

US REMEDY  
CLOUS AGE!  
Ointment.

US REMEDY.

US REMEDY.  
rosacea, we see mil-  
on the surface of our  
face this Ointment,  
bin, is carried to any  
t. Diseases of the  
the Liver, affection  
of the Lungs,  
d Coughs, are by its  
red. Every home-  
masses freely through  
my thickness. This  
more readily peo-  
or fleshy part of  
the most dangerous  
it cannot be reached.

RHEUMATISM  
TIC HUMOURS  
is done so much for  
the skin, wh. have  
as this Ointment.  
Scrofula, or Erysip-  
stand its influence.  
sellee over many part  
the principal hospit-  
nent, giving advice  
nd has thus been the  
countless numbers of

ORE BREASTS,  
& ULCERS.  
scientific surgeons  
use of this wonder-  
ing to cope with the  
wounds, ulcers, glass  
& tumours. Profes-  
sionals to the East, la-  
ment, to be used  
wounds. It will cure  
r swelling, stiffness  
ints. even of 20 years

PASTULAS.  
similar distressing com-  
actually cured if the  
ibbed in over the part  
otherwise following the  
round each pot.  
and Pills should be used  
owing cases:  
Chicago-foot  
Chilblains  
Chapped hands  
Corns (soft)  
Cancers  
Contracted and Stiff  
Joints  
Fistulas  
Glandular Swelling  
Lambege  
Piles  
Rheumatism  
Scalds  
Sore Nipples.

establishment of Professor  
and, (near Temple Bar)  
sidin Lane, New York  
etablis Druggists and  
idicines throughout the  
Pots, at 1s. 3d., 3s. 3d.  
ch Pot.  
considerable saving by  
are.  
for the guidance of  
border, are affixed to

of Medicines through-  
t, and by A H Thomp-  
Hillings & Dyer, Eastport,  
ELL & TURNER.  
Of St Andrews,  
for the County Charlotte

Carte, &c.  
STENTFORD,  
is for sale.  
WHOLESALE, &c  
use Boards, Hemlock Bark  
Country Produce, taken in  
a Hears for Sale.

J. T. Crosby,  
JEWELRY, & SILVER  
FAKE  
Kington Street,  
Court Street, Boston.

Candle Factory  
GAIN.  
is returning thanks for the  
onage received for the last  
fully informs his friends and  
e late disastrous fire in  
s erected a new Factory in  
y short distance above the  
adjoining Dunn's Steam Mill,  
py to receive and execute all  
customers and the trade gener-  
securing a good article, at a  
cost, to give satisfaction.  
1855. (Patent 2m.)

Es "UTICA" from Bee-  
y & Extra Superior  
ern Flour,  
and good for family use.  
J. W. STREET.

ks for sale  
this Office.

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is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
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Each repetition of Ditto 1d. per line.  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

THE VOLUNTEER COUNSEL.  
A TALK OF JOHN TAYLOR.

We copy the following from the New York  
Sunday Times. The subject of it, John  
Taylor, was licensed when a youth of twenty  
one to practice at the bar of Philadelphia.  
He was poor, but well educated and possess-  
ing extraordinary genius. The graces of his  
person combined with the superiority of his  
intellect, enabled him to win the hand of a  
fashionable beauty. Twelve months after-  
wards the husband was employed by a wealthy  
firm of that city to go on a mission as an  
agent to the west. As a heavy salary was of-  
fered, Taylor bade farewell to his wife and in-  
fant son. He wrote back every week, but  
received not a line in answer. Six months  
elapsed, when the husband received a letter  
from his employers that explained all. Short-  
ly after his departure for the west, the wife,  
and her father moved to Mississippi. There  
she immediately got a divorce by an act of the  
Legislature, married again forthwith, and to  
complete the climax of cruelty and wrong,  
Marked—that of her second matrimonial part-  
ner. This perfidy nearly drove Taylor into  
insane. His career, from that period, became  
eccentric in the last degree, sometimes he  
pleaded at the bar; until at last a fever car-  
ried him off, at a comparatively early age—  
[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

At an early hour on the 9th of April, 1840,  
the Court House in Clarksville, Texas, was  
crowded to the overflowing. Save in war-  
times past had never witnessed such a gather-  
ing in Red River county, while the strong  
feeling apparent on every face throughout  
the assembly, betokened some great occasion.  
A concise narrative of facts will sufficiently  
explain the matter.  
About the close of 1839, George Hopkins,  
one of the wealthiest planters and most in-  
fluential men of Northern Texas, offered a  
great insult to Mary Elliston, the young and  
beautiful wife of his chief overseer. The  
husband threatened to chastise him for the  
outrage, whereupon Hopkins loaded his gun  
and went to Elliston's house and shot him in  
his own door. The murderer was arrested,  
and bailed to answer the charge. This oc-  
currence produced intense excitement; and  
Hopkins, in order to turn the tide of popular  
opinion, or at least mitigate the general wrath,  
which was at first violent against him, cir-  
culated reports infamously prejudicial to the  
character of the woman who had already suf-  
fered much wrong at his hands. She brought  
her suit for slander. And thus two cases,  
one criminal and the other civil, and both of  
the same tragedy were pending in the Cir-  
cuit Court for 1840.

The interest naturally felt by the commu-  
nity as to the issues, became far deeper when  
it was known that Ashley and Pike, of Ar-  
kansas, and the celebrated S. S. Prentiss of  
New Orleans, each with enormous fees, had  
been retained by Hopkins, for his defence.  
The trial on the indictment for murder,  
ended on the 5th of April, with acquittal of  
Hopkins. Such a result might have been  
foreseen, by comparing the talents of the  
counsel on either side. The Texan lawyers  
were utterly overwhelmed by the arguments  
and eloquence of their opponents. It was a  
fight of dwarfs against giants.

The slander suit was set for the 9th, and  
the throng of spectators grew in number as  
well as in excitement; and what may seem  
now strange, the current of public sentiment  
now ran decidedly for Hopkins. His money  
had procured pointed witnesses, who served  
most efficiently as powerful advocates. In-  
deed, so triumphant had been the success of  
the previous day, that when the slander case  
was called, Mary Elliston was left without an  
attorney—they had all withdrawn. The pig-  
my pettifoggers dared not brave against the  
sharp wit of a Pike, and the scathing thunder  
of a Prentiss.

"Have you no council?" inquired Judge  
Mills, looking kindly at the plaintiff.  
"No sir, they have all deserted me, and I  
am too poor to employ any more," replied  
the beautiful Mary bursting into tears.  
"In such a case will not some chivalrous  
member of the profession volunteer?" asked  
the Judge glancing around the bar.  
The thirty lawyers were silent as death.

Judge Mills repeated the question.  
"I will, your honor," said a voice from the  
thickest part of the crowd, situated behind  
the bar.  
At the tones of that voice many started  
half way from their seats; and perhaps there's  
not a heart in the immense throng which did  
not beat something quicker—it was so un-  
earthly sweet, clear, and ringing and mourn-  
ful.

The first sensation, however, was changed  
into general laughter, when a tall gaunt spec-  
tral figure, that nobody present ever remem-  
bered to have seen before, elbowed his way  
through the crowd, and placed himself within  
the bar. His appearance was a problem to

# The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 22 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1856. [Vol. 23]

puzzle the sphinx herself. His pale high  
brow, and small, nervously twitching face,  
seemed alive with the concentrated essence  
and cream of genius; but then his infantile  
blue eyes, hardly visible beneath their mas-  
sive arches, looking dim, dreary almost un-  
conscious; and his clothing was so exceed-  
ingly shabby, that the court hesitated to let  
the case proceed under his management.  
"Has your name been entered on the rolls  
of the State?" demanded the Judge suspi-  
ciously.  
"It is immaterial about my name's being  
placed on your rolls," answered the stranger,  
his thin bloodless lips curling up into a sneer.  
"I may be allowed to appear once, by the  
courtesy of the court and bar. Here is my  
license from the highest tribunal in Ameri-  
ca?" and he handed Judge Mills a broad  
parchment.

The trial immediately went on.  
In the examination of witnesses the stran-  
ger evinced but little ingenuity, as was com-  
monly thought. He suffered each one to tell  
his own story without interruption, though he  
contrived to make each one tell it over two  
or three times. He put few cross questions  
which, with keen witnesses only serve to cor-  
rect mistakes; and he made no notes, which  
in mighty memories, always tend to embar-  
rass. The examination being ended, as coun-  
sel for the plaintiff he had a right to the open-  
ing speech, as well as the close; but to the  
astonishment of every one he declined the  
former, and allowed the defence to lead off.  
Then a shadow might have been observed to  
fit across the fine features of Pike, and to  
darken even the bright eyes of Prentiss.—  
They saw that they had caught a Tartar;  
but what it was or how it happened, it was  
impossible to guess.

Col. Ashley spoke first. He dealt the jury  
a dish of that close dry logic, which years  
afterwards rendered him so famous in the  
Senate of the United States.  
The poet, Albert Pike, followed with a  
rich strain of wit and half torrent of caustic  
ridicule, in which you may be sure neither  
the plaintiff nor the plaintiff's ragged attorney  
were forgotten or spared.

The great Prentiss concluded for the de-  
fendant with a glow of gorgeous words, bri-  
lliant as a shower of falling stars, and with a  
final burst of oratory that brought the house  
down, in which the sworn jury themselves  
joined, notwithstanding the stern "order!" of  
the bench. Thus wonderfully sus-  
ceptible are the south-western people to the  
charms of eloquence.

It was the stranger's turn. He had re-  
mained abstracted during all the previous  
speeches. Still straight and motionless in his  
seat, his pale, smooth forehead shooting high  
like a mountain cone of snow; but for the  
eternal twilight that came and went perpetu-  
ally in his shallow cheeks, you would have ta-  
ken him for a mere man of marble, or a hu-  
man form carved in ice. Even his dim  
dreamy eyes were invisible beneath those  
grey, shaggy eyebrows.

But now at last he riss—before the bar  
railing, not behind it—and so near to the won-  
dering jury, that he might touch the foreman  
with his long bony fingers. With eyes half  
shut, and standing rigid as a pillar of iron, his  
thin lips curled as if in measureless scorn,  
slightly apart, and the voice came forth.

At first, it is low and sweet, insinuating  
itself through the brain, as an artless tune,  
winding its way into the deepest heart, like  
the melody of a magic incantation; while the  
speaker proceeds without a gesture or the  
least sign of excitement, to tear in pieces the  
argument of Ashley, which melts away at  
his touch like frost before the sunbeam. Ev-  
ery one looked surprised. His logic was at  
once so brief and luminously clear, that the  
rudest could comprehend it without effort.

Anon, he came to the dazzling wit of  
the poet lawyer, Pike. The curl of his lip grew  
sharper—his shallow face knitted up—and  
his eyes began to open, dim and dreamy no  
longer, but vivid as lightning, red as fire  
globes, and glaring like twin meteors. The  
whole soul was in the eye—the full heart  
streaming out in the face. In five minutes,  
Pike's wit seemed the foam of folly, and his  
finest satire, horrible profanity when com-  
pared with the inimitable sallies and exter-  
minating sarcasms of the stranger, interspersed  
with jests and anecdotes that filled the forum  
with roars of laughter.

Then without so much as bestowing an al-  
lusion on Prentiss, he turned short on the  
perjured witness of Hopkins, tore their testi-  
mony into atoms, and hurled in their faces  
such terrible invectives that all trembled as  
with ague, and two of them actually fled dis-  
mayed from the court house.

The excitement of the crowd was becom-  
ing tremendous. Their united life and soul  
appeared to hang on the burning tongue of  
the stranger. He inspired them with the  
power of his passions. He saturated them  
with the poison of his malicious feelings.—  
He seemed to have stolen nature's hid  
secret of attraction. He was the sun to  
the sea of all thought and emotion which rose

and fell and boiled in billows as he chose.—  
But his greatest triumph was to come.

His eyes began to glare furiously at the  
assassin—Hopkins, as his lean, taper fingers  
slowly assumed the same direction. He hem-  
med the wretch round with a circumlocution  
of strong evidence and impregnable argu-  
ment, cutting off all hopes of escape. He  
piled up huge bastions and insurmountable  
facts. He dug beneath the murderers and  
slanderer's feet ditches of dilemmas, such as  
no sophistry could overleap, and no stretch  
of ingenuity evade, and having thus, as one  
might say, impounded the victim, and girt  
him about like a scorpion in the circle of fire  
he stripped himself to the work of massacre!

O! then, but it was a vision both glorious  
and dreadful to behold the orator. His ac-  
tions, before graceful as the wave of a golden  
willow in the breeze, grew impetuous, as  
the motion of an oak in the hurricane. His  
voice became a trumpet filled with wild whirl-  
winds, deafening the ear with crashes of  
power and yet intermingled all the while  
with the sweet under song of the softest  
cadence. His face was red as a drunkard's,  
his countenance looked haggard like that of  
a maniac; and ever and anon he flung his  
bony arm on high, as if grasping after thun-  
der bolts! He drew a picture of murder in  
such appalling colors, that in comparison,  
hell itself might be considered beautiful. He  
painted the slanderer so black that the sun  
seemed dark at noon day when shining on  
such an accursed monster—and then he fixed  
both portraits on the shining brow of Hop-  
kins, and he nailed them forever. The agita-  
tion of the audience nearly amounted to  
madness.

All at once the speaker descends from his  
perilous height. His voice waileth out for  
the murdered dead, and described sorrows of  
the widowed living—the beautiful Mary,  
more beautiful every moment, as her tears  
flowed faster—till men wept, lovely women  
sobbed like children.

He closed by a strange exhortation to the  
jury, and through them to the bystanders.—  
He entreated the panel, after they should  
bring in their verdict for plaintiff not to offer  
violence to the defendant, however richly he  
might deserve it; in other words "not to let  
the villain Hopkins, but leave his punishment  
to God."

This was the most artful trick of all, and  
the best calculated to ensure vengeance.  
The jury rendered a verdict for fifty thou-  
sand dollars, and the night afterwards Hop-  
kins was taken out of bed by lynchers, and  
beaten almost to death.

As the court adjourned, the stranger made  
known his name, and called attention to the  
announcement—"John Taylor will preach  
here to night at early candle light!"

The crowd, of course, all turned out, and  
Taylor's sermon equalled, if it did not sur-  
pass the splendor of his forensic efforts. This  
is no exaggeration. I have listened to Gay-  
lesier and Calhoun—to Dewey, Ting and  
Bascom, and have never heard anything in  
the form of sublime words even remotely  
approximating the eloquence of John Taylor—  
massive as a mountain, and wildly rushing  
as a cataract of fire. And this is the opinion  
of all who have ever heard the marvellous  
man.

A JOKE.—The Montpelier (Vt.) Freeman  
says that at a social gathering in that vicin-  
ity, recently, a young gentleman had the task  
of "getting a wife" imposed upon him during  
the evening's amusement, and with a young  
lady went through a mock ceremony, as they  
both supposed, of being married; but after  
the motions had been gone through with, it  
was discovered that the person who married  
them was a real justice, and the matrimonial  
knot could not be untied! The parties are  
satisfied with their bargain, but are consid-  
erably nettled at the manner in which they  
were launched upon the sea of matrimony.

## LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New Orleans, May 14.  
The steamer Empire City from Havana,  
brings dates from San Francisco to the 21st  
of April, received at that port.

The George Law, from Aspinwall, takes  
nearly \$2,000,000 to New York.

The news from San Francisco unimpor-  
tant.—Markets were quiet; Flour improving.  
The Oregon war continues. A body of  
regiments had been defeated at Rogue River  
by the Indians, and 25 killed.

It was rumored that 1000 Indians were  
approaching Dallas from the north. Several  
other fights had taken place, in which the  
whites were victorious.

In Washington Territory, the Indians were  
attacking the settlements in every direction.  
Col. Buchanan had defeated the Indians at  
Rogue River, and relieved the citizens in that  
direction.

Nothing new from Nicaragua. Panama  
papers are filled with correspondence between  
the officials of New Granada and the com-  
mander of St. Mary's relative to the recent  
riots.

It was at Aspinwall that Colonel Sch-

legislator had been captured and would be  
shot.

The George Law arrived at New-York on  
the 16th, but, with the exception of the  
news of a terrible railroad accident at Pana-  
ma, the details of which are published else-  
where, brings nothing of importance.

## PILOT'S REGULATIONS.

PASSED APRIL SESSIONS,  
1856.

1st.—All vessels brought into any port or  
harbour within the County, or departing  
therefrom with a pilot, (steamboats and sail-  
ing vessels under 75 tons burthen excepted)  
shall be chargeable with the rates of pilotage  
hereinafter named. The master of any  
steamboat or sailing vessel under 75 tons bur-  
then employing a pilot, the said pilot shall be  
entitled to demand and receive therefor the  
rates of pilotage hereinafter mentioned.

2d.—Every pilot boat to be kept properly  
fitted out for such service: to be not less  
than ten tons burthen, and to be exclusively  
employed in the business of piloting.

3d.—No pilot to be entitled to any fee or  
reward for piloting, unless he resides within  
the County aforesaid, and shall be owner,  
part owner, or shall have an interest or stand-  
ing in a pilot boat. And no person shall re-  
ceive a Branch Pilot, unless he has served his ap-  
prenticeship with a Branch Pilot in a Pilot  
Boat for that purpose; and no person shall  
receive an apprenticeship, or be entitled to his  
fee as a Branch Pilot, or act or be consid-  
ered as a Pilot, if he himself or his Boat is  
employed in the coasting trade or in any  
other business than that of Piloting.

4th.—Any Pilot demanding or receiving  
any greater or less sum for pilotage than the  
rates hereinafter set forth, shall pay a fine of  
five pounds, with costs to be recovered before  
a Justice of the Peace; one moiety of the  
fine to be paid to the County-Treasurer for  
the use of the County, and the other moiety  
to the prosecutor.

5th.—Any Pilot taking charge of a vessel  
either inward or outward bound, and leaving  
her within the piloting ground contrary to the  
wish of the master, to pay a fine of five  
pounds, to be recovered and applied as di-  
rected by the fourth Rule.

6th.—All pilots upon taking charge of an  
inward bound vessel, shall exhibit his branch  
and a copy of these rules and regulations to  
the master, signed by the Clerk of the Peace,  
and in default thereof to pay a fine of five  
pounds, to be recovered and applied as di-  
rected by Rule fourth.

7th.—The rates of Pilotage to be as fol-  
lows:—Viz:—

From Seal Island, Cross Island, Little Riv-  
er, Southwest Ledges of Grand Manan,  
Kent's Island, Long Island Bay, Point Le-  
preaux, Moose River, and Bailey's Mistake,  
12s. 6d. per foot inwards, and 10s. per foot  
outwards to St. Andrews and outwards to  
St. John's Head of Grand Manan, Beaver  
Harbour, and West Quoddy Light House,  
inwards, 8s. 9d. per foot, outwards, 7s. 6d.  
per foot.

From Head Harbour Light House, Green's  
Point, inwards, 7s. 6d., outwards 7s. 6d. per  
foot.

From St. Andrews to and from the Bal-  
last Ground, vessels from 75 to 300 tons 10s.  
—over 300, 12s. 6d.  
Removing a vessel to and from wharves,  
7s. 6d.

8th.—Piloting vessels to and from Campo  
Bello or the Lines, 1s. per foot less than to  
St. Andrews.

9th.—Piloting to and from St. Andrews to  
Le'lang, Beaver Harbour, Crow Harbour,  
Pope Logan, New River and Lepreux Har-  
bour, double the rates of River pilotage.

10th.—All pilots detained on board vessels  
while performing Quarantine, to receive 10s.  
per day.

11th.—All vessels, except those exempted  
by Rule first, arriving at or departing from  
any of the ports or places before enumerated,  
to pay the same rates of pilotage as those ar-  
riving at and departing from St. Andrews.

12th.—Pilotage from St. Andrews or the  
Ballast Ground, to and from the rivers em-  
ptying into the Bay to be as follows, viz: from  
75 to 200 tons 20s.; from 200 to 300 tons  
25s.; 300 tons to 400 tons 31s.; over 400  
tons 40s.

13th.—Vessels bound to the Ledge, upon  
the master's requiring the pilot to proceed  
above Joe's Point, to pay 1s 6d per foot more  
than to St. Andrews.

14th.—All pilots offering their services to  
inward or outward bound vessels, exceeding  
100 tons, and not being accepted, shall be en-  
titled to full rates of pilotage, and that no  
Pilot be on board at the time, and that no  
pilotage has been previously paid or demand-  
ed by any other Pilot. And all Foreign ves-  
sels of a burthen between 75 and 100 tons,  
shall pay half pilotage if a Pilot offer, and  
his services are not accepted. That all British  
vessels registering under 100 tons burden  
coming into and going out of any Port in the  
County of Charlotte, shall be free from Pilot-

15th.—From first of November to first day

## LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express no-  
tice to the contrary, are considered as  
wishing to continue their subscriptions.  
If Subscribers order the discontinuance  
of their papers, the publisher may continue  
to send them till all arrearages are paid.  
If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take  
their papers from the office to which they  
are directed, they are held responsible till  
they have settled their Bill, and ordered  
their paper 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.

of April, all inward and outward bound ves-  
sels to pay one shilling per foot, over and  
above the rate before enumerated:

16th.—Every branch Pilot not complying  
with Regulations numbers Two and Three,  
and taking any vessel in or out of Port, such  
Pilot shall be subject to a fine of five pounds,  
to be recovered and applied as directed by  
the fourth Rule.

17th.—It shall be the duty of the Clerk of  
the Peace to give every Pilot who shall apply  
for it, a copy of these Rules and Regulations,  
they paying for the same.

RECEPTION OF PADRE VIJIL.—Washing-  
ton, May 14, P. M.—Padre Vijil was re-  
ceived to-day as Minister from Nicaragua,  
by the President of the United States. Padre  
Vijil addressed the President in the Spanish  
language, expressing the desire of President  
Rivas of Nicaragua to cultivate friendly re-  
lations with the United States. The Presi-  
dent replied, expressing his solicitude for the  
prosperity of Nicaragua. Padre Vijil was  
presented to the President by Secretary  
Marcy. The event created great sensation.  
The intelligence was immediately telegraphed  
to New Orleans, and it is believed a  
steamer will at once leave for San Juan, with  
material aid for General Walker. Cabinet  
consultations are now going on with the  
President with respect to the case of the  
British Minister.

PROTEST FROM M. MARCOLETA.—Wash-  
ington, May 15.—Yesterday afternoon Sec-  
retary Marcy sent for M. Marcoleta, the  
Nicaraguan Minister, and informed him, as  
an act of courtesy, of the determination of the  
administration to receive M. Vijil as the  
accredited Minister of Nicaragua. Marcoleta  
complained of the proceedings as a violation  
of the law of nations; entering his solemn  
protest against the proceedings, and informed  
Mr. Marcy that he should prepare an exposé  
of all the facts, to be communicated to the  
diplomatic corps, near this government.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Becham.—The  
last English Mail brought the painful in-  
telligence of the death of the Rev. Doctor Bech-  
am, Senior, Secretary to the Wesleyan  
Missionary Society, and President of the  
Eastern Conference. The Doctor expired on  
the 22d of April. Many of our readers will  
remember he visited this City last June, his  
mission being the organization of the Eastern  
American Conference, and while here prech-  
ed in the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel. His  
loss will be deeply felt by the Wesleyan body,  
of which he was one of the most eminent and  
zealous Clergymen.—Tem. Tel.

THE MASTONS.—Forty-one subordinate  
Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, with-  
in the Provinces of Canada, having, for  
causes set forth in a circular addressed to the  
different grand lodges of the world, separated  
themselves from the grand lodges of Eng-  
land, Scotland and Ireland, and formed an  
independent grand lodge, were, on the 6th  
inst., recognized by the Grand Lodge of this  
District, by a unanimous vote, and the right  
hand of fellowship in the family of grand  
lodges fraternally extended to them. We  
understand, also, that the Grand Lodge, at  
the same meeting, determined to celebrate  
the anniversary of St. John on the 24th of  
June next, by a procession, oration, and  
Masonic banquet.—[Washington paper.]

An idler, meeting with one of the strolling  
organ players was inclined to engage in con-  
versation with him, and asked him, "What  
part in the grand drama of life do you per-  
form?" "I mind my own business," was  
the pointed reply.

"Children," says Mrs. Grant, "are first  
vegetable, then they are animals, and some-  
times come to be people. But now-a-days,  
not many get beyond the second stage."

RHEUMATISM.—Mr. Charles Sidney, of  
Charlottetown, P. E. I., was a very severe  
sufferer from this complaint, and he was fre-  
quently confined to his bed for months to-  
gether, so severe were the attacks; he resorted  
to numerous remedies, but his disorder only  
increased, and he was compelled for a time  
to suspend his valuable public services.—  
Knowing several parties who had derived  
signal benefit from the use of Holloway's  
Ointment and Pills, he resolved to give them  
a fair trial; after he had used these reme-  
dies a few weeks he felt himself considerably  
better, and in two months he had entirely  
recovered, although he had despaired of ever  
deriving any relief to his sufferings.

Omar Pasha, notwithstanding his three-  
score years of age, married a young lady  
fifteen years his junior, the daughter of the an-  
nual General, Nazir Pasha. The bride and  
her family were strangely opposed to the  
match, and only yielded a reluctant assent in  
consideration of certain influences that were  
brought to bear upon them in high quarters.  
This is the tenth or twelfth marriage that  
Omar has contracted since he abjured Chris-  
tianity.



## European Intelligence.

The Steamer Canada, which sailed from Liverpool shortly after one o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, May 10th, arrived at Halifax, at 4 past 8, p. m., on Tuesday, the 20th. The mail from Halifax, with the letters and papers by this steamer, reached this city at an early hour yesterday morning. From our files we make some extracts of news, additional to the telegraphic summary already published.—[Morn. Courier.]

**THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.**—The present has been a week of felicitations—every body "merry as a marriage bell." The Queen held a grand state ball at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, on which occasion the new apartments, of which elaborate descriptions appear in the morning papers of yesterday, were thrown open. The guests numbered 1900, and comprised the elite of London society, with a sprinkling of the commonalty. Literature was personified in the person of Mr. Charles Dickens, and poetry in that of Mr. Alfred Tennyson. This may be said to have been the "Peach Blossom," and to mark her appreciation of the occasion, her Majesty has given a free and full pardon to all persons under sentence for political offences. This will, of course, extend to the chartists who were transported many years back—Frost, Jones, and Williams, if they be still living; and to another and still more celebrated offender, Mr. William Smith O'Brien. The last named gentleman has been for some years past residing on the continent. With a return to his native land he will find great changes there, and as he will come back wiser and sadder, there is every reason to believe that the experience of the past will not have been lost upon him. Sweet are the uses of adversity.

The Queen's Ministers were at the Mansion House the previous evening, enjoying the Lord Mayor's hospitality, and the occasion was opportune for indulging in the reciprocal compliments which follow the cessation of a great war. All the foreign ambassadors were present, with the exception of the representative of the United States, who was enjoying himself at a celebration not less interesting; and the number of titled and untitled beauties grouped around the board of the Lord and Lady Mayoress imparted to this festive feast an additional charm. The principal speeches of the evening were, of course, those delivered by Lord Palmerston and the Earl of Clarendon—the one in his capacity as the head of the Government, the other the director of the foreign policy of the country. Both were very appropriate, and considering how frequently both speakers had been compelled in public to travel over the same ground, recently, wonderfully diversified. Lord Clarendon's allusion to the brave General Williams was pointed and happy, and his lordship's eulogy on that distinguished but ill-supported officer has since been ratified by the Sovereign and both Houses of Parliament. General Williams, for his services at Kars, has been created a baronet, with a pension of £1,000 a year—a sum hardly adequate to his services, if we compare them with those of others who have fared peculiarly better. But the compliment, nevertheless, is a handsome one, which has been hailed by the public with pleasure.

Lord Palmerston has also been "doing the amiable" for the army and navy in the House of Commons, and Lord Palmerston a similar duty in the House of Lords. Every body is praised, past blunders are forgotten, and the animosities of political strife are for the time buried in the general oration. The eulogies on the bravery of the troops and the military events of the campaign were in very good taste, for certainly the sterling qualities of British soldiers, after so long a peace, deserve all praise. It seems that our loss by death and casualties of all kinds in the course of the war did not exceed 22,000 men, whereas, the loss of the enemy amounted to half a million of souls—an enormous disproportion. For the navy the encomiums of the Premier were more subdued. They had less to do, he contended, as the enemy would not come out to fight, but they rendered excellent service in various ways to the land forces. If they had had a chance of encountering the Russian fleet in the Baltic or the Black Seas, the navy, his Lordship showed, would have maintained their ancient prestige. Not to lack generosity on this interesting occasion, Mr. Disraeli seconded the motion to our naval and military heroes in the House of Commons, and the same duty was well and gracefully performed by Lord Derby in the House of Lords.

The tide has turned in favour of Lord Palmerston. The Kars should, on which he was to have gone to pieces, has been in reality his saviour, and it is believed—nay, positively asserted—that the war being over, some of the Peelites party who deserted his Cabinet in the hour of need will return to it. As they are the ablest administrators in the kingdom in the time of peace, such an accession of moral power will give Lord Palmerston a new lease of Downing street.—Sir George Cornewall Lewis has been a failure as Chancellor of the Exchequer; and as Mr. W. E. Gladstone, during the time he filled that office, was one of the most popular financiers of our day—as he had won the confidence of commercial men, by combining prudence with a daring originality, the business men of the city would be glad to see him restored to the position which he so ably filled; while Mr. Cardwell, Sir James Graham, and others, would form excellent substitutes for men every way inferior who now hold leading positions in the Government. If this arrangement be carried out, Lord Palmerston will be in the position of a theatrical or an operatic manager who has more first-rate performers than he can find first-

class parts parts for. This may be embarrassing in a personal sense to the first Minister; but the country will have no reason to complain that there is a superfluity of the highest order of statesmanship in the market. The Peelites, too, are great favorites in Parliament. Their eloquence and their practical ability are acknowledged by all, and as their sympathies incline more to the Whigs than to the Derbyites, they would materially strengthen and uphold the existing administration. What is wanted now is a series of excellent domestic measures to follow the events of the war, and although it may be too late to introduce such measures during the present session, the bringing of them forward in the early part of next year—the last year of the present Parliament—would be a master stroke of state policy. If defeated in the carrying of such needed reforms, the Administration could appeal to the nation with the certainty of receiving a hearty response. Lord Palmerston was always regarded as an accomplished tactician, and he seems to be in a fair way, not only of sustaining, but of adding to his laurels in this phase of political life.

The foreign news of the week is unusually scanty. The most important event is the publication of a Ministerial pamphlet in France, which reviews the war, shows how it has elevated France, advocates the continuance of the English alliance, and glorifies the Emperor. Second in interest to this is a proclamation issued by the Czar of Russia, relative to the mismanagement of his hospitals in the Crimea. The Emperor censures the offenders, and calls for a court-martial on their conduct, with a view to severe punishment in the event of conviction. [Abridged from the European Times, 10th.]

**ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.**—The answer of Lord Clarendon, on the part of the Government, to the despatch of Mr. Marcy, dated the 25th December last, in which he announced that Mr. Crampson had become an unacceptable representative of her Britannic Majesty, and requested his recall, is amongst the papers presented to Parliament on the 2nd instant.

The Daily News' comments as follows upon the subject:—"That which Mr. Crampson did was done openly and frankly, he announced to the Cabinet of Washington, that the Queen's Government would be glad to receive recruits in Halifax for a foreign legion; for months and months he explained all his plans to Mr. Marcy, showed Mr. Marcy Lord Clarendon's instructions on no account to run any risk of infringing the law of the United States. He remained in the most confidential communication with Mr. Marcy on the subject, and as soon as it became apparent that the United States Government were averse to the scheme it was abandoned, and the depot at Halifax was broken up. To ask under such circumstances for the recall of Mr. Crampson is really to invite the English Cabinet to disgrace itself for the amusement and gratification of the Government of Washington; and we trust that the good sense of the American people will see the matter in this light."

**THE PENSION TO GEN. WILLIAMS.**—In the House of Lords on Friday, the 8th instant, the Queen's message inviting their Lordships to concur with the Commons, in conferring upon General Williams a pension of £1,000 per annum, was brought up by Earl Granville, who recapitulated the services of General Williams and the officers who acted with him in the defence of Kars, referring especially to Col. Lake. The message was unanimously agreed to.

In the Commons, on the same day, the House went into committee on the subject of the Queen's message in reference to the pension to Gen. Williams, and Lord Palmerston proposed a resolution for carrying into effect the wish expressed by her Majesty. The noble lord remarked General Williams was a native of Nova Scotia, and it must be a subject of gratification that in his person, our transatlantic brethren had been participants in the late war. Sir John Pakington seconded the motion. Referring to the services of General Williams in the defence of Kars, which he observed would stand out in the page of history the most conspicuous of those glorious deeds of which there were so many in the records of the late war. He thanked her Majesty and her Majesty's Government for the prompt and generous recognition of the services of the gallant officer. Mr. J. Fitzgerald urged that the generosity of the Government should extend to the brave band that stood by the gallant officer in the defence of Kars. Colonel North followed to the same effect. Mr. Stafford Crompton Dr. Sandwith, whose attention to English and Russian sick had led to his liberation. Mr. S. Wortley made reference to Lieut. Teesdale, observing that he had acted more like a general than a lieutenant, and suggesting that he should receive promotion proportionate to the duties he had performed. The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

**VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINES, &c.**—On the 8th instant, the following resolution passed both Houses of Parliament:—"That the thanks of this House be given to the officers of the navy, army, and Royal Marines, who have taken part in the operations of the late war, for the meritorious and eminent services which they have rendered to the Queen and the country during the course of the war."

"That this House do highly approve and acknowledge the services of the petty and non-commissioned officers and men of the navy, army, and Royal Marines who have taken part in the operation of the late war; and that the same be communicated to them by the commanders of the several ships and corps, who are respectively desired to thank

those under their command for their exemplary and gallant behaviour.

**STEAMER SUNK IN THE UPPER ST. JOHN.**—We learn from the "Head Quarters" that the steamer Reindeer, which plied between Fredericton and the Grand Falls, struck a rock just above Woodstock, and was run ashore, when she sunk. This is the second accident which has happened this season on the upper waters of the St. John, but fortunately it was not accompanied with such melancholy results as attended the loss of the J. D. Pierce, the boat which was blown to pieces. The only steamers now running on the river above Fredericton are the Richmond and the Bonnie Doon, both stern wheel boats. —[New Brunswick.]

## The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1856.

It is with unalloyed satisfaction we have, this week to record the resignation of the Fisher administration and the consequent determination of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to dissolve the House of Assembly and thereby afford the people an opportunity to express their real sentiments on the important questions, which have for months past, agitated the public mind. We say advisedly "the consequent determination of the Governor to dissolve the House" because, as we will presently show, the resignation of the Executive took place before the Governor expressed any opinion or came to any determination on the subject; and although, since the cards are now in our own hands, the principle thing to which we should all turn our attention—even if it were true, as is alleged, by the supporters of the now defunct Executive, that it is only by an arbitrary abuse of the Royal prerogative that the Governor has given them to us—is to play them aright, so that we may secure for our Representatives, not merely such men, as are true and honest, but such as by their standing, influence and education are fit and capable to take upon themselves the task of legislation; yet as we have no doubt that great stress will be laid upon the so called unconstitutional exercise of the prerogative by His Excellency, for the purpose of attempting to create an interest in favor of the Incapables of whom we are so happily rid—it is just as well—before we proceed to enlarge upon our views of the steps that ought to be taken to secure the return of fit and proper men—that the country should know the real facts which have so suddenly caused the downfall of the Cabinet, and which have come to our knowledge from an authority on which the greatest reliance may be placed.

It is well known that Petitions have been pouring in to the Lieut. Governor from almost every County, praying for a dissolution of the House of Assembly. At a meeting of the Executive Council which was held last week, His Excellency, as in duty bound laid these petitions before them for their advice and consideration, but without himself expressing any opinion or intention respecting them. On the fourth day of the sitting, a message was addressed to His Excellency requesting to know what were his intentions, and stating that if he intended to dissolve the House, the Council would resign in a body.

A more impertinent and improper communication we hardly ever heard of. Instead of a respectful intimation of their opinions which it was their bounden duty to give—but to the expression of which, they were in this matter afraid to commit themselves—the constitutional advisers of Her Majesty's Representative in the Province hit upon the luminous idea of trying to make His Excellency commit himself by a threat of resigning. They must indeed be more shallow pated tacticians than we had believed them, to have supposed for a moment so weak an artifice could have been successful; and we really feel that it is almost unnecessary to add that the Governor was too good a statesman to be led to forget his own position and their duty by such familiarity. He returned the only reply such a message deserved; informing his Council—without condescending to make any statement of his own opinions—and for which they were not entitled to ask—that he would be ready to accept their resignations.

We can readily conceive the consternation so dignified and well deserved a rebuff produced amongst these greedy hangers on to office; their chagrin and disappointment, however, we cannot stop to consider; we can only advise them, in the obscurity to which they will now return, to chew the cud of experience they have gained, and never again to aspire to positions they are unfit to occupy.

We would now earnestly impress upon the Constituency the expediency of calling meetings in each Parish to select and determine

on four men to be returned for this County; let committees be organized in each Parish to meet and confer with a central committee in the Shire town—let all these committees then cordially unite to procure the return of the four men so selected, and little fear need there be entertained, but that we shall secure good and efficient Representatives. All that is necessary is for the people to hang well together, and not to split themselves up into separate parties either for private or sectional interests.

We are ready to give insertion to any communications which may assist the voters in coming to a just conclusion on the merits of the Candidates who may appear.

**THE ALEXANDER FAMILY** of Bell Ringers and Vocalists, performed here, on Friday and Saturday evenings last, to large audiences in the Town Hall, and gave much satisfaction. The execution on the Bells was rapid, correct, and harmonious, and called forth frequent plaudits. The Misses Alexander and the boys are clever artists. The vocal part of the performance was also very creditable and was well sustained. At the conclusion of the entertainments they played and sang the National Anthem, after which three hearty cheers were given.

**Quick Trip.**—The sch. Henry Goldsmith, Capt. Taton, cleared from this port on the 21st inst. for the Joggins, and arrived here on the 25th, with a full load of seals. Smart work and sailing.

### NAMES OF CANDIDATES.

The following are the only names we feel authorized in publishing; we have heard of others, but have no authority to place them before the public:—

JAMES BOYD, Esq., for St. Andrews.  
Geo. D. STREET, Esq., for the Islands.  
ROBT. THOMSON, Esq., M. D., for St. George.

Wm. PORTER, Esq., for St. Stephens. We learn from reliable sources, that our respected friend, Dr. Thomson, has been recently solicited by the most influential freeholders of the Eastern section of the County, to come forward as a Candidate, and that he has consented to do so, with the most flattering promises of support from all parts of the County. This will be sufficient grounds for placing his name in the list.

St. Andrews, May 6, 1856.

JAMES BOYD, Esq.  
SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you herewith, a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company, as also a copy of the Report of the Directors for the past year.

Your obt. Servant,  
S. H. WHITLOCK, Sec'y.

At the General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company, held at the Company's Offices in Saint Andrews, on Tuesday the 6th day of May, 1856:—

(Extract from the Minutes.)

On motion of GEORGE D. STREET, Esq., seconded by Mr. THOMAS BERRY:—  
Resolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to JAMES BOYD, Esquire, for his able exertions during the late Session of the Legislature, in obtaining the passing of the several Acts alluded to in the Report now read; and that the Secretary furnish Mr. Boyd with a copy of this Resolution.

S. H. WHITLOCK, Sec'y.

The Coroner's Jury which sat over the body of Mrs. Johnston, at Fredericton, have returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Montgomery, the Engineer. They also remark:—

"We beg to add that the steamer J. D. Pierce was sailing under the Provincial Inspector's license; we are satisfied that this officer has efficiently done his duty with respect to the inspection of the boat and boiler; his application to the Government sometime back to be furnished with an hydraulic press, in order to carry out his duty more efficiently, is a proof of his diligence and competency."

"We would suggest that at the next meeting of the legislature, some law be passed, requiring that all persons seeking employment in the capacity of steamboat engineers, should be subjected to a rigid examination by some appointed board or body empowered to grant licenses, and that a heavy penalty be imposed upon all steamboat owners, employing engineers not thus legally qualified."

Perhaps it is not generally known throughout the country that there is no money in the Treasury, and that the Central Bank (where Government orders were formerly cashed) will not advance a single shilling upon the credit of the Province. Such, however, is the case. Not a clerk, door-keeper, messenger, sergeant-at-arms, reporter, or stage-driver, has yet received a penny of his winter's wages, nor have the contingencies been paid! This is all chargeable to the rash policy of the set who now rule the Province. The Provincial credit is not so low but a few thousands, could be raised, and the Executive should have foreseen and prepared for the emergency. Surely we are in a fine position to build railways, when the men at the head of affairs cannot manage to pay the hired servants of the Legislature.—[Head Quarters.] This is a most untoward state of affairs, but

it is only a foretaste of the poverty and degradation into which the Province would have been plunged had not His Excellency wisely exercised his prerogative, and dissolved the Legislature.—[New Brunswick.]

**PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.**—It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and should be in every family. The casualty which demands it, may come unawares.—[Christian Advocate.] Sold by Odell & Turner, St. Andrews, and all dealers in Medicines.

## Dr. R. B. Patterson,

DENTAL SURGEON.

Will visit Saint Andrews, professionally, on MONDAY, 29th JUNE, when he will be happy to attend on all requiring Dental operations. As his stay will be limited, an early call is solicited. Rooms at Bradford's Hotel.

**SALE OF REAL ESTATE.**—On the 21st inst. at St. Luke's Church, Woodstock, by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Rector, assisted by the Rev. S. James Hanford, Missionary at Tobique, the Rev. Thomas Weyer Street, Curate of St. Stephens, N. B., to Caroline Matilda, youngest daughter of John H. Marshman, Esq., of Buchanan's.

**DECEASED.**—In St. Patrick, on the 23rd inst., James, second son of Mr. Andrew Taggart, aged 20 years. The deceased was a young man whose disposition and character had secured the respect and love of all who knew him—while approaching death was marked by resignation to the will of God, and the hope of eternal life.—Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

### SHERIFF'S SALE POSTPONED.

THE SALE of JOHN MCCOLLEY'S Property, advertised for Saturday the 24th inst., is postponed till Saturday the 31st inst. at 12 o'clock. THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, May 21, 1856.

### New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store lately occupied by W. H. Knowles, corner of Water and Wm. Henry Street, where he will keep for sale, a general stock of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. He takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his customers at his late stand, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage. JOHN INGRAM.

May 28, 1856.

### Shingle Machine

FOR SALE. TO BE SOLD a SHINGLE MACHINE, Amos Webster's patent, nearly new; the only one of the sort in the Province. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

St. Andrews, May 28, 1856.

### Buoys and Beacons.

TENDERS will be received by the subscriber until Wednesday the 28th inst. for Building a BLOCK on the Sand Reef, similar (with a trifling variation,) to the Block now on the Western Bar. Material, Pine, Spruce or Hemlock; height at full tide, 4 feet above high water mark; 21 ft. square at the base, 10 feet at the top; to be double bolted at the corners with inch iron; to have 8 spikes and bolted with same size iron; the spikes to run 7 feet above the top of the Block.

The above work to be completed by the 10th July next, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner. A Warranty will be required for the Block to stand 5 years.—For further particulars apply to W. WHITLOCK, Commissioner Buoys & Beacons.

St. Andrews, 19th May, 1856.

### ADMIRAL AND ADELAIDE.

FOR BOSTON & PORTLAND: Steamer Admiral, Capt. Small, on Monday.

Steamer Adelaide, Capt. Winchester, on Thursdays.

FOR ST. JOHN: Steamer Adelaide on Tuesdays.

Steamer Admiral on Fridays.

Steamer Queen will leave St. Andrews in season to connect with the above Boats at Esport.

TICKETS for the above places, and for all parts of the Western Country, and Canada, can be had from W. WHITLOCK, Agent.

St. Andrews, May, 1856.

### Mess Pork

5 BARRELS Mess PORK, for sale by Jan. 9, 1856.

J. W. STREET.







## SHERIFF'S SALES

To take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of John McColey	24
Do Elisha Styles	31
Do George Wilson	July 26
Do E. R. Doten	Aug. 2
Do Julius L. Inches	Aug. 2
Do Edward Lynott	23
Do James Magwood	Sep. 6
Do R. Brockway Jr. & Co	Nov. 1
Do Samuel Joy	Dec. 6

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 17th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of ENEZER R. DOTEN, to the following Properties, situated in the Parish of St. David, in the County of Charlotte, viz:—

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land part of the Penobscot Grant, containing 17 acres, more or less, beginning at the intersection of the Tower Hill road with the great road leading from St. Andrews to St. Stephens, and running along the Eastern side of the said Tower Hill road, North 20 degrees West, about 80 rods to the North side of Isaac Garcelon's land, thence by said line South 24 1/2 East about 40 rods, to a cedar stake on the old division line between Garcelon's land and Moore's land, thence North 66 East on the Southern line of land owned by Ebenezer R. Doten about 24 rods to a brook on the Eastern branch of the Mill stream; thence by the centre of the brook to the flowage of the Saw Mill Pond; thence by the flowage of the said pond Westerly to the West branch coming from the Carding Machine house; thence crossing the said branch Southerly about 6 rods to a cedar stake on the West bank of the saw Mill Pond; thence Westerly on a line about 8 rods to a cedar stake about 20 feet from the South West corner of the Carding Machine house; thence West two rods to a cedar stake, the same being allowed for a public road; thence South about 10 degrees East to a cedar stake by the great road aforesaid about 24 rods; thence Westerly by the said road to the place of beginning.

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, part of the Penobscot Grant, containing 25 acres, more or less, commencing at a cedar stake on the division line between Garcelon and Moore's lands, North 15 3/4 West 52 rods to a stake and stones; thence East 1/2 rods to a stake and stones, South 49 rods to a stake and stones, thence West about 75 rods to the place of beginning.

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, being part of the Penobscot Grant, containing one acre, more or less, being the same lot on which Ebenezer R. Doten now lives, and decided by Isaac Garcelon to him, with all the buildings, machinery, improvements and appurtenances in any way appertaining to the said lots, pieces or parcels of land.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 5th Nov. 1855.

The above Sale is postponed until SATURDAY the 24th day of AUGUST, at 12 o'clock.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 17th May, 1856.

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 MCCOLEY, 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 McColey 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 that part sold by said McColey to one Donald Campbell; the same having been purchased by said McColey from James Murchie, as by deed bearing date 10th July, 1854.

The same having been seized and taken under an Execution in favor of Samuel Neill.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 1st October, 1855.

The above sale is postponed till SATURDAY the 24th day of MAY, at 12 o'clock.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

entry, and beneficial interest whatsoever both in law and in equity, of ELISHA STYLES, of, in, and to, that certain piece, parcel or Lot of LAND situated on the Maguadavic River in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte—commencing on the bank of the said river Maguadavic, at the north corner of the old school house on the land formerly owned by the late Stuart Seelye in the grant to Philip Bailey and others; thence running west to John Oliver's eastern line; thence north eighteen rods to a lot formerly owned by Nelson Seelye; thence east to the Maguadavic river aforesaid; thence south following the bank of the said river to the place of beginning—With all the Buildings and Erections thereon:—

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution in favor of Edward Seelye.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 20th Nov. 1855.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 26th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of GEORGE WILSON, to a piece of LAND in the Parish of St. Patrick, on the Western side of the Digde guash river, being part of lot No. 9, formerly granted to Lauchlan Cameron, containing about 12 acres, and situated on the Frederickton road. And also, to another piece of LAND contiguous to the last described piece, and also part of the said lot Number 9, containing about 4 acres, and lying between the Frederickton and Dambarton roads; with the Buildings and Erections thereon, now in the occupation of Patrick Deroy.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an Execution in favor of James W. Street, endorsed to levy £15 10 10 besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 15th Jan., 1856.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 24th day of August next, at 12 o'clock at the Court House, in St. Andrews:—

Ten following Properties situated in the Parish of St. Patrick, viz:—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of JULIUS L. INCHES, of St. Stephens, Merchant, to that tract or parcel of LAND, containing 160 acres more or less, beginning at a Spruce stump on the Western shore of the Boabeg river, thence running North till it comes to a lake or pond &c.

That tract or parcel of Land, being part of lot No. 8, containing 40 acres more or less, being on the South side of the Highway, adjoining the lot now, or lately owned by Charles Carrick.

That tract or parcel of Land, containing 100 acres, bounded Northerly by a lot granted to one William Smith.

That lot of Land, commencing 19 chains and 20 links, North 79 degrees West of a marked tree standing on the South end of the Western side line of Robert Hanson's grant, containing 400 acres more or less, being the Western part of the tract of land granted to Lieut. J. Clarke.

And also, that Lot No. 15, being the middle division of Isaac Young's parcels of lot No. 12, as per grant to James Turner and others, containing 100 acres more or less.

Together with all the improvements, erections and buildings thereon.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of George Greenwood Tuley, endorsed to levy £133 5s. 3d, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 19th Jan. 1856.

On Saturday the twenty third August next, will be sold at the Court House in St. Andrews, at 12 o'clock, by Public Auction:—

ALL the right, title, interest and claim whatsoever, of Edward Lynott, to the following Properties, situated in the Parish of St. George, viz:—

All that LOT, now occupied by the said Edward Lynott, in the town of St. George, with the House and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

AND ALSO, All that certain LOT of LAND, No. 53, in the Mascareen Grant, bounded on the North by the river Maguadavic, and containing 50 acres, more or less, formerly owned by William Lockett.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution in favor of Thomas S. Magee, endorsed to levy £207 4 5, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 12th Feb'y, 1856.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th September, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews:—

ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, of JAMES MAGWOOD to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of LAND, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, situated in the Parish of St. James, decided by Mary Ann Magwood to James Magwood—beginning at a

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

stake placed where the North Western line of lot No. 2, granted to Levi Weston, strikes the North Eastern side of the road from Saint Stephens to Clarke's Point, &c.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution in favor of John Magwood Jun., endorsed to levy £42 14 2, &c. &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 26th Feb. 1856.

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

ALL the right title interest, property, claim, and demand, of REUBEN BROCKWAY, Junr., of St. Stephens, and WILLIAM BROCKWAY, to the following properties, viz:—

All that certain Mill Site, or Lot, together with the Mill thereon now occupied by the said Reuben Brockway, Junr., and William Brockway, situated, lying and being, on the Western side of the river Maguadavic, at the second Falls thereof in the Parish of St. George, together with all the rights, privileges, sluices, sluice ways, dams, water courses, and piers to the same belonging.

ALSO, That half of FARM LOT, No. 2, situated on the Western side of the Maguadavic river, at the second Falls thereof, in the Parish of St. George, and now occupied by Reuben Brockway, Junr., opposite the Meeting House.

And all other the Real Estate, and possessory right of the said Reuben Brockway, Junr., Silas Brockway, and William Brockway, or either of them, wheresoever situated in my Parish.

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 19th April, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

To satisfy an execution at the suit of Seth Kimball, endorsed to levy £45 12 0. Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 19th May, 1856.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL BENEFIT.

ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

1s 4d; 3s 6d; 5s 6d each box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

ODELL & TURNER, Of Saint Andrews, Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte Jan'y 15, 1856.

ATHENÆUM FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Capital £2000,000 Sterling.

RT. HON. THE EARL OF GLENALL, CHAIRMAN.

THIS Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in the same; Houses, Furniture, Linen, Wearing Apparel, &c.; Ships on the stocks, in harbour or in dock; Rice, Grain 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, Southwark Street, London.

WM. WHITLOCK, Agent for Saint Andrews.

To Let,

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

G. F. CAMPBELL, St. Andrews, 26th March, 1855.

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, 82c. 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 it. (Puritan Recorder.)

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

Boston, 117 Court street, head of South.

F. & F. Rice, WHOLESALE GROCERS.—116 & 118, State street, Boston.

MELODEONS, SERAPHINES AND REED ORGANS (CAMPBELL'S PATENT).

FIRST premiums for the best Melodeons have been awarded by the Mechanic's Fair, Boston, to

PARKS & FOLSOM, 236, Washington St., Boston.

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

Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

However Caused!!

TESTIMONY.—Mr. Editor: Seeing an advertisement that the Deaf might be relieved by applying to DR. BOARDMAN, 201, Washington street, corner of Suffolk Place, BOSTON, I was induced to leave home and test the Doctor's skill. I was so deaf that I was unable to hear ordinary conversation: To my astonishment, in twenty minutes my hearing was perfectly restored. I recommend all persons to try the Doctor's new method of cure.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON, of Stoughton. Letters, post paid, attended to. Remedies and Apparatus sent by express.

## A MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!

### Holloway's Ointment.

#### THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

#### ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

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

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

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

#### PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

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

Bad Legs	Chieftain's Feet
Bad Breasts	Chilblains
Burns	Chopped hands
Bunions	Corns (soft)
Bite of Mosquitoes	Cancers
and Sand Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints
Coco-bay	Fistulas
Elephantiasis	Glandular Swelling
Gout	Lumbago
Scurvy	Piles
Sore Heads	Rheumatism
Tumours	Scalds
Ulcers	Sore Nipples.
Wounds	
Yaws	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s. 3d., 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. 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, Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte Dec'r 28, 1855.

Waggons, Carts, &c. EDWARD STENTIFORD.

WAGGONS, Carts, WHEELBARROWS, &c. N. B.—Fine & Spruce Boards, Hemlock Bark Laths, Shingles, and Country Produce, taken in payment.

An Excellent Hears for Sale.

Samuel J. Crosby, WATCHES, JEWELRY, & SILVER WARE. 69 Washington Street. 3 doors south of Court Street, Boston.

Soap and Candle Factory AGAIN.

THE subscriber in returning thanks for the extensive patronage received for the last twelve years, respectfully informs his friends and customers, that since the late disastrous fire in Water-street, he has erected a new Factory in Princess-street, a very short distance above the Post Office, and next adjoining Dunn's Steam Mill, where he will be happy to receive and execute all orders from his old customers and the trade generally; and by manufacturing a good article, at a fair price and light profit, to give satisfaction.

GEO. WOODS, St. John, Sept. 15, 1855. (Patent 3m.)

FLOUR, Ex "UTICA" from Boston—Now Landing—60 Bbls. Fancy & Extra Superfine Southern Flour, Warranted fresh and good for family use. J. W. STREET. July 16, 1855.

Blanks for sale At this Office.