the making of such paper. It is, however, quite certain, that paper-mills were in existence here long before Spilman's time. Shakspeare, in the second part of his play of Henry the Sixth, the plot of which appears laid at least a century previously, refers to a paper mill. In fact, he introduces it as an additional weight to the charge which Jack Cade is made to bring against Lord Say. "Thou hast thou traitorously corrupted," says he, "the youth of the realm in creating a grammar school, and whereas, before, our fathers had no books but the score and tally, thou hast caused printing to be used, and contrary to the King, his crown and dignity, thou hast built a paper mill."

BIRMINGHAM.

If you write a letter, look at your desk, your inkstand, your steel pen, your penholder, your wafer stamp, your seal, your candlestick, or taper stand, and think how far Birmingham has been concerned in them. If a lady, seated at her work, would gossip a little about her work trinkets, the needles, pins, thimble, bodkin, piercer, crochet, and knitting needles—all would tell of Birmingham, or some few instances of Sheffield or Redditch. If you walk abroad and rain befall you, ask who made the metal work of your umbrella. If you ride on horseback, think where the bridle bit, the stirrups, and the buckles came from. In short, do anything, go anywhere, buy, beg, borrow, make, alter, eat, drink, walk, ride, look, hear, touch—you cannot shake off Birmingham for many minutes together.

A PETRIFIED INDIAN.—While engaged in excavating recently upon the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad, near Schlesenger, Iowa, the workmen came upon the petrified remains of an Indian, and with the remains some singular relics of the often times. The body was perfect, not having suffered by decay. His height, at the present time, would be considered gigantic, measuring seven feet two inches. On his breast was a plate of copper, on which were engraved numerous hieroglyphics, the meaning of which can hardly be imagined. But there they are, a record of past. Could these be read, they might, perhaps, unveil some of the mystery that hangs like a dark cloud over the history of the red man. An arrow of considerable strength, and considerable strength, and curious construction was also found with him, and especially invite the attention of antiquaries.

The Great Benefit of the Country.

A regular Cockney says:—"There is certainly one decided advantage that a person derives from living in the country; and that is, it enables him to wear out his old clothes and boots, and to put on such worn out shabby things generally as he never could think of wearing in town."

An Exacting Husband.

Wycherly, the comedian, married a girl of eighteen, when he was verging on eighty. Shortly after, Providence was pleased, in its mercy to the young woman, to call the old man to another and a better world. But ere he took his final departure from this, he summoned his young wife to his bedside, and announced to her that he was dying; whereupon she wept bitterly. Wycherly lifted himself up in the bed, and, goading with tender emotion upon his weeping wife, said:—"My dearest love, I have a solemn promise to exact from you before I quit your side forever here below. Will you assure me my wishes will be attended to by you, however great the sacrifice you will be called on to make?"

Horrid ideas of suitors, of poor Indian widows being called on to expire on funeral pyres with the bodies of their deceased lords and masters, flashed across the brain of the poor woman. With a convulsive effort and desperate resolution, she gasped for an assurance that his commands, however dreadful they might be, should be obeyed.

Then Wycherly, with a ghastly smile, said, in a low and solemn voice:—"My beloved wife, the pining request I have to make of you is, that when I am gone, (here the poor woman sobbed and cried most vehemently,) when I am in my cold grave—(Mrs. Wycherly tore her hair.)—when I am no longer a heavy burden and a tie on you—(Oh, for Heaven's sake? howled Mrs. W.)—what am I to do? I command you my dear young wife—(yes, yes, love, sobbed Mrs. W.)—on pain of incurring my malediction—(yes, dear, groaned the horror-stricken wife,) never to marry an old man again!" Mrs. Wycherly dried her eyes, and, in the most fervent manner, promised that she never would—and that faithful woman kept her word for life.

Mrs. PARTINGTON AND THE CITY ELECTORS.—So they have denominated Dr. Shurtless, said Mrs. Partington, as she heard of the selection of Dr. Shurtless by the Know Nothings. She had known the doctor for many years, and had admired his excellence as a man, and his ability as a physician. "Well, he is a good man, and I dare say the city will become better by a change of doctors, if he is elected. I hope he will give it a good purgatory, and work of all its corruption, for heaven knows it needs it bad enough. I wonder what doctor they will have next if he don't do good—Dr. Barker, I guess; he that gives his patients the syllabus omnibus decanter, as they call it, and cures 'em by hellbells and deadly nightshade, done up in sugar-plums." The noise of an omnibus rendered her remarks inaudible, but her mouth kept on moving like a wheel from its own impetus, after the belt of the engine had been removed, while she was trying to list a nervous dog's tail in the crook of his hawk's foot.

[Post.

To what color does flagging change boys? It makes him yell. Oh, it will yell to you. There is a man down in Alabama so called that he does not pay any poll-tax—his head being considered to be out of the country.

Sam. said one little schoolboy to another, does your schoolmaster give you any rewards, or merit? I s'pose he does, was the rejoinder, he gives me a lickin' every day, and says, I merit two.

A boarding school miss being unwell, she it ungentle to say she was listless, so the complaint of being listless. These are the days of refinement.

Scene in a restaurant.—Waiter, if you call this bread bring me a bucket. I want something solid.

A lady addresses in the Glasgow Herald that she wants a gentleman for breakfast and tea. The cannibal had been least of all.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the BALTIC.

ONE WEEK LATER.

MORE PEACE RUMORS.

New York, Dec. 13. (N. Y. Times.)

The Baltic has just arrived.

The news consists altogether of rumors of peace. One rumor states that Russia has requested Prussia to propose conciliatory terms to the Western Powers.

Another and a more definite statement, is that propositions have been made to Louis Napoleon on behalf of Russia, which can be honorably accepted,—namely, that Russia will conclude peace without the intervention of either Prussia or Austria, Russia agreeing to guarantee the independence of the Danubian Principalities, and the freedom of the Black Sea. Both parties to continue preparations for war, but no active hostilities to be entered on until agreed.

Nothing from the Crimea.

Breadstuffs quiet. Flour one shilling lower; Corn do.; Wheat 2d lower; Provisions unchanged.

Consols 50.

THE MANCHESTER TURNOUT.

The Manchester strike continues, but has not extended, though some few additional working people have been thrown out of employment through the strike. The people on strike walked through the streets of the town on Monday and yesterday, to the number of 600 or 800 men and women, and with men at their head, carrying boxes and books for contributions. These persons entered shops and houses on either side the route of the procession, and requested subscriptions, and appeared to be rather successful in their object, though the amounts given were generally small.

THE BALTIC.

A great many coasting vessels, with valuable cargoes, are waiting in Mecklenburg and other Russian ports, ready to start to Russian ports the moment the last English ship is driven away by fear of ice.

The Hamburg 'N-va' states that the Russians are reorganizing their Baltic fleet, with the intention of putting to sea in the Spring. Several of the old commanders are replaced by younger men, and the command of the fleet and military government of Cronstadt is to be given to Admiral Novosilsky.

The weather in the Gulf of Finland on Nov. 26 had been mild for the season, but in the Gulf of Bothnia it had been sharp.

Another division of the British fleet had left Kiel for England.

Admiral Dundas has received orders to return.

THE CRIMEA.

A despatch from Marseilles states, that on the 15th the Russian batteries on the north of Sebastopol commenced firing red-hot shot, to which the allies replied.

ASIA.

An English letter from Erzeroum, under date Nov. 7, states that all was well to Oct. 31. The city was closely blockaded by Russian cavalry, but reports do not confirm that the garrison was short of provisions.

There was a rumor that Mouravieff with his force had raised the siege and retreated into Georgia; but this is doubtful.

The most reliable advice, come via Yarkand, states that Omar Pacha has been unable to follow up his recent victory, because the Russians have forwarded their reserves from Tiflis to Kuitai. He is said, therefore, to be fortifying his position on the River Ingour.

SWEDEN.

Denmark and Sweden continue to permit the exportation of breadstuffs.

The American ship R. Bert Paton, Capt. Kelly, which had excited suspicion by remaining at anchor at Sandhamn, arrived at Stockholm Nov. 15, when her cargo, instead of revolvers, was found to consist only of cotton and dyewoods.

NAPLES.

A most serious misfortune occurred before the town of Messina, on the 14th ult., by an inundation, occasioned, it is supposed, by a waterspout. The whole country about Messina was laid under water. Trees were uprooted, houses, gardens, furniture and cattle were destroyed, and many persons drowned. Much damage has also been done to the city itself. The total loss is supposed to exceed one and a quarter millions sterling.

In Palermo, the cholera is very violent, seventy to one hundred deaths are reported per day. In Naples, from 30 to 40 deaths per day are occasioned by the fatal malady.

KANSAS.

Kansas is in a flame with an intestine war—the people of the territory on one side, and Geo. Shannon with his Missouri auxiliaries on the other. Blood has flowed, and dwellings have been fired; man flies from man, as from the savage beast of that wild region, or seeks the life of his brother as he would that of the wolf or the bear. Nor is this a content in which the rest of the country is neutral; it is civil war, to which we all are more or less parties. The battle ground is Kansas, but the allies of the combatants fill the entire circuit of the United States. This is the first time that civil dissensions, arising from a cause of quarrel common to the whole country, have proceeded to open and armed violence.

No doubt is now entertained that the master and mate of the schooner Eudora Imogene, were murdered by the colored cook, as she lay at anchor in Long Island Sound, near Ham's Island, and that he afterwards scuttled the vessel by boring four holes in the fore-castle, occupying as he was about to sink. The vessel had been raised, and the

appearance of the cabin, and state rooms, the discovery of bloody clothes, &c., leave no room to doubt that the men were murdered. But the bodies can not be found, and as unless they are the negro, cannot be tried for murder, the excitement amongst the people is great lest he should escape. There are many proposals for lynching him.

We understand that the Provincial Secretary has intimated (in reply to the question sent to him by some gentlemen of this city) that nothing was heard from England by the last mail regarding the Liquor Bill. This announces therefore, that this most obnoxious law has not yet received the Queen's assent. Every other Bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, has been returned to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, approved by her Majesty, and the very delay in deciding on the one in question convinces us that its extraordinary, unique, and unconstitutional provisions (provisions affecting other countries besides our own Province) render it a subject of great consideration at the Colonial Office. Had the lamented Sir William Molesworth lived we should probably have heard long since of the fate of the Bill; his successor, having only been sworn into office at the Privy Council on 21st Nov., has, doubtless, caused the delay, a delay which we, as always consistent opponents of the proposed law, deeply regret.—[Freeman.]

A NEW MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—The Portland Advertiser states that Judge Wells, the Democratic and Liberal candidate for Governor of Maine, has nearly completed the draft of a new liquor law to be submitted to the approaching Legislature. It is understood to contain all the principles of the old license-law—the sale by licensed persons of not less than a certain quantity—the liquor not to be drunk on the premises—distillation for medicinal and mechanical purposes to be allowed, &c.

RATHER TOO HONEST.—At a meeting of a County temperance association, members were asked to relate their experience of the effects of the new law. One aged, and somewhat unsophisticated gentleman, on being importuned to give his opinion on the subject of the local sale and use of liquor said:—“Well, I guess about all I can say is, that I used to buy rum for ten shillings a gallon, and now they tax me six, and it ain't more than half as good as it was worth to be either.” He was permitted to sit down.—[N. H. Patriot.]

EDITORIAL HONORS.—The Boston Press is well represented in the Legislature just chosen. The following editors have been elected—all for the first time, we believe:—Charles O. Rogers, of the Journal, Charles Hale, of the Daily Advertiser, Isaac W. Frye, of the Courier, and Justin Jones, of the Yankee Pioneer.

A TELEGRAPH COMPANY MURDERED.—New York, Nov. 23.—John C. Dolson, of Richmond, Va., has recovered \$73,000 damages against the Magnetic Telegraph Company, for an error made by them in a despatch which he sent over their wires to New Orleans. The despatch was an order for 500 bales cotton, but was made to read “25,000” bales.

A SUCCESSFUL VAGRANT.—The New Bedford Standard reports that a vagrant, arrested from a cruise of six months and nine days, during which time he took 240 barrels of sperm-oil and six barrels of black fish oil, worth at present prices between \$13,000 and \$14,000. The Abolitionist sailed for \$2200. This is a very handsome return for the money invested.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says the accounts of famine in Utah have been enormously exaggerated. On good authority it is stated that there is corn enough in that State to last for two years to come.

The Halifax Royal Gazette, of the 5th inst., contains a flattering exhibit of the operations on that portion of the Nova Scotia Railway now open—about 8 miles in length. For the quarter ending Sept. 8, the number of passengers carried from station to station was 17,602, and the revenue for the same period was £1,018 4s. 3d. Deducting from this amount the sum of £437 15s. 4d., for working expenses of every description, and we have the snug balance of £580 8s. 10d., as the net profit for the period mentioned. It is not at the present time, however, and with but eight miles of the line in operation, that the real benefits of the railway can develop themselves. But when the coal measures of Colchester and Pictou shall have been visited by the “iron horse”—when the mineral wealth of those fine districts finds, through the harbor of Halifax, unobstructed and convenient access to market—the venture to predict that the success of the railway will exceed the calculations of even its most sanguine advocates. At least, we know not why we should desire to think otherwise; nor can we imagine how any one, with his heart in the right place, can delight in systematically depreciating the resources and capabilities of his country. The Reading Railroad, in Pennsylvania, was built for the purpose of affording an outlet for the coal region of that State to one of the harbors on its seaboard. It was, by all odds, the most expensive road in America. It did not, at first, earn more than would defray working expenses. Now, it does all that—and yields, besides, nineteen per cent interest. The rapid expansion of the coal traffic has outstripped the expectations of the projectors of the road; and such we pre-

dict, will prove to be the case in Nova Scotia.—[Yarmouth Tribune.]

NEW MAGISTRATES.

We are informed on undoubted authority, that the following persons have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace in this County:—

John Carlyle, Melbom Meale, Francis Hubbard, Henry E. Seelye, Charles Messier, Jeremiah Scott, Peter Morrison, George Hiltz, Patrick Curran, William H. Chaffey, Daniel Sullivan, Bartholomew R. Fitzgerald.—[Provincialist.]

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1855.

The Character of our Province and its Government.

Whether it be the land of his nativity or the country of his adoption, no reflective mind can be indifferent on such a subject as that with which we have headed this article, nor can we conceive any topic more worthy the consideration of every man, than one which so nearly affects his own self-esteem, and either arouses or shames those noble feelings of patriotism and love of country which nature has implanted in every breast. Love for the place of his birth, is inherent in every human heart whether it beats beneath the bosom of the down-trodden and uneducated groaning under the sway of despotism, or in that of the more fortunate inhabitant of happier realms, but 'tis by the latter, alone that pride of country can be indulged, where free and equal laws protect or curb all alike, and where high and enlightened policy sustains and directs the actions of Government in the discharge of its functions and duties as a member of the great family of Nations.

It is the just and proud boast of England that she stands in the van of civilization; and through her Colonies it was and is, that the doctrine of her laws was disseminated and spread throughout this great continent, and with, under the blessing of Providence, in the end pervade the whole habitable globe. It will not do to live for ourselves alone, as if isolated from the rest of mankind. There is a duty for nations and governments as well as for individuals, and there can be no doubt that those that “sit in high places” must equally with the humblest, hereafter give an account of their stewardship; and heavy indeed will then be their responsibility, who regard the progress and development of their country, or are regardless of its honor or the reputation which it bears.

Such however, we deeply regret to say do not appear to be the sentiments entertained by those who now hold the reins of authority in this Province—tenacious of office for self interested motives, and the love of the salaries attached to it, they descend to the meanest artifices of bribery and sounding their own praises, by themselves sending letter after letter under anonymous signatures to their own organs of the press; in order to gain support;—indifferent to the character of the Province, so long as they can maintain their position, and careless of the chief object, which should occupy their minds—namely—the encouragement of emigration and cultivation of the soil;—they stamp us as a nation of drunkards and repudiators of our clear and open pledges, thereby repelling even that small portion of the stream of emigration which has hitherto flowed towards these shores, and frustrating those schemes for the settlement of large tracts of land which have been matured at home and would be carried into effect, if the promises given by the Legislature were fulfilled.

If it is asked, how do we stamp us as a nation of drunkards?—we answer unhesitatingly that a prohibitory liquor law does so. If an enactment were passed consigning us all to mad-houses, should we not all be condemned as lunatics by other people?—and justly so! It would be as sensible to pass a law that all men should be committed to prison, because some are thieves or burglars, or that no man should have a razor to shave with, because some commit murder therewith, as to say that no man shall drink because some few get drunk.

Is it asked, how are we repudiators of our clear and open pledges? we point to the breach of faith which has been committed in withholding the lands promised by the Legislature on the investment of certain amounts in the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad, and which, had they been granted, would already have been peopled by a hardy and superior class of emigrants ready to be sent out by an association formed for that purpose.

Does any man in his senses believe that any English artisan, laborer or small farmer with his little capital, who has been accustomed all his life to consider his own house his castle, and himself the best judge of his

own habits, and to look with respect on those set in authority to interpret and carry out the laws with equity and truth; will select a country as his future home where such examples as these and others we could quote are allowed to exist? No,—it would be futile to hope so, the matter rests however with the Representatives of the country,—if they are content to bear it, we, as well as the rest, must submit, though it be with sorrow; but we have better faith in the honesty and intelligence of our House of Assembly, and believe that their first act on reassembling will be to dismiss our unworthy and inefficient Ministry, and purge the Province from the evils they have inflicted on it.

We beg to remind our Subscribers who are in arrears, that we will be happy to give them receipts upon payment of their subscriptions; many of them as they will know are “deeply indebted” to us. To those who have paid us we tender our thanks.

The Steamer Admiral, will make her last trip to Boston on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant.

The weather for the past week was more mild than ever known at this season of the year. Monday last was more like a day early in September, than the middle of December, being very warm and clear.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—We are happy to announce that the odious impost of one penny each on Newspapers, forwarded from this Province to Great Britain, via Halifax, has been removed. We believe that this is the act of the present Government, for which (although small,) we give them the credit they are entitled to; at the same time we may add, that the complaints of “their masters”—the people—were so deep and loud, that the Government were compelled, however unwilling, to remove the tax. They are aware that many in the Mother Country, would never know that there is such a Province as New Brunswick were it not for the Provincial Newspapers which are sent home.

MASONIC BALL.—We understand ample arrangements are being made for the Masonic Subscription Ball (in aid of the Poor,) on the 1st January. Persons desirous of attending the Ball can obtain tickets from the Stewards.

Suicide in Philadelphia.—Miss Elizabeth Barr, a beautiful girl of 17 years, who had been deceived by a villain, committed suicide by drowning herself Monday last.

Defeat of the Known-Nothings.—The Civic Elections in Boston, Dec. 10, resulted in the Election of the Anti-Known-Nothing candidates for Mayor, and a large majority of the Aldermen and Council. This was the case also in Lowell, Worcester, and Newburyport.

Divorces in Canada.—A Buffalo paper says it involves great expense to obtain a divorce in Canada. The applicant is compelled to deposit with the Clerk of the House in the Provincial Parliament some \$75 for printing expenses, before a bill of complaint can be read. After that it is referred to a standing committee of three; before they act further upon it another sum has to be deposited, to pay for sending for witnesses and witnesses' fees, and per diem allowances. For a divorce act, where there is but little trouble of proof, from \$400 to \$800 are soon used up in this way. If strongly contested, the snug sum of \$2000 is an easy get off. This puts it out of the power of people of indigent circumstances to obtain a divorce, and in consequence many parties resort to courts in the United States to rid themselves of their marriage vows.

Drowned in Courtney Bay, St. John, N. B., on the 10th December, Mr. Richard Robinson, engineer, aged 25 years, a native of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, England.

Holloway's Pills, undoubtedly the best Medicine on sale in Canada.—The extraordinary power possessed by these Pills have rendered them justly an universal favorite with the Canadians, owing it is presumed to their efficacy in all diseases of the liver, and stomach. For the cure of sick headaches, bile and indigestion they are also unequalled; and for all female complaints, whether of the daughter centering into womanhood, or the mother at the turn of life, their effect is infallible, as they speedily remove all such complaints from the system.

Deaths.—On the 15th inst., after a brief illness, in the 55th year of his age, Mr. Bernard Sharkey, an old inhabitant of this Town, leaving a widow and large family, to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and kind parent.—Mr. Sharkey was a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland, and emigrated to this place in 1823.

On the 18th inst., after an illness of a few days, arising from a fall, Mr. David WATSON, aged 36 years, third son of the late Mr. Alexander Watson,—deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—

Dec. 12th.—Schr. Utica, Clark, Boston, S. Meloney, flour.

The Brig Grace Douglas, Griffin, from this port, for Cork, was wrecked at Little River a few days since. The crew returned on Sunday evening.

GREAT BARGAINS.

BRITISH HOUSE,

ST. ANDREWS.

The Subscriber has now completed his

FALL & WINTER STOCK

which embraces a more general assortment (than he ever had before).

He has determined to make a final clearing off, and will commence on the 25th instant, to sell the entire Stock at Cost;

presenting a rare opportunity to those in want of Goods of the best quality, to purchase at cost. He adopts this method, as he intends to close up his business in St. Andrews, as soon as possible. The long experience and unimpeachable judgment of the person who selected his Goods this season, which were purchased for cash, from the Manufacturers, and in the best Houses in Great Britain, warrants him in stating that they will give satisfaction.

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

A PART AS FOLLOWS.

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

Fancy Regattas; Shirting; Shirting Stripes as low as 4d. each piece.

FROM BELFAST:

Damask Table Cloths and Table Linen; also, 300 blk. Linen Thread; worsted & Cotton Damask Table Covers; Irish Linen; Linen Lawns; Tosseling of every description in buckabuck eye and squares; Bookbinding, Sacking and Osnaburg; Bedticks; Linen Sheetings and Horse Cloths; a great variety of Print Cottons, latest styles; Puns in Stone Marton, Grey, Spitzel, Brown, Sable and Mock Sable; Silk Vests, in blk. and col'd. Plushes; Sateen and Silks; Ribbons; Laces; Fringes; and Fancy Trimmings in more Antiques (Fociety) Gloves, Mufflers, Scarfs; Gents. Hkfs. & Neck Ties; Bonnets, Lawns, Necks, Ribbons, Bases; Muflins of every description; Fillets; Beavers, Doe-kims, Cassimeres, Broad Cloths; a great variety of fancy Plaid and Checks; Ladies' fine and superfine Cloths for Mantillas, and Mantillas latest styles; a splendid assortment of Gents, and Yachts' Ready-made Clothes, of a most excellent quality and superior styles from London.

TOGETHER WITH—

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

ON HAND, at the lowest possible prices—

FLOUR, TEA, SOAP, CANDLES.

Also.

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

Also.—The Property known as

“HAPPY CORNER,”

which will be laid out in Building Lots, If not disposed of at private sale, it will be offered at Public Auction early in the Spring.

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

D. BRADLEY.

Dec. 19, 1855.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Agricultural Society.

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

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

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

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

By order of the Committee, ALEX. T. FAULKNER, Secy.

St. Andrews, Dec. 19th, 1855.

Notice to the Public.

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

By Order, G. F. CAMPBELL, Post Office, St. Andrews, Dec. 12, 1855.

A Dinner Sett, for sale.

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

J. W. STREET

December 4th, 1855.

Sheriff's Sales.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of **JOHN McCOLL and EDWIN R. RUSSELL**, to all of those several lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate of 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 Magaguadavic, conveyed by Sarah N. Stone and others to the said McColl & Russell, by deed dated 28th May, 1851.

ALSO—One **MOIETY** of a **LOT** of LAND, with the Mills, Dams and Sluices thereunto belonging, lying on both sides of the said river above, at, and below the said Lower Falls, bounded northerly by said river and the Robert Hanson lot, called, westerly by the eastern line of the estate of the late John McMaster, southerly by Saltwater Basin, and easterly by the Portage road.

ALSO—All that certain **LOT** or **PIECE** of LAND, situate on the east side of Lake Utopia, in the Parishes of Penfield 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, on the west side of said river described 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 25 rods to the first mentioned boundary, containing one acre and a half more or less.

ALSO—Another **LOT** situate in the Parish of Saint George, on the south side of the great road leading to Saint John, bounded by the said road on the north, on the east by the McMillan lot; on the south by the Munroe lot; and on the west by the McGinnis 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, whosoever 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 1/2 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 Neil.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
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 ointment, the Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered incessantly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering it a misery to me, as well as to all around me, so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least benefit 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, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg, in which the nerve several deep-seated and old ulcers, 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, and 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 obliged Servant
(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, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several boils in it, one as large as a hand; all the doctors and surgeons 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, your truly,
(Signed) **HENRY MALDEN.**

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

Bad Legs, Chirubins, Chapped hands, Corns (soft), Cancers, Bites of Mosquitoes, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Gout, Glandular Swelling, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Ulcers, Wounds, Sore Nipples.

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 3s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each, each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

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

Ufford's Smoke Consuming Patent Lamp.

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

Price \$1.25, 83c. 67c.

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 it claimed for. (Portus Recorder.) No person who has ever tried one of the lamps would be willing to give up for ten times as cost, if it could not be replaced. [New England Farmer.]

Boston, 117 Court street, head of Sudbury.

Marble Work at Reduced Prices.
A. WENTWORTH & CO.,
Now offer their stock of Chimney-Pieces and Monuments, of various qualities and patterns, being the largest and best assortment in New England. 15, 17, and 60, Haverhill Street, and 6, 8, 10, and 12, Beverly street Boston.

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

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 ointment, the Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered incessantly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering it a misery to me, as well as to all around me, so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least benefit 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, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg, in which the nerve several deep-seated and old ulcers, 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, and 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 obliged Servant
(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, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several boils in it, one as large as a hand; all the doctors and surgeons 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, your truly,
(Signed) **HENRY MALDEN.**

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

Bad Legs, Chirubins, Chapped hands, Corns (soft), Cancers, Bites of Mosquitoes, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Gout, Glandular Swelling, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Ulcers, Wounds, Sore Nipples.

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 3s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each, each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

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

Ufford's Smoke Consuming Patent Lamp.

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

Price \$1.25, 83c. 67c.

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 it claimed for. (Portus Recorder.) No person who has ever tried one of the lamps would be willing to give up for ten times as cost, if it could not be replaced. [New England Farmer.]

Boston, 117 Court street, head of Sudbury.

Marble Work at Reduced Prices.
A. WENTWORTH & CO.,
Now offer their stock of Chimney-Pieces and Monuments, of various qualities and patterns, being the largest and best assortment in New England. 15, 17, and 60, Haverhill Street, and 6, 8, 10, and 12, Beverly street Boston.

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



AYER'S PILLS.

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious Diseases—Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nephritis, Irritability, Indigestion, Headache, Piles in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Tumor complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, you have the advantage in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but efficient Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well, while a five-fold habit of body 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 the true of Colds, Fevers, and symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep-seated and formidable distempers which load the bowels all over the land. Hence a reliable family medicine 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, where they had been considered hopeless, and much sickness and suffering has been prevented. It is a reliable family medicine, and 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, where they had been considered hopeless, and much sickness and suffering has been prevented. It is a reliable family medicine, and the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand.

Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are allowed to refer for these facts, are:
DR. VALENTINE MORT, the distinguished Surgeon of New York City.
DR. A. HAYES, Practitioner of the Port of Boston, and Surgeon of the State of Massachusetts.
DR. J. L. MOORE, M.D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice.

DR. C. S. BROWN, Esq., one of the first Surgeons in New York City.
DR. J. A. DAVIS, M.D., Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred of 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 afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues of the most reliable 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. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is laden with more or less of acrid, irritating, and injurious qualities; by this, each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effect should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expected that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formula by which my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If however there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known. For life consists in their mystery. I have no mystery.

The composition of my preparations is left open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject, freely acknowledge their convictions of the high medicinal merits. The Cherry Pectoral was promulgated 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 fulfilled in their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting whatever they exist such derangements as are the best origin of disease.

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,** Lowell, Mass.
Agents for St. Andrews, J. H. & Turner, and S. H. Hannan, St. George, J. F. Knight.

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

ATHENEUM FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.
Capital £200,000 Sterling.
Rt. 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; Household Furniture, Linen, Wearing Apparel, &c. Shipments on the stocks, in harbour or in dock; River Craft and their Cargoes; and Farming Stock of all descriptions in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies, and also in Foreign Countries.

HENRY SALTER, Manager,
30 Saville Street, London.
WM. WHITLOCK,
Agent for Saint Andrews.

"Martell" Brandy.
Direct from Cognac via Halifax
40 Bbls. Best Martell Brandy, vintage 20 Cases 1850 and 1851.
July 30, 1855. **J. W. STREET.**

Flour, Tea, &c.
Just received by steamer from Boston, via Eastport:
30 Bbls. fancy superfine family flour made from new wheat.
10 Chests superior Congo tea.
Oct 13 **J. W. STREET.**

Flour, Tea, &c.
Just received by steamer from Boston, via Eastport:
30 Bbls. fancy superfine family flour made from new wheat.
10 Chests superior Congo tea.
Oct 13 **J. W. STREET.**

Flour, Tea, &c.
Just received by steamer from Boston, via Eastport:
30 Bbls. fancy superfine family flour made from new wheat.
10 Chests superior Congo tea.
Oct 13 **J. W. STREET.**

Flour, Tea, &c.
Just received by steamer from Boston, via Eastport:
30 Bbls. fancy superfine family flour made from new wheat.
10 Chests superior Congo tea.
Oct 13 **J. W. STREET.**

Flour, Tea, &c.
Just received by steamer from Boston, via Eastport:
30 Bbls. fancy superfine family flour made from new wheat.
10 Chests superior Congo tea.
Oct 13 **J. W. STREET.**

Flour, Tea, &c.
Just received by steamer from Boston, via Eastport:
30 Bbls. fancy superfine family flour made from new wheat.
10 Chests superior Congo tea.
Oct 13 **J. W. STREET.**

Flour, Tea, &c.
Just received by steamer from Boston, via Eastport:
30 Bbls. fancy superfine family flour made from new wheat.
10 Chests superior Congo tea.
Oct 13 **J. W. STREET.**

Flour, Tea, &c.
Just received by steamer from Boston, via Eastport:
30 Bbls. fancy superfine family flour made from new wheat.
10 Chests superior Congo tea.
Oct 13 **J. W. STREET.**

Flour, Tea, &c.
Just received by steamer from Boston, via Eastport:
30 Bbls. fancy superfine family flour made from new wheat.
10 Chests superior Congo tea.
Oct 13 **J. W. STREET.**

Flour, Tea, &c.
Just received by steamer from Boston, via Eastport:
30 Bbls. fancy superfine family flour made from new wheat.
10 Chests superior Congo tea.
Oct 13 **J. W. STREET.**

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 Weston, (Book Store), Toronto, dated the 6th October, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit as 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 WESTON.**

Remarkable Cure of Dropsy!! after being tapped three times. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1851.

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 apparent as a skeleton, and with no more 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. 1851.

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 neighbors, 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:

Aged Jaundice, Liver complaints, Bilious complaints, Lumbago, Blisters on the skin, Rheumatism, Bowel complaints, Retention of Urine, Constipation of the Bowels, King's Evil, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, Secondary symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Worms of all kinds, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, &c. &c.

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:—

Is 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

O'DELL & TURNER,
Of Saint 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)