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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum. — Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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ADVENTURE WITH A SERPENT ON THE RIVER AMAZON.

At early dawn our travellers, who had passed the night in the cabin of their balza (boat), prepared to move on their journey. Guapo untied the cable and drew the end on board. The balza began to move slowly at first, for the current under the bushes was very slight. All at once the attention of the voyagers was called to the strange conduct of the pet monkey. That little creature was running to and fro, first upon the roof of the tolo, then down again, all the while uttering the most piercing shrieks, as if something was biting off its tail. It was observed very frequently to look forward and upward towards the branch of the zamang, as if the object it dreaded was in that quarter. The eyes of all were suddenly bent in that direction. What was their horror on beholding, stretched along the branch, the hideous body of an enormous serpent! Only part of it could be seen; the hinder half and tail were hidden among the bromelias and vines that hung in huge masses clustered around the trunk of the zamang, and the head was among the leaflets of the mimosa; but what they saw was enough to convince them that it was a snake of the largest size—the great "water boa"—the terrible anaconda!

That part of the body in sight was full as thick as man's thigh, and covered with black spots, or blotches, upon a ground of dingy yellow. It was seen to glisten as the animal moved; for the latter was in motion, crawling along the branch outward. The next moment its head appeared under the pendulous leaves; and its long, forked tongue, protruding inches from its mouth, seemed to feel the air in front of it. The tongue kept playing backwards and forwards, and its viscid covering, glittered under the sunbeam, adding to the hideous appearance of the monster.

To escape from passing within its reach would be impossible. The balza was gliding directly under it. It could launch itself aboard at will; it could seize upon any one of the party without coming from the branch; it could coil its body around them and crush them with the constricting power of its muscles. It could do all this; for it had crushed before now, the tapir, the roebuck, perhaps even the jaguar himself. All on board the boat knew its dangerous powers too well; and of course terror was visible in every countenance.

Don Pablo seized the axe, and Guapo laid hold of his machete (large bowie knife). Don Pablo, Leon, and the little Leona, were standing—fortunately they were—by the door of the tolo; and in obedience to the cries and hurried gestures of Don Pablo and the Indian, they rushed in and flung themselves down. They had scarcely disappeared inside, when the forward part of the balza, on which stood Don Pablo and Guapo, came close to the branch, and the head of the serpent was on a level with their own. Both aimed their blows almost at the same instant; but their footing was unsteady; the boat drew back at the moment the current had carried them out of reach, and they had no opportunity of striking a second blow.

The moment they had passed, the hideous head again dropped down, and hung directly over, as if waiting. It was a moment of intense anxiety to Don Pablo. His wife and child! Would it select one as its victim and leave the others, or—

He had but little time for reflection. Already the head of the snake was within three feet of the tolo door. Its eyes were glaring; it was about to dart down.

"O God, have mercy!" exclaimed Don Pablo, falling upon his knees. "O God!"

At that moment a loud scream was heard. It came from the tolo; and at the same instant the monkey was seen leaping out from the door. Along with the rest it had taken shelter within; but just as the head of the snake came in sight, a fresh panic seemed to seize upon it, and as if under the influence of fascination, it leaped screaming in the direction of the terrible object. It was met half way. The wide jaws closed upon it, its shrieks were stifled, and the next moment its slithering body, along with the head of the anaconda, disappeared among the leaves of the mimosa. Another moment passed and the balza swept clear of the branch and floated triumphantly into the open window.

Don Pablo sprang to his feet, ran into the tolo, and embracing his wife and his children, knelt down and returned thanks to God for their almost miraculous deliverance.

Current Grafted on Maple.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says, that he transplanted into his door-yard, a young and thrifty maple, and engrafted on it sections from a current bush. They grew well, and when ripe, looked very handsome. He says you must not graft until the sugar water ceases to run.

Matters in the Moon.

What a curious almanac these good people in the moon would have! There, days are as long as years, and day and year are equal to our months, 29 days, 12 hours and 45 minutes. The seasons differ but very little from each other. On the equator there reigns eternal summer, for the sun is ever in the zenith; the poles are buried in eternal winter. The days are of equal length throughout the year, all days are equally light, all nights equally dark. The absence of an atmosphere deprives the moon of the sweet charms of a twilight, and glaring day would follow gloomy night with the rapidity of lightning, if the slow rising and setting of the sun did not slightly break the suddenness of the transition. Human eyes, however, could not bear the fierce contrasts of light and shadow; they would long in vain for the soft intervals between the two extremes, the other colours, which beautify our world with their joyous variety and soft harmony. The sky is there not blue, but even in daytime black, and by the side of the dazzling sun the stars claim their place and light in the heavens. Near the pole the mountain tops shine in unbroken splendour year after year, but the valleys know neither day nor night, scantily lighted as they ever are by the faint glimmer reflected from the surrounding walls.

That side of the moon which is turned from us, has a light of nearly fifteen days; the stars only, and planets, shine on its ever dark sky. The side we see on the contrary, knows no night; the earth lights it up with never ceasing earth-shine, a light fourteen times stronger than that which we receive from the moon. We recognize our own light from our friend in the faint, greyish gleam of that portion of the moon which before and after the new moon receives no light from the sun, but only from the earth, and reflects it back again upon us. Mornings in fall show it more brilliant than evenings in spring, because in autumn the continents of the earth with their stronger light illuminate the moon, while in spring she only receives a fainter light from our oceans. Our orb appears to the Man in the Moon as changeable as his home to us, and he might speak of the first or last quarter of the earth, of new earth and full earth. The whole heaven moves before him once in 29 days around its axis; the sun and stars rise and set regularly once in the lunar day; but the vast orb of our earth is nearly immovable. All around is in slow, unceasing motion; the mid face of the earth alone, a gorgeous moon of immense magnitude, never sets nor rises, but remains ever fixed in the zenith. It there appears sixteen times larger than the moon to us, and daily exhibits its vast panorama of oceans, continents and islands. Bright lights and dark shadows are seen in ever-varied change, as land or water, clearings or forests appear, now with every cloud or fog, and different at different seasons. The Man in the Moon has thus not only his watch and his almanac daily before him in the ever-changing face of the earth, but he may, for all we know, have maps of our globe which many a geographer would envy on account of their fullness and accuracy. Long before Columbus discovered America, and Cook New Holland, our lunar neighbour knew most correctly the form and the outlines of the new continents. There was no new world for him and there is none left. He could tell us the secrets of the interior of Africa, and reveal to us the fearful mysteries of the Polar Seas. But how he on his side must marvel at our vast fields of snow, our volcanoes and tropical storms, and tempests—he who knows neither fire, nor snow, nor clouds! What strange fables he may have invented to explain the shadows of our clouds as they chase each other over sea and land, and hide from him in an instant the sunlit landscape! And stranger still, on the side of the moon which is turned from the earth, he knows nothing at all about us, unless news reach him from the happier side. Or he may undertake—the great event in his life—a long and painful journey to the bright half of his globe, to stare at the wondrously brilliant earth star with its unread mysteries and marvelous changes of fitting lights and shadows. Who knows what earnest prayers may rise from the moon, full of thanks for the floods of light and heat we pour upon them, or of ardent wishes that their souls might hereafter be allowed to dwell in the bright homes of the beauteous earth star?—Putnam's Magazine.

Rotation of Crops in the Garden.

It is the custom of many, who have small vegetable gardens, to plant the same crops in the same spot year after year. This may be done and good crops may be obtained, if the land is deeply trenched and thoroughly manured every year. But without these precautions crops will almost certainly degenerate. The turnips very likely will become maggoty and peas fail to fill out well, and the cabbage show small heads. Though we manure abundantly and work the soil two spits deep,

we find it of great advantage to change the locality of the crops every year, with few exceptions. Asparagus cannot very well be changed, and onions seem to do better upon the same spot year after year.—Am. Agriculturist.

POETRY.

"GIVE ME THE OLD."

BY R. H. MESSINGER.

Old wine to drink!
Ay, give the slippery juice,
That drippeth from the grape thrown loose
Within the tun;
Pluck'd from beneath the cliff
Of sunny-aided Tenerife,
And ripen'd 'neath the blunk
Of India's sun!
Peat whiskey hot,
Temper'd with well-boiled water!
These make the long night shorter—
Forgetting all
Good stout old English porter!

Old wood to burn!
Ay, bring the hill side beech
From where the owlets meet and screech,
And ravens creak;
The crackling pine and cedar sweet;
Bring, too, a clump of fragrant peat,
Dug 'neath the fern;
The knotted oak,
A faggot, too, perhaps,
Whose bright flame dawning, winking,
Shall light us at our drinking!
While the oozing sap
Shall make sweet music to our thinking.

Old books to read!
Ay, bring those nodes of wit,
The brazen clasp'd, the vellum writ,
Time-honored tomes!
The same my sire scanned before,
The same my grandsire thumbed o'er,
The same his sire from college bore,
The well-worn meed
Of Oxford's domes;
Old Homer blind,
Old Horace, rife, Anacreon, by
Old Tully, Plautus, Terence lie;
Mort Arthur's olden Mistsreile,
Quaint Burton, quainter Spencer, ay,
And Geivase Markham's venerie—
Nor leave behind
The Holyoke Book by which we live and die.

Old friends to talk!
Ay, bring those chosen few,
The wisely, the courtly and the true,
So rarely found!
Him for my wine, him for my stud,
Him for my easel, disjunct, but
In mountain walk!
Bring Walter good:
With soulful Fred; and learned Will,
And thee, my ALTER EGO (dearer still,
For every mood.)
These add a sparkle to my wine!
These add a sparkle to my pine!
If these I line,
Can books or fire, or wine be good!

The New York Herald, in speaking of the high price of provisions, and the present aspect of affairs, remarks as follows:

High Prices of Breadstuffs and Provisions.—Curious State of Things.—A general mail comes in upon us from the North and Northwest, of the prevailing scarcity of breadstuffs and provisions, and the famine prices they command. Why is this? We have land enough in the Northwestern States alone to furnish supplies for a hundred million of people. Why these deficiencies? It will not do to charge them to the immense accessions to our Northern populations from abroad; it will not avail to say they are the result of the drought. They are the result of a neglect of cultivation of the soil. We are blest with free labour and common schools in the greatest abundance. The free laborer finds farming a slow process for getting rich. Money does not come by the rough hard work of farming, hand over hand. But merchants and tavern keepers, speculators, financiers, politicians and lawyers, may, in a single operation, make a fortune, while the farmer, though securing a comfortable living against all casualties, is doing very little more.

Birds.

Teach your children to spare the nests of birds, or insects will not spare your fruit and vegetables. The barbarous sport of shooting for mere sport, is severely visited in righteous retribution upon the whole community.

"House Afire."

Q. one occasion the fire bells rang, and

Horace went out to learn something about the fire. On his return, he said "It was a small affair; it was a very insignificant house, and the engines soon put it out." Here his friends began to laugh. "What are you laughing at?" said he. "Why you said the engines put the house out." "Well, what if it did?" said Horace totally unconcerned of any flaw in his language. This increased the merriment of his friends. Horace began to think there was something too much of this, and said in a rather impatient tone, "I should be obliged if you would inform me of the cause of your merriment." One of his friends again explained: "You meant to say the firemen put out the fire, but you said they put out the house." "Well," said Horace, triumphantly, "wasn't the house a fire?" And so his friends were "put out."

From late English Papers.

BELGIUM.
The new Minister has declared his intention to adhere to the principles of Free Trade. Marshal Sauts Cruise, Belgian Envoy, has taken leave of the King.

SPAIN.
Some advantages are granted to Foreign import trade and the Consular forms are simplified.

ITALY.
Some difficulty has arisen between Sardinia and Naples, respecting a suit at law. *Esquator* of Napoleon. Consulate Genoa is withdrawn. Sardinian Ministry has resigned. The cause as yet is unknown.

General Durando undertakes the formation of a new Government.
English Steam Ship Crosses from Genoa for Crimea with Sardinian troops was burned; passengers all saved.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.
Berlin correspondence says, it hardly admits of doubt, that an approximation of views has recently taken place between the Austrian and Prussian Governments, which indicates no good to the cause of the Western Powers.

Baron Hues, with his whole staff, would go to Galicia, on May 2nd, but probably only to review the army. He is reported to have stated that the Austrian Army under no circumstances could be ready to take the field before August.

INDIA AND CHINA.
Overland Mail telegraphed, Shanghai March 31st; Bombay, April 3rd, that Persia openly avows adhesion to Russia. Trade in India dull and money scarce. Chinese insurgents have evacuated Shanghai and Canton. Russian Frigate "Dianna" was lost near Japan, and the "Living Age" was wrecked on the Prachas. The ratification of American treaty with Japan was concluded at Semoda, February 21st.

Taking after his Father.

We once knew an eccentric old man in the "Nutmeg State," in its northern part, who went by the familiar title of "Uncle Aaron." The old man had raised a large family of boys, the youngest of whom—a wild, roystering blade was named after himself. In speaking of his family, the old man said, with a very long face: "Among all my boys, I never had but one who took after his father, and that was my Aaron; he took after me with a club!"

Romantic but Terrible Tragedy in Wisconsin.

At Beloit, on the night of the 23d ult., the wife of a citizen of that place awoke and saw a man with a dark lantern in the bedroom, and awakened her husband with her screams. As he sprang from the bed the intruder fired at him with a pistol, the ball just missing his head and burying in the pillow. Snatching a double barreled gun from the wall he discharged both barrels at the intruder. The contents of one barrel entered the man's head and the other his body, killing him instantly. Leaving the body where it fell, the gentleman and his wife proceeded to the nearest neighbor, told him what had happened, and induced him to return with them to their house. But imagine the feelings of the neighbour, himself a man universally esteemed and respected, to recognize in the mangled body of the dead robber, his own son?—Boston Traveller.

WOODEN NUTMEG OUTDOKE.—There is a Parisian dandy, who we think, rather outdoes Connecticut.

"C"—had at his residence a complete costume of a groom. When offering an attention to one of the fair sex, he used to say "Permit me to send you a bouquet by my black servant."

He then repaired to his garret, took out blacking bottle, polished his face and hand, put on his tizzy and knocked at the lady's door.

"Here," he said, are some flowers sent by my master to Madame."

He had spent the last five francs in the

purchase. Madame was so delighted with the present, that she presented a louis to the bearer.

That is a clear pocketing of three dollars, and a lady's favour into the bargain.

A SAGACIOUS TEACHER.

HOW SHE CIRCUMVENTED THE LOVERS.
The Johnstown (Pa.) Tribune published the following as an extract from a letter written to her family by a young Miss who is attending a boarding school in the interior.

"I must tell you about an affair of Emma H.'s that happened last Saturday. A young man who had been paying some attention to her had agreed to come and pass off as her cousin and take her out on a carriage-ride under the pretence that he was taking her to his father's a few miles in the country; but his father does not live within a hundred miles of this."

Well, he came according to appointment, introduced himself as Emma's cousin, and asked to take her home with him to spend the afternoon. Miss W. said she had not the slightest objection, asked how far it was and in what direction, and told Emma to get ready to go. But when Emma was ready to start Miss W. also came down ready dressed, and said that as their carriage was big enough for three, she would go along with them part of the way and stop at a friend's who lived a short distance from the uncle that Emma was going to see, and they might stop for her as they came back in the evening. Of course they could do no better than tell her they would be very glad to have her go with them, although they would have a dull time with her long; but they thought they could make up for it by having a nice social ride. After Miss W. stopped at the friend's.

So off they started in fine spirits and when they had gone three or four miles they began to expect that every house they came to would be the one that Miss W. would stop at; but she didn't stop at any. Finally, when they had gone some five or six miles, Miss W. said she must have passed it, that would not trouble them to turn back with her, but would go on with Emma to her uncle's and stop just a minute at her friend's as the uncle came back. There was what you might call "a fix," and her heart could do nothing but drive on. So on they drove and on they drove, but driving on did not drive away their doubts. At last, when they had gone eight or ten miles, he said that the road must have been changed in some way, for he had undoubtedly gone astray, and as they had gone so far and it was drawing late they would not have time to find the right way.

So they came back to town, and when Miss W. got out of the carriage she told Emma that when he ascertained how the road had changed she would be very happy to go along with Emma every Saturday to spend an afternoon at her uncle's. Since that we have seen nothing of Emma's cousin; but it will be a long time before she hears the last of her visit to her uncle's."

A GHOST IN LOVE.

A farmer who had lately become a widower was aroused at midnight by the loud barking of his dog. On going to it, the animal displayed extreme terror, whereupon the farmer took his gun and proceeded to an inspection. All at once he saw a phanton, clothed in a white sheet, rise behind the hedge. The farmer turned deadly pale, and his limbs shook with dismay. He however contrived to ejaculate "If you come from God, speak; if from the devil, vanish!" "Wretch!" exclaimed the phanton, "I am your deceased wife, come from the grave to warn you not to marry Maria A.—, to whom you are making love. The only woman to succeed me is Henrietta B.—. Marry her, or persecution and eternal torment shall be your doom, shall be your doom!" This strange address from the goblin, instead of dismaying the farmer, restored his courage. He accordingly rushed on the ghostly visitor, and stripping of its sheet, discovered the fair Henrietta B.— herself looking extremely foolish. It is said that the farmer, admiring the girl's trick, has had the bones published for his marriage with her.—*Gateshead (Eng.) Observer.*

Gun cotton is to be made serviceable in the Eastern war, and guns adapted to its use are in process of manufacture for that purpose. The experiments with the article still continue, and one result is too remarkable not to be mentioned. A 12lb ball was fired from a gun charged with powder, at some thick boards prepared for that purpose, and another ball of same the weight was fired from one of the new gun was 180 yards further from the target than the old one, the hole made by the shot of the former was well defined and clean, while the orifice made by the latter was jagged and splintery.

The man that can't laugh or won't laugh—the man that can't take a joke or won't take a joke—is one of nature's jokers himself.

Correspondence.

[For the Standard.]

Mr. Barron.

If you will allow this communication to appear in your valuable paper, I shall feel much obliged, and probably will not trouble you with another upon a subject in which I am sure the public can take but little interest. I have read Dr. Thompson's letter in the *Provincialist* of the 23rd ult., in which he says that my communication in the "Standard" of the 15th is really deserving of notice. Mr. Barry should compel him to allow the public (for whose information his letters as well as mine have appeared) to judge of their merits; and I presume they will, as I know there are very many disposed to adopt his opinion respecting me and my communication. I presume the Dr. is writing for the information of those at a distance, or rather to deceive them, as the people at home understand the whole matter full well; and those interested, highly-disapprove of the part he has acted in reference to the road, which is the subject of this discussion.

'Tis true that the people living along the line of road from Trout Brook to the Town of Magalloway, were anxious it should be made a Great Road, but I am sure, that I am stating the opinion of those people, when I say that they would have preferred that it never should have been placed on the Great Road Establishment, if by that means they must abandon the old road by the Young bridge, and travel the Manor road; the course which the Dr. has pursued had directly the contrary, as he from year to year, carefully avoided making appropriations sufficient to keep the road in repair, thereby allowing it gradually to sink into decay and become unfit for use. It appears that one or two attempts had failed, to get this road placed on the Great Road list, for want of sufficient information, therefore on the Dr.'s suggestion, Mr. Deputy Mahood was employed to make the survey; accordingly he did so, and submitted his plan, in which he recommended that the road should continue on the old line by the bridge. After causing the expense of this survey, by what authority does the Dr. venture to carry through the Legislature, a bill, in which he describes the road to be different from that recommended by the Surveyor, and contrary to the wish of the people interested. He says he was guided by Mr. Mahood's plan down to the south of the McGregors farm, now owned by Mr. Matheson; but from that there were two roads of about equal length. Now for the truth's sake and to disabuse the minds of those at a distance, I am compelled to state that there is only one road at the south of the McGregors farm. I have made very particular enquiry, and feel confident that there never has been any road laid out through the bog in the rear of Mr. Kelly's farm. Mr. S. Seelye in the winter of 1853, pushed out a road for his own convenience, and at his own expense, across this bog, which he used that winter for hauling lumber on; the Dr. could not have referred to this path, as he speaks of a road being there four years ago, which is positively incorrect. The Dr. says he left the Manor Hill road just as he found it, a mere bye-road; now I have just taken the liberty to leave the Manor road a mere bye-road;—so far we are even,—only I have the satisfaction of knowing that I have acted in accordance with the wishes of the people interested; and in effecting the change I have not violated the principle of truth or honor. On the old line of road from Lower Falls to the bridge, there are ten fine farms, and it is one of the finest agricultural districts in the Parish; in travelling along this road, one is pleased with the appearance of the fine fields and comfortable farm-houses; in addition to this, the settlers along this line, by their steady labour, can keep this road in repair without any expense to the Province. It is quite different with the Manor road, from one end of it to the other there is not a house, and probably never will be, as there is hardly a suitable spot to build one upon for nearly the whole distance; there are no hills of any importance on either of the roads referred to, except the Young hill, on the old road, and the McGee hill on the Manor road, which are about equal; the Manor road is perhaps the most level as it runs nearly the whole distance across a heath; but there is a great difference in these roads; in many places the Manor road is not more than fifteen feet wide, and so wet and muddy that it requires a good horse to draw two men in a wagon over it; while the old road is quite dry, and the same animal could without any difficulty draw half a ton upon it. I stated in the House of Assembly, that the Dr. had kept the people in the dark in reference to this road, and all the Dr.'s letters must fail to prove the correctness of the assertion. In Mr. Mahood's letter, published in the *Standard* of the 15th, it will be observed that he gave one plan of this road to the Supervisors for their guidance which they acted upon from the time this became a Great road until last fall, never supposing that the road followed any other line but that in the plan.

The reporter erred (unintentionally I am sure) in stating that I spoke of the Upper Mills as being on the east, and the Lower Village on the west side of the river—such a statement would have been injudicious in me as well as untrue, and honorable Members would at once have seen that two bridges in that case would be required instead of one; and my colleague Mr. Boyd, who was opposing the Bill, would very soon have detected any such deviation from the truth, but I made no such remark, as all my colleagues well know—as I could not get Mr. Mahood's plan of the road, I drew a rough sketch of it myself, shewing the Upper Village on the west side and the Lower Village on the east;

side of the river—in addition to this, I pointed out the line of road to many of the members, from a large map which the Dr. has often seen hanging in the Speaker's room.—The only difficulty I have had in the matter, was caused by the deceptive character of the letters which Mr. Boyd had received and read in his place, respecting this road, and in reply to those letters, I had occasion to make use of Dr. Thompson's name in the manner I did.

The Dr. asks what confidence can be placed in me? In reply, I would refer him to the people with whom I have associated from my earliest years, and as a proof that I have their confidence, I refer him to the result of the last general Election. In Saint George, my native parish, I received five-sixths of all the votes thrown, notwithstanding there were three parties united against me. This may fail to convince the Dr., but it satisfies me, and it shall be my highest aim to conduct that I may prove myself worthy of that confidence.

The Doctor knows very well, the religious society of which I am a member; and he also knows that we hold no such opinion as that "the end sanctifies the means," and I know of no denomination which does; on the contrary I hear them all denouncing that which is wrong, and recommending that which is right, if he intended that as a slur upon the denomination to which I belong, or any other, he ought to particularize it. There is evidently some anxiety in the Dr.'s mind respecting the next election,—my mind is so much occupied with present duties, that I choose not to borrow trouble about the matter now, before that time arrives, the Doctor's place and mine may be filled by others.

Although the Dr. thought my letter of the 15th ult. undeserving of notice, yet, for the truth's sake, he deemed it expedient to reply; in his reply I have failed to discover where he has successfully contradicted any statement in that communication. The point upon which he lays the greatest stress is that with regard to the locality of the Upper and Lower Mills—which remark appeared in my speech on the Bill, and not in my communication and was an error in reporting which I presume I have sufficiently explained.

This is the second time I have had occasion to reply to the Doctor; I could make use of language quite as insulting as he does, but I refrain from doing so until forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

A. H. GILMOR, JR.

The Hospitals in the East.

A young lady, who is highly connected in Devonshire and who went out with Miss Nightingale, writing home to a relative near Exeter, states that in the hospital near Scutari where she attends, the mortality has decreased from 90 daily to about 20. There are 1100 patients. "It is quite touching," she says "to hear the grateful expressions of the poor men. Some of them are quite unable to eat their rations, and they say they would have died if it were not for the extras they get, which we see prepared for them. I am every day more surprised at the great patience they manifest in their sickness. Neither have I heard an oath or any bad language since I have been here."

Rejection of the Maine Law.

In the House of Assembly, last night, Mr. Fellen having moved the third reading of the Bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, Mr. Loranger objected on the ground that as the Bill was one having reference to a question of trade it ought to have been introduced through a Committee of the whole House. After some discussion, the Speaker said, that although the Parliamentary practice was not uniform, it had been decided in England, in a somewhat similar case, that Bills so far affecting the Commerce of the Country as this Bill did come within the Standing Orders which required the introduction of such Bills through a Committee, and gave his decision accordingly. On motion of Mr. Fellen this decision was appealed from, but the House sustained it by a vote of 59 to 46. The Bill was then withdrawn. —*Quebec Chronicle*, 1st inst.

St. John, New Brunswick.—Interesting to Shipowners.—Expenses at St. John are this year much reduced from the excessive charges which prevailed the last two years. At the present time, the actual expenses of a ship at that port, for light and hospital dues, discharging ballast and loading, do not exceed \$1.58 per standard. The calculation may be depended on.

A ship was chartered a few days since, it is believed in Boston, to load at St. John for Liverpool, at 62¢. 91. per standard, and rechartered at a St. John house at 58¢. 94.—but the speculator more than made good this deficiency by engaging with the owners to pay the ship's expenses at St. John, at such a rate per standard as leaves him an overplus of nearly three hundred dollars, on that portion of the transaction. This is one way of raising the rates of freight. —*Boston Atlas*, May 5th.

Whitewash.—Poor whitewash is a serious injury to a wall or ceiling, and when once on is difficult to get it off or properly cover it and produce a white appearance. This is the reason for cleaning up, and we will give the receipt for a first rate wash. Quick lime slacked by boiling water, stirring it until so thick that it will run down the wall, white vitriol (sulphate of zinc) which you get at the druggists, at the rate of two pounds of zinc to half a barrel of whitewash, making it of the consistency of rich milk. This sulphate of zinc will cause the wash to harden, and to prevent the lime from rubbing off, a pound of fine salt should be thrown into it.

Masonic Anniversaries.—The present week is a season of much interest to the Masonic Fraternity. The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Council, occurring at the same time contribute to a fuller audience at each.

We understand that the representation from subordinate bodies is unusually numerous, and that a Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters is to be organized. —[Portland paper.]

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1855.

Jurors. Petition complied with. We feel a great deal of satisfaction in acquainting our readers, that the petition of the Petit Jury of the April Circuit Court, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for payment for their attendance has been complied with.

The Sheriff has informed us, that it was immediately attended to, and that the Provincial Secretary, had written him, that a warrant would shortly be issued, for the amount, by His Excellency's commands.

Our readers may remember, that this Jury was summoned under the old Law, and therefore, perhaps, was not strictly entitled to the compensation, provided for by the New Act, but, as the Act was in force, although received in time by the Sheriff, to be acted on, it was probably thought, that the Jury was entitled to the benefit of it.

We admire the promptitude with which His Excellency attended to the wishes of the Jury, and the kind consideration of Mr. Justice Wilnot in recommending the prayer of the petition.

Distribution of Seed.

The Legislature at its late Session granted a large sum of money to purchase seed for distressed settlers in the Province. We observe that in the Counties of Northumberland and St. John, committees are appointed to distribute the seed; but up to the present we have not heard of any persons appointed for that purpose in this County, where we learn there is a great scarcity of seed, and means to purchase. No time should be lost in applying to the authorities and obtaining the amount allotted to this County.

Attention to Business.

It is with much pleasure we transfer to our columns the following notice of the Hon. Mr. Fisher's application and attention to business, in his capacity as Attorney General. We can add from long acquaintance, with that gentleman, that it comes natural to him to be attentive, to his professional duties, and no interest or power will induce him to swerve from his course, which has ever been open, manly and straight forward; but to the notice:—

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.—It has been quite customary for Attorney Generals to keep Grand Jurors detained at their homes on the Court day after day, without finding for them employment—such as having indictments prepared in season, and witnesses in attendance—very much to the annoyance of men who have their business to attend to. The conduct of these great men implied, it is the business of Grand Jurors to wait on convenience. We shall not hurry ourselves. Mr. Attorney General Fisher is a man of a different stamp. No less than a dozen Bills were handed into Court the two first days after the Session commenced. He has therefore, have had all his witnesses summoned up, and indictments in readiness, to let the Jurors go to work immediately. This promptitude in action is almost like paying Grand Jurors for their services. Time is money; and the time of the Grand Jury thus saved, is more than a week. —*Morning News*.

In another column we have copied an account of the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to England. Their majesties were greeted with unbounded enthusiasm, on their arrival in England.

Emigration from Europe has commenced earlier this season than usual. Fifteen emigrant ships arrived at New York in one day last week, with 4000 passengers.

Messrs. Storr & Co's advertisement of removal and New Goods, will be inserted in our next.

Patriotism in New Brunswick.

The patriotic spirit which animates the colonists of New Brunswick, and which was evidenced by the munificence of the legislature in vote in aid of the Patriotic Fund, has not abated. The private subscriptions already received by the Lieutenant Governor amount to £3,000, and at least £2,000 more is confidently expected to be sent in. Meetings continue to be held in every town and village, and even in the backwood settlements, which spirited resolutions are passed, and subscriptions paid to the Patriotic Fund. But this is not all. Mr. Perley, the government emigration officer at St. John, has proposed to the executive of the province to grant a

million acres of its vacant lands to the crown to be apportioned, at the termination of the war, among deserving British soldiers and militiamen and the widows and orphans of those who fell in the service, on condition of actual settlement. The proposition was favourably received, and a committee of the executive council has the matter under consideration. The prospect of acquiring land in British America at the expiration of their time of service will probably be a strong inducement to many to enlist, and the settlement of a body of such men in the provinces on a good system, would be a great advantage to New Brunswick, and create a tie between the colony and England that could never be severed. The services of Mr. Perley in the province of New Brunswick have just been rewarded by his appointment to the post of Fisheries Commissioner, under the reciprocity Treaty on the recommendation of the Governor-General and Mr. Crampton. —*London Daily News*.

THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS TO ENGLAND.

Their Majesties left Paris on Sunday, 15th ult., and passed the night at Calais. On Monday morning, they embarked on board the French war steamer *Assas*, and arrived at Dover 1.25 P. M., amid great demonstration—the fleet in the roadstead homing forth a salute of 100 guns, and the batteries on the heights and in the harbour taking up the honours at the same time. Owing to the fog, the royal yacht steamed into Dover unattended by any of the French war vessels that started with her from Calais. The moment the *Assas* reached the Admiralty Pier, Prince Albert hastened on board, and cordially welcomed the Emperor and Empress. Both appeared in the highest spirits and in good health.

The city authorities of Dover waited upon the Emperor and after offering the Imperial visitors a hearty welcome, expressed an earnest hope that this auspicious event may tend to strengthen and perpetuate the cordial union which, happily for the progress of freedom and civilization, now exists between France and Great Britain, and that the just and necessary war, in the prosecution of which the combined fleets and armies of both nations are gallantly co-operating may through the blessing of divine Providence, be speedily terminated by a secure and honorable peace. At the conclusion of the address, His Majesty made the following reply in English:—

"I am grateful that your Queen has allowed me to find such an occasion of paying my respects to her, and of assuring you of my sentiments of esteem and sympathy for the English people. I hope our two nations will always remain united, as they now are, in peace, as in war. I think it will be for the welfare of the whole world, as well as for their own prosperity. I am exceedingly thankful for your kind words, and the good reception you have given to me and to the Empress. And I hope you will be the interpreters of our sentiments to your countrymen."

At 2½ o'clock, their Majesties, with Prince Albert and the suites, left the hotel for the station, where the train was in readiness to convey the august personages to London. The party reached Windsor early in the evening, and proceeded directly to the Castle.

Their Imperial Majesties alighting at the Grand Hall, where the Queen accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Leiningen, received her illustrious guests. Her Majesty gave a dinner in the evening in St. George's Hall. The company included the Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, and many other dignitaries.

On Tuesday, in the morning, the Emperor and Empress, in company with the Queen and Prince Albert, took exercise on foot, walking on the slopes, and the Emperor visited the dairy and model farms at Windsor.

A review of the Household Troops, in the Great Park, commenced at 4 o'clock, and lasted two hours.

On Wednesday the Queen held a chapter of the Order of the Garter, at the Castle of Windsor, for the purpose of investing his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, of the French, with the insignia of this most noble order.

The Queen gave a state dinner in the evening, at which all the gentlemen appeared in uniform or Court dress, the members of orders of knighthood wearing their respective ensigns.

On Thursday the Emperor and Empress visited London, and an entertainment at Guildhall was given.

Great as was the enthusiasm which greeted their Imperial Majesties on their arrival and passing through the metropolis on Monday fell considerably short of the display and feeling which was evinced this day. With the exception of the coronation, and the Queen's first visit to the city, nothing like it perhaps was ever seen in London.

The Hon. Stuart Wortley, M. P., read the address to their Majesties, to which the Emperor replied.

Testimonial.

Many of our readers will be pleased to hear that the congregation that usually attend the Cathedral, with other friends in this city, contributed the sum of £26 18s. 1d., for the purpose of presenting Mr. George Hatherley, of Bristol, with a testimonial for their affectionate regard for his unwearied exertions in behalf of the Cathedral for seven years.—This gentleman, once a Sunday scholar in a class taught by the Bishop, collected £1500

for the erection of the Cathedral. The sum above alluded to was laid out in a Bible and Prayer Book, superbly bound, with an appropriate inscription and a print of the Cathedral in each book. After payment of the cost of the books, the remaining sum of £6 13s. 9d. sterling was laid out in silver plate for Mrs. Hatherley, and smaller books for her children. The whole has been transmitted, and most gratefully acknowledged by our warm-hearted friend.—*Can to Head Quarters*.

Judge Loring of Boston.

The Harvard University Overseers have rejected this gentleman as an expounder of law in the Institution. Shortly afterwards, the popular branch of the Legislature by a vote of 201 to 111 addressed the Bishop; and this vote has since been sustained in the Senate by a vote of 28 to 11.

Mr. Loring, it will be remembered, was the Judge who delivered the slave Anthony Burns, to his former owner as his lawful chattel, and it will be seen that however well he has interpreted the letter and spirit of the American Constitution, the noble sons of the "pilgrim fathers" will not countenance an ordinance of man which is contrary to the law of the Almighty. —[Frederick Report-er.]

The Petition to the Queen, praying that she will refuse her assent to the "Liquor Bill," can be seen at the Steam Brewery, where signatures may be attached to it.

The Freeman of Thursday last says:— "We are glad to learn that the friends of William Hawks, Esq., of Black River, intend to call upon him to become a Candidate for the Representation of this County as soon as the seat now held by the Hon. Mr. Partee shall be vacated. From the manner in which Mr. Hawks was supported at the General Election there is little doubt that he would now be completely successful, especially as it is admitted on all hands that the farmers of the county should have at least one representative, and a man more eligible in every respect than Mr. Hawks will not easily be found in any part of the County."

The gallant Captain Vyner, who fell in resisting the late ravage of the Russians—was the brother of Lady Rayleigh, and his loss, says the *Chelmsford Chronicle*, has carried into the noble family at Teyning the pang of private sorrow, in which the Country deeply sympathizes.

General Williams, armed with full powers by the Sultan in opening his inquiry into the disordered state of the Turkish army in Asia, several Colonels have been tried and severe discipline re-established.

A speculator named La Tour, who had lost the whole of his own and his wife's fortune in the Bourse, and incurred liabilities to the extent of 200,000 francs, which he could not meet, committed suicide at Versailles two or three days ago.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills will cure any disease of the Skin of the longest standing. William Frederick Anderson, of Parry Islands, suffered for a long time from eruptions on the skin; his face, arms, and legs were covered with little pustules and sores of a scabious nature—for the cure of this, we suggest and painful disfigurement, he tried a variety of remedies, which failed to benefit him. At last he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which very soon produced a favourable change, and by a few weeks' perseverance, with these remedies, he was completely cured. This famous Ointment will cure ulcers and old wounds of twenty years standing.

An alteration was made, the other days, getting off the following specimen of what may be called "corporation logic":—"All human things are hollow. I'm a human thing; therefore I'm hollow. It is impossible to be hollow; therefore, I, like stuff myself as full as I'm able."

Sir Colin Campbell stops the grog of all his men who do not occasionally write home to their parents.

Some of the French soldiers recently made a paper kite, to which they attached a French flag, and let it fly above Sebastopol.

Colonel Kelly of the 31st is a prisoner at Sebastopol, slightly wounded. Capt. Montague, of the Royal Engineers, is also a prisoner, and is not wounded.

A despatch published in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, of the 29th, confirms the death, by a cannon-ball, before Sebastopol, on the 17th of the Russian Admiral Istomine.

The sand in the hour-glass reminds us not only of the swift flight of time, but also of the dust into which we are one day to crumble.

The authorities of Buffalo have ordered all dogs found running at large, unmuzzled, to be shot. Several persons have recently been bitten by them.

Birth.

On the 13th inst., after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian resignation, Mr. Hugh McGrath, Painter, aged 56 years.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
CLEARED.
May 15, Brig Grace Douglas, Meloney, Philadelphia.

WATCHES, Jewelry, &c.

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

GOLD & SILVER Patent LEVER WATCHES, GUARD and Albert CHAINS, KEYS, RINGS, &c.

Gold, Silver plated, and Berlin Iron BROOCHES, Ladies and Gents gold stone set Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencil Cases; gold LOCKETS; Jet, Stone and fancy steel Bracelets, Gentlemen's Pins & Brooches; gold and Cornelian Earrings; gold, plated, pearl and bone Shirt Studs; Ladies Companions in silver & steel fittings; Scent Bottles SILVER, PLATED and Albata Table & Tea SPOONS; Silver & Plated Butter Knives, Plated Cake Baskets and Waiters; Plated & Britannia Metal Candelsticks; Brass, Britannia metal and Griffin Metal & Block tin Water Kettles, Coffee & Tea Pots; Egg Codlars; Plated & Britannia metal Fruit Stands & Toast Racks; Glass & China Vases; Papier mache Porte Folios; and

Gents. DRESSING CASES;

Hat Hair, Nail, Tooth Shaving, Crumbl, Paint, Whitewash & Shoe BRUSHES.

Razor & Razor Strops & Hones, Drawing and Carpenter's Pencils, Visiting Cards, Old Brown Windsor & Fancy Soap, Table and Hand Bells, Accordions, Pens, Ink, Note, Letter and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes; Funeral Cards; Work Boxes;

Writing Desks; Cake & Spice Boxes; Bears Grease & Hair Oil;

Lubin's, Cleaver's & Harrison's PERFUMERY assorted;

Nursery & Work Baskets; Reticules; Pocket Knives; Scissors;

Sets Ivory handled Knives and Forks; Carvers; Steels; Tea Trays;

Fire Irons; Iron Stands;

Guns; Pistols;

Caps; Powder; Shot;

Powder Flasks & Shot Belts;

Spirit Levels; Violins, Preserving Kettles, Mill, Pit and Hand Saw FILES;

Brace & Bits; Looking Glasses; Scales and Weights; Sauce & Frying Pans;

Brass & Iron Screens; Whips and whip Lashes; One case Toys; Lazerby & Soc Pickles & Sauces; with a great variety of other articles.

Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, repaired and cleaned, &c.

Agent for Fellows & Co. Sassa-parilla, Dispepsia Bitters, Speedy Relief and Lemon Syrup &c. Lyons Cathairon; B. Try's Tricopherous.

Geo. F. SKICKNEY.

August 23, 1854.

SLEIGHS and TOBOGGANS.

The Subscriber offers for Sale on liberal terms:

20 Sleighs and Toboggans.

N. B.—Boards, Scantling, Shingles, Laths, Cordwood and Country Produce, or any other satisfactory payment taken in exchange.

NEW GOODS AT THE WOOLLEN HALL, TAILORING AND Clothing Establishment, WIGGINS' BRICK BUILDING, Prince William Street.

A. SKILLEN

HAS now open and ready for inspection a larger and better assorted Stock of COATINGS, VESTINGS, and PANT STUFFS than was ever before exhibited at the WOOLLEN HALL.

A. S. solicits the attention of the Public to his large and superior assortment of WINTER COATINGS, in—

Napoleon and Aberdeen Mixtures, Moscow and Siberian Mixtures, Balkan and Elephant Beavers, Crimes and Crocodile Beavers, Bryan O'lynn and Sultan Beavers, Beaskein and Whitney Cloths, Pilots and Beavers, all colors, Melton and Canada Cloths.

FOR PANTS—A splendid assortment of double milled West of England plain and fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres, French and German do; Scotch Tweeds, in heavy ribbed and heather mixtures of superior quality; Clan Tartans do; fancy and plain Satinets, &c.

FOR VESTS—Rich Plushes and Velvets in plain and fancy colors; Satins, do; Grenadines, do; Thibet Wool and Velvets, do; Embroidered, do; White Satins and Mosses, for Weddings and Balls—all of which will be made to measure in a superior style at unusually low prices for cash.

Remember to—WOOLLEN HALL, Prince William Street, St. John.

Nov 23. A. SKILLEN, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

A FRAME suitable for a SHIP of 1000 Tons, to class 7 years. Also 600 Haemetic Knees. Apply to

H. A. or J. L. CAMERON

St. George, N. B.

September 5, 1854.

LITTLE'S FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE.

JUST received an extensive assortment of—

FALL & WINTER BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS.

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

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

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

JOHN LITTLE.

Oct. 25, 1854.

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS, ST. STEPHENS, & UPPER MILLS.

The Subscriber having taken the contract for the conveyance of the Mails between the above named places, will run daily (Sundays excepted) leaving Upper Mills at half-past 4 A. M., St. Stephens at half-past 5 A. M., returning will leave St. Andrews at 12 o'clock, noon. Having quick horses, a comfortable Wagon, and covered Carriage, he is prepared to carry Passengers to whom every attention will be paid. He trusts by punctuality and care, to merit a share of patronage.

Books kept at Bradford's hotel, St. Andrews, L. Ryder's, St. Stephen and at his own house, Upper Mills.

JOHN O'BRIEN

August 22, 1855

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forbid all persons, purchasing or negotiating the following Notes of Hand, drawn by me in favour of Elisha Small, of Lubec, Maine, viz:

One for \$1,000 payable 1st Nov. 1854.

One for \$333-33 do 1855.

One for \$333-33 do 1856.

One for \$333-33 do 1857.

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

STEPHEN D. BRADBURY.

Grand Manan, Oct. 27, 1854. Gip

THE CHEST.

Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., M. D.

THE EMINENT MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, HAS LEFT A VALUABLE LEGACY TO THE WORLD IN HIS Great Preventative of Consumption.

A FAILING CURE FOR PULMONARY DISEASES WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE.

A. C. Bart., invented and advised the use of the MEDICATED FUR CHEST.

PROTECTOR.

To all persons of all ages and conditions, as a certain and a safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other affections of the Lungs, which arise from the exposed state of the chest, according to fashion, and the continual changes of our climate.

The Protector is simply a chemically prepared fur, lined with silk and gadded, which, suspended from the neck covers the chest, in so agreeable a manner, that, once worn, it becomes a necessity and a comfort.

The Protector, although but recently introduced into America, is making rapid progress through the United States, the Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the Continent of Europe, while it has grown in many countries to the position of an article of dress.

To demonstrate these facts enquire of any English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector, without recourse to doctoring of any kind. The cost of wearing these articles is a mere trifle, and one will last some years. No one who values the health of himself or his family will be without them. The Hospitals in this country are not alone recommending them, but rapidly introducing them. Harcourt, Bradley & Co. of London, and Manchester, England, were originally entrusted with the manufacture of the Protectors, by the inventor Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture according to his original instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear "The Protectors," to see to their being genuine.

REMEMBER THIS IS A STAPLE ARTICLE, and no Patent Medicine.

RETAIL PRICES.

Gent's Size, \$1.50 each.

Ladies' do, 1.00 do.

Boys' & Misses do, 75 do.

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO., 38 Ann Street & 102 Nassau Street, NEW-YORK, U.S.

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSE, 102 Wood Street, Cheapside, London.

MANUFACTORY, 44 Market Street, Manchester, England.

H. B. & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of "The Protector" in all parts of America. Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Batters, and Milliners, also Gentlemen's Furnishing Store-keepers, are entrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of them, and to whom most liberal terms are offered for their enterprise, and a splendid opportunity opens to them for safe and profitable business.

For terms, apply to HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,

BRANDY.

VERY superior PALE BRANDY.—Just received, A.O.

PORT WINE and SHERRY.—On consignment to THOMPSON & CO.

December 12, 1854.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!!!

Holloway's Ointment.

ERYSIPELAS of eight years cured!

Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life 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 cessation to my misery. At last I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better.—In three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

I remain, Sir, your most obdt. Servt.

(Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!!

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

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

I am, Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

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

Bad Legs, Chigo-foot, Bad Breasts, Chiblains, Burns, Chapped hands, Bunions, Corns (soft), Bites of Mosquitoes, Cancers, and Sand Flies, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fissures, Gout, Glandular Swelling, Lumbago, Piles, Tumours, Rheumatism, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sore Nipples, Ulcers, Scalds, Wounds, Yaws.

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

ODELL & TURNER, Of St. Andrews, March 28, 1855.

Tea, FLOUR and Glasses, Ex "UTICA" from Boston.

20 Chests Superior Congo TEA.

15 half Chests Souchong do

10 Hbds. Muscovado Molasses.

70 Bbls. Canada Extra Superior FLOUR.

10 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR, &c. &c.

1 case Orange Marmalade 1lb Jar;—

—Will be sold low—

J. W. STREET.

FLOUR &c.

Ex—Utica from Boston—just received

60 Bbls. superfine flour,

10 Bbls. Rye do.

10 Bundles printing paper (Royal)

J. W. STREET.

7th March 1854.



AYER'S PILLS.

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

Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are allowed to refer for these facts, are

PROF. VALENTINE MOTT, the distinguished Surgeon of New York City.

DOCT. A. A. HAYES, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Massachusetts.

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

H. C. SORCROFT, Esq., one of the first men in New York City.

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

Not space permit, we could give many hundred such names, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the certificates of these eminent public men is shown in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process, in a state of purity and combination, and as a matter 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 burdened with more or less of acrimonious 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 medicine to disengage than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicines be taken under the control 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 both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British America. If however they should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

All the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no secrets.

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

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the system, restoring their regular action to health, and by correcting wherever they exist such derangements as are the first 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, Odell & Turner, and M. S. Hannan. St. George, E. P. Knight.

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Farm, situated on Murphy's Ridge, Parish of St. Patrick, formerly known as the Wilson farm, and adjoining E. McElroy's, containing 60 Acres more or less, about 8 acres of which are cleared, and under cultivation, and cuts 4 tons of hay. On the premises are a frame House and log Barn—the land contains a good growth of hard and softwood mixed. If not disposed of previous to the 10th April next, it will then be sold at Public Auction, in St. Andrews.

D. McNAB.

November 1, 1854—xep

To Let,

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Walton, on the corner of Water & Eliza both streets; to which is attached a large Garden. Possession given 1st May next. Apply to

G. F. CAMPBELL.

St. Andrews, 26th March, 1855.

BYASS'S LONDON PORTER And Pale Ale, Geneva, White Paint, Oil, &c.

Oct. 25, 1854.

Ex Barbara from London, and Imperial from Liverpool.

100 Casks Byass & Bridge's London Stout and P. Ale.

50 hds. best Pale Geneva,

20 cases London particular Madeira,

20 hds. White Wine Vinegar,

20 cases Pale Rotterdam Geneva,

9 tons No 1 London and Liverpool White Lead, 28 and 14 lb kegs,

4 hds. boiled and raw Linseed Oil,

20 bundles sheet iron,

12 boxes tin Plates,

1 roll sheet Lead,

23 bags 4, 10, 12 doz. fine cut Nails,

44 " Deck Spikes, assorted,

1 " fine Pump Tacks, assorted, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by 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 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

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

I remain, Sir, your obdtcd.

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

Remarkable Cure of Dropsy!! after being rapped three times.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; I was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance 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. 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and labour, my liver and bowels were also much deranged; the whole of that time I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills,