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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 35] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1855. [Vol. 22

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS
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Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR.—Your paper of the 1st instant, contains a letter from a correspondent subscribing himself "J. S. M.," who, in a most elegant and courteous manner, challenges "any person to prove the utility and propriety of Woman's assuming public duties either from History, Scripture, or common sense."
Now, Mr. Editor, I purposely delayed sending any communication in reply, in hopes that the "fair exponent," whose remarks so far disturbed the equilibrium of your correspondent's mind, as to cause him to perpetrate some of the most "unmeaning nonsense" that ever appeared in print—would come forth in her own defence, and show this conceited "J. S. M.," that he cannot make an "unsuccessful" attack on the remarks she made on the occasion to which she alludes, without its being repented. As she has not done so, I presume, Mr. Editor you will in justice insert a few remarks I have to make. Your correspondent has certainly discovered his own weakness; and having finished his epistle and posted it, addressed to you, doubtless went home and chuckled over the few "scattered thoughts" (and how happy they are!)—he for the first time committed to paper and joyfully anticipated the complete astonishment, which his lucid and luminous ideas would inflict on all the "feeble sex" as he, one of the "Lords of Creation" will doubtless call us. And certainly there are some features in his logical disquisition that surpass anything that ever came under our observation.

Having assumed an offensive, he immediately shuffles round, and takes a defensive position; thus showing an evident intention of throwing the "labouring oar" upon us, which is certainly very gallant and considerate. If he wishes to be thought well versed in Scripture or History, let him undertake to prove from them, that there is neither "utility" nor "propriety" in "woman's assuming public duties," instead of leaving the impression on the mind of every one who reads his epistle that he is arrogantly assuming that which does not belong to him. To undertake to prove it by an appeal to common sense, would, we fear, on his part be useless and futile. He attacks his "fair exponent" in a most uncalled for manner; and having answered her, he vouchsafes to give us no more of his "scattered thoughts" on the subject of "Woman's Rights;" and then merely adduces a few texts of scripture which explain to a great extent—what? "Woman's Rights?"—no, he is in doubt about that—"if not the rights at least the duties."
This is certainly logical. In endeavoring to prove one thing, he gives reasons which, he admits, prove another altogether different thing. But, Mr. Editor, I fear I have trespassed too far on your indulgence, and in conclusion, would subscribe to the sentiment expressed in the last paragraph of your short but pulchry advice to your correspondent who complains of our "immensely large hats," that Mr. "J. S. M.," would do himself a benefit by minding his own affairs, and "leave the girls alone."
I remain, yours, &c.,
FANNY.

To the Editor of the "Standard."
Dear Sir.—Having some short time ago seen inserted in your paper, an argument upon Woman's Rights, which gave me great cause to think, or rather to suppose, our learned friend had not much else to do, or rather supposed himself something more than he really is. Now I wonder at him being so silly or weak-minded as to bring up an argument of such a nature—to oppose a woman in her maintaining her rights and to quote scripture on the subject. That I cannot object to, but merely wishing to bear in mind, that woman should not be trampled upon with so much disrespect as he indicates. To her we owe our greatest love and respect. Look at the tender care of woman over us, even from our infancy, when unable to help ourselves. Had it not been for woman we could not have been in existence. Therefore I think woman should have full right to speak in public, so far as it is consistent in the church. Why should a woman be ashamed? Is it because of them being inferior to man; no, but I think they are superior to such men as he is (if he may be

so called) Why should not a woman express her thoughts, and the desires of her heart in public as well as men. Go to prayer meeting, where you will find a great number of devoted and religious inclined women: Is it necessary they should keep in silence there; no, I believe it is not. God will they should; no, even speaks of the propriety of women "parading" themselves before the public eye. Is he silly enough to suppose they should confine themselves from the pleasure and scenes of life; or are they not as well fit to be seen in public as men are. If they are not, I then give up to him. Again.—He refers us to read the Bible. Let him first pluck the mote out of his own eye and then he shall see more clearly and be better prepared to assist his neighbors in doing likewise; but I think he ought to be ashamed of himself to oppose a woman, or otherwise he must have run short of something to say, and could do no better as I think had he any thing else in his mind at the time, he would not have spoke, had it been only out of common politeness. Not wishing to trespass any further, I shall now conclude with these few remarks, hoping Woman's Rights will be vigorously and well maintained. I remain, dear Sir,
Your's, respectively,
W. B.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

On Monday evening last, at the close of the session of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, in connection with the Church of Scotland, a very interesting and numerously attended public meeting of the Church was held in St. Andrew's Church here, to allow the members of that Synod, and the corresponding members of the Synods of Canada and Nova Scotia an opportunity of explaining the present state and future prospects of their respective Churches in these Colonies. The following resolutions were ably and eloquently supported by the different speakers, and unanimously adopted.

It was moved by John Wishart, Esq., and seconded by John Waddell, Esq., M. D. that the Hon. John Robertson, do take the Chair.
The Hon. Mr. Robertson having taken the Chair, called upon the Reverend Wm. Henderson, A. M., to open the meeting with prayer and prayer.
The Chairman, in a few appropriate remarks explained the object of the meeting, and then called on the Rev. Dr. McGill, of Montreal, to move the first Resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. John Ross, of St. Andrews, viz:—
I. That this meeting desire to express their thankfulness to Almighty God, for the amount of success that has accompanied the efforts of the Church of Scotland at home and in the Colonies, to extend the cause of the Redeemer, and promote the spread of his Gospel.
It was then moved by the Rev. Professor Weir, of Queen's College, Kingston, C. W.; seconded by Professor Jack King's College, Fredericton, and supported by the Rev. W. Donald, A. M., and resolved—
II. That, as the Church of Scotland in the Colonies has suffered much from the want of a sufficient number of labourers—this meeting express their approbation of the efforts that have been made and are making for raising up a native ministry.
It was moved by the Rev. George W. Sprout, of Halifax, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Brooke, of Fredericton, and resolved—
III. That as the successful prosecution of any scheme depends much, under the blessing of God, on combination, this meeting think it highly desirable that a closer connection should exist between the several branches of our Church in Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, that new respective measures for the advancement of the cause of Christ may be prosecuted in concert.
Thereafter it was moved by Robert Jardine, Esq., and seconded by Alexander Balloch, Esq., that the Hon. John Robertson do now leave the Chair, and that John Duncan, Esq. do take it, and that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. John Robertson for his conduct in the Chair.—This being done, the Hymn "From Greenland's icy mountains," was sung by the Choir, and the whole was concluded with the apostolic benediction.—[St. John Observer.

The following paragraph from the Scientific American is copied for the benefit of "Sharp Shooters":
Wash your barrels in spirits of turpentine by dipping a rag or sponge fastened on a gun rod into the liquid, and swabbing down over three or four times, when they will be cleared from all impurities, and can be used almost instantly, as the turpentine will evaporate and leave the barrels dry. Even if they are a little moist it will not prevent their going off, like water. After being washed thus, there is no danger of rust, as when water is used. I am an old experienced gunner, and found it good.

Poetry.

[For the Standard.]
TRANSLATION FROM ANACREON.

BY ALPINE.
The orb, that deck the stellar Bear,
Round Bootes' hand revolving were;
It was the hour of midnight when,
O'ercome with toil, the sons of men,
Of every race, of every tongue,
Were wrapped in slumber, old and young;
Cupid drew nigh, and stood before,
My portal, knocking at the door,
Quoth I, who does that rapping make,
Me from most pleasant dreams to wake?
Cupid replied, pray do not fear,
I, but a little boy am here,
Admit me, for all wet am I,
Wandering beneath the moonless sky,
I pined him, drenched with the dew,
And ran, my taper to renew;
Forthwith, the bolts did backward throw,
And welcomed in the childlike thing,
Armed with a quiver and a bow,
And on each side a tiny wing,
Who sat upon the hearth, and there,
I combed the moisture from his hair,
And chafed his little hands until,
He quite recovered from his chill,
Revived with genial warmth, the child,
Said, "come, try, if my bow is spoiled;
Perhaps the damp has marred it so,
Mine arrows it no more may throw;"
And stretching it, he fired a dart,
Which quivered through my wounded heart,
And stung, as does that maddening fly,
The frantic steer, in wata July,
Then leaping up, and laughing, he
Cried, "now mine host, rejoice with me,
My bow being sound I hit you where,
Love's pangs, you must submit to bear."

Arrival of the 'Pacific.'

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Pacific arrived at New York with Liverpool dates to the 11th inst. The bombardment of Sebastopol was renewed on the 10th, (the day before the sailing of the steamer,) but the result was not known.
A report was current in Paris that Helsingfors had been successfully bombarded by the Allied fleet.
LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—Markets dull, and all descriptions exhibit a slight decline. Weather fine; Consols 91.
REVEL BOMBARDMENT.—Markets dull, and all descriptions exhibit a slight decline. Spain has joined the Western Alliance, and furnished 25,000 men to have done the same, and will furnish 10,000.
ARAB INSURRECTION AT TRIPOLI.
The Arabs of the pacha of Tripoli have revolted; a body of Turkish troops sent against them were driven back into the city, with a loss of from 1700 to 2000. The Arabs were known to have been suffering totally from failure of the crops, added to which, they were commanded to pay extra taxes to the Turkish Government. Gourma, a chief raised an insurrection. He represents the nationality of the native Arab tribes. The Turkish army sent against him was defeated. Gourma is now at the head of 14,000 men and intends to lay siege to Tripoli, which is without means of defence. The Turkish force was nearly annihilated. A French and English war steamer have been ordered from Malta to Tripoli, to protect the interests of European subjects.
TRIPOLI, July 14.—The local authorities here have received news of the troops sent against the rebels, headed by the Chief Gourma, who had encountered the Turks and engaged them in a battle, which it was said lasted two days. The extermination of the Turkish Army, which has almost all fallen into the hands of the Arabs, is the result of the action. Gourma is now at the head of fifteen thousand determined men, and four thousand pieces of cannon taken from the Turks, and intends laying siege to this city, which is without means of defence.
July 15.—The wreck of the Turkish Army which has submitted to the rebels arrived this day. The Turks are completely beaten and their artillery, flags, provisions, music, and military chests are taken, and scarcely a man escaped, except those who were not absolutely engaged in action, and who have arrived here in flight and disarmed. After this victory the artillery taken in the field of battle was employed against the citadel, which surrendered; the forces would from thence be directed against Tripoli, which is likely to surrender, there not being more than a thousand soldiers to defend it.

READY MADE COATS WITH CHARACTERS.

Among other Parisian oddities the New York Home Journal gives the following story, illustrating the influence of dress where an impression is to be made:—
In Paris at present the immense clothing warehouses inquire the business you are going upon, before they fit you a coat. A provincial youth, lately arrived at the capital, on his way to visit an uncle at Versailles, from whom he had expectations. A friend looking at him said:—"Why, you are not going to prostitute a rich uncle in that coat?" "Why not?" asked the amazed youth. "Because they do things different now-a-days? Take this address of a tailor, and go and ask him for the article you want. The rural customer did as directed. He handed in the card of address—was passed on to a head clerk to be surveyed—directed to the third story, fourth department of an immense establishment, and there requested to place himself between two mirrors. A coat was about being handed to him, however, when the clerk suddenly stopped. "One moment," said he, "an important particular has been omitted in the statement of your proposed business is it a maternal or a paternal uncle you are going to see?" Having explained to the embarrassed clerk that it was his uncle on his mother's side, another coat was substituted for the one first selected, and the relieved customer walked forth to the street, suited with a coat to make him agreeable to his maternal uncle.

IMPERTINENCE PUNISHED.

We find in the Courier des Etats Unis, an account of a curious incident which occurred at a charity fair in Paris. A young lady, Miss A., celebrated for her beauty and her wit presided at one of the tables. Among the throng which pressed around the fair vender of elegant articles, was a young gentleman of much assurance, who gazed upon the lady with offensive freedom, and affected to admire the various articles exposed for sale but who bought nothing.
"What will you please to buy, sir?" asked Miss A., with a smile of peculiar meaning.
"Oh," replied the exquisite, with a languishing look, "what I wish to purchase is unappreciable for sale."
"Perhaps it is," said the lady.
"Oh, no, I dare not declare my wishes."
"Nevertheless," said Miss A., "let me know what you wish to buy."
"Well then, since you insist upon it, I should like a ringlet of your glossy black hair."
The lady manifested no embarrassment at the bold request, but with a pair of scissors immediately clipped off one of her beautiful locks and handed it to the astonished youth, remarking that "the price was five hundred francs!"
Her bold admirer was thunderstruck at the demand but dared not demur, as by this time a group had collected and were listening to the conversation. He took the hair, paid over the five hundred francs, and with an air of mortification and sadness left the hall!

THE YELLOW FEVER.

From private letters received in this City, and from our American exchanges, we learn that the yellow fever has broken out with great malignity in Norfolk and Richmond Virginia. It appears to be travelling, and is now within a few miles of Pittsburg. It is represented to be the fever in its worst form. The people in the several districts along the supposed line which it is said the disease will take, are panic stricken, and flying in all directions.
Revenge is common passion; it is the sin of the uneducated. The savage deems it noble; but Christ's religion, which is the sublime civilization emphatically condemns it.—Why? Because religion ever seeks to ennoble man, and nothing so debases him as revenge.

WHO THE STREETS BELONG TO.

There was one thing it was really right to state.—When passing along a street, the side pavements were for foot passengers, and the centre of the streets was for carriages, and those persons who wished to cross were bound to watch their opportunity—to use due care and caution; but at the end of our corner of the street, if a foot passenger wished to cross, it should be known that the centre of the street belonged as much to the foot passenger as to the carriage, and he had as much right to tell the driver of a carriage to wait for him as for the driver to make him wait.—[Mr. Justice Coleridge, London, in a late suit for damages, by a lady whose husband was run over.

The cranberry crop in Barnstable county has been unusually abundant this year.—Mr. Thomas Lathrop of Provincetown, it is stated, has realized one thousand dollars for the produce of his store as they are said.

DEATH OF THE HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, died at his residence in that city on Saturday the 18th August, at 14 past 11 o'clock, A.M. Mr. Lawrence, it will be remembered, was Minister to England during Mr. Fillmore's Presidency. He was also one of the merchant princes of Boston. He was aged 62 years 8 months. The Bee of Monday says:—
Wherever Mr. Lawrence was known, and wherever most known, the intelligence of his death will be received with pain. That not only a prominent man and a noble merchant has fallen, but an honored and a good citizen, the general feeling and judgment will agree. It will be a source of consolation that Mr. Lawrence departed this scene of mortal existence, surrounded by his household; and that his last hours were those of the Man and the Christian. For some days preceding his death he had become sensible of his condition, and dismissing hope of life, resignedly awaited the hour of dissolution. At last his immortal spirit sped to its higher home so quietly, that it was scarcely perceptible.

It is the bounden duty of nations as well as individuals to acknowledge the Providence of God in all things; not only to supplicate His favour or His mercy in times of need or terror, but also thankfully to recognize His bountiful goodness, in return for mercies received. At the present time, the people of this Province in general, and we of this City in particular, have every prospect of abundant reason for gratitude and rejoicing. From all the reports received from every section of the country, it appears that, like our neighbors in the U. S. and our fellow countrymen in the Mother Country, we are blessed this year with unusually abundant and luxurious crops of all kinds; that the beneficence of the Almighty has been purposely manifested towards us, in vouchsafing us a plentiful supply of cereal and vegetable food. In addition to these blessings, that greatly dreaded and terrible pestilence, the Cholera, has thus far been unknown this season within our borders; and we may begin to indulge a rational hope that we shall be spared this year from its frightful visitation. These cheering facts ought surely to excite our most heartfelt gratitude; and not only should every individual among us fervently acknowledge the same, but as a whole people we should publicly and unreservedly offer up devout thanksgivings for such signal mercies. We sincerely hope therefore, that at a later period of the season, when hithering operations are concluded, and if the present merciful exemption from epidemic disease shall be continued to us, our Provincial Executive will wisely appoint a day to be observed throughout the Province as a season of public gratitude and thanksgiving to the Giver of all good.—[Observer.

The Sultan's favourite dwarf, a little man about forty years old, and three feet high, a few years ago took a notion to marry, and applied to the Sultan for a wife. The latter gave him permission to go into his harem, and take the one whom he could kiss. The dwarf, like all other short men, was ambitious to have a long wife. While the Sultan's five hundred women, who knew the terms according to which the dwarf was permitted to choose, were laughing at the mannikin, he went up to one of the fillet and hardiest of them, and struck her a sudden blow on the stomach. She collapsed with the pain, and before she could recover, he caught her by the neck and gave her the dreaded kiss. The Sultan kept his word, and the tall beauty is now the mother of the dwarf's children.

TO PRESERVE A BOUQUET.

We find in an exchange paper the following Receipt for preserving a Bouquet, said to be from a florist of many years experience:—
When you receive a bouquet sprinkle it lightly with fresh water; then put it into a vessel containing some soap-suds; this will neutralize the roots and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the bouquet out of the suds every morning and lay it sideways (the stock entering first) into clean water, keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with water; replace it in the soap-suds, and it will bloom as fresh as when first gathered.—The soap-suds need changing every three or four days. By observing these rules a bouquet can be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month, and will last still longer in a very possible time, but attention to the fact that frail creatures, as directed above, must be strictly observed, or all will perish.

Three farmers in one of the towns of Proboscet county, Me. gave their corn sowed in such a manner as to form a continuous field three miles long. It is estimated that the crop of the three will reach fifty thousand bushels.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the 'Pacific.'

New-York, August 22.—The Collins Steamship Pacific, from Liverpool August 11, arrived at her dock at half-past six o'clock this morning.

The Pacific brings 200 passengers.—She sailed from Liverpool at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Liverpool cotton market steady. Sales for the week 39,000 bales. Breadstuffs flat.—Prices easier. Consols 91.

The renewal of the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 10th.

Onar Pacha has been appointed to the chief command in Asia.

The state of the siege of Kars was unchanged.

Tegranog and Berdransk had been again partially bombarded.

It was stated at Paris on Thursday evening that the government had received intelligence by telegraph of the successful bombardment of Revel.

The Allies were demolishing the fortifications of Anapa, contrary to the desire of the Circassians.

The French papers publish a long account of the discovery of a Legationist conspiracy to excite an insurrection in Spain, for the promotion of Russian interests.

Advices from Madrid of Aug. 3, state that the Ministers of France and England had been officially informed that Spain had decided to join the Western Alliance, and would furnish a contingent of 25,000 men.

It is also said that Portugal will furnish a contingent of 10,000 men.

The Prussian Gazette, a Russian organ published in Berlin, pretends to give a true account of the Nesselrode despatches of the 5th July. It states that Count Nesselrode recognizes the pacific efforts of the Austrian Cabinet, and announces that not only would Russia have accepted the Austrian proposal, but that she is still disposed to take it into consideration.

The report that Russia was willing to accept the four points as interpreted by the Allies, is unfounded.

[By telegraph from London, Saturday morning.] The despatch announcing the successful bombardment of Revel, is looked upon as premature.

Advices from Cincin state, that the new levy in Poland was proceeding with great vigor.

The Moniteur of yesterday states, officially, that the sum total of the subscriptions to the French loan is 3,652,591,955 francs.

The Journal de Frankfurt says, that the Austrian government had remonstrated with the King of Naples, and blames him for the acts of his ministry.

The English funds yesterday showed increased firmness, and closed at a rise of 1/2 per cent., owing chiefly to the favorable change in the weather.

The scrip of the new French loan was quoted at 21 3/4 premium.

General Markham is spoken of in the Crimea, as likely to succeed in the command—but the statement is doubtful.

The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge, but he declined the honor, offering however to go out as second in command. Meantime General Simpson continues with the army.

Some operations of no great moment have been executed by the Allies in the Sea of Azoff.

The Black Sea fleet is still concentrated for some great movement. A coup de main is confidently expected in the Baltic. Ninety ships are assembled at Narva, and the opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination be Revel or Sweaborg, most probably it is the latter.

The well-informed Paris correspondent of the London Times states, that Austria has just made spontaneous advances tending to friendly relations towards the Western powers.

Lord Palmerston conveyed a similar meaning in a speech, but the public are slow to believe in Austrian friendship.

Paris correspondence is full of allusions to what is termed a Legationist conspiracy. The substance of the affair seems to be that two Frenchmen named De Ezeana and Chaptot have been in communication with Count Montelino, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and with the ulterior hope of bringing about a favorable chance for Henry the Fifth, so called. Russian complicity is proved in the matter, and the French government have eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both at home and in Spain.

By TELEGRAPH, July 29.—From the seat of war General Simpson telegraphs,—"Since my despatch of the 24th I have nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy's defenses that I regret to say, our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in adding to and improving their defenses, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south side is increasing."

Cholera has nearly ceased in the ranks of the army.

August 2, Evening.—Prince Gortschakoff writes: "Nothing of importance going on. The vigor of the Russian fire prevents the works of the besiegers from advancing, and their fire is weaker."

August 4, General Simpson telegraphs that the Russians made a night sortie on the Woronzoff road, as far as the Chateaux De Frize, but were repulsed without trouble.

Aug. 7, 11 P. M.—Gen. Pellissier telegraphs: "Nothing of interest to communicate. The enemy has not undertaken any-

thing against our trenches. Some cases of Cholera have reappeared.

THE BALTIC.

Letters mention a general anticipation that Sweaborg and Helsingfors will be immediately attacked.

Capt Yelverton, on the 25th July, took possession of the island of Koika, and destroyed the fortifications.

WHITE SEA.

An English steamer, according to Russian accounts, bombarded the village of Louisa, in the Vega District, for three hours, but without doing any damage.

SEA OF AZOFF.

Tegranog, by date 26th July, had been bombarded for some days. An English steamship had gone ashore and was burned by the Russians.

The town of Berdransk had been again bombarded.

ASIA.

There was no truth in the report of the expedition of Schamyl against Tiflis.

The Russians made an unsuccessful attack on Kerdah on the 10th.

[From the British Constitution.]

THE ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

We can frankly assure our readers—that they friends or foes—that we have been actuated with feelings far from those of pleasure or revenge, while selecting the manifold proofs of the culpability and delinquency of the government in reference to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway. We, in St. John were perhaps too indifferent to the benefits calculated to accrue from the determined prosecution and ultimate completion of this line of public works, and while involved in our own more immediate and now haunting concerns, overlooked the great claims of the Pioneer line. But when we escaped from the baneful influence of interested deceivers, and set- tled down into the full persuasion that our line was a magnificent failure, we turned with more enlightened hopes to the Charlotte County Railway—but only to find it shamefully blocked by the government of the province.

It is no wonder the people of Charlotte—particularly the men of the township of Saint Andrews—feel deeply the outrage and the wrong palpably perpetrated by the very men who should have assured every such scheme for the progress of our Province; and it is likewise no wonder that the Standard has written with a warmth commensurate with the subject when it was discovered that Mr. Brown was either a silent speculator, or an active part taker in this piece of public outrage. To the generosity of the people of Charlotte County, Mr. Brown owes his all; had it not been for them he never could have left his plough and his field, and probably never would have been working outside the limits of his own immediate neighbourhood. His acts have been those of the deepest ingratitude.

We have, however, one aspiration left, built upon that Hope which tells a flattering tale, and it is the prediction of the Standard will soon be completely verified, when a government so recent to every public duty, as that which is now lord- ing it over the people of New Brunswick will cease to have a "local name and habitation," and therefore be powerless to continue the harm it has so sedulously com- menced. We have no doubt the tents and camps of the Executive, added to their great lack of administrative acumen (as manifested in Railway matters, particu- larly) will soon work out a final rupture and signal overthrow; then we may hope for the advent of politicians who are no demagogues and statesmen, who, without the "aching pain" for newspaper notoriety of some of our government celebrities, will labour to enquire and nurture public and private enterprise, and develop the hidden resources of a young Province so rich and pregnant with inherent wealth. The St. Andrews line must and will be completed, if the people will firmly resolve to "put their shoulders again to the wheel," and "bide their time" also, until they acquire the opportunity to reward the public delinquents as they deserve, when "Philip answers Philip's master."

NEW-BRUNSWICK FISH.

Under the Reciprocity Treaty, recently concluded between the British North American Colonies and the United States of America, it is confidently expected that New-Brunswick will, before many years, have expired, derive material advantages, as regards its products, which will probably find a market in the neighbouring cities of the Union. At present, however, trade both in this country and in the States is in a depressed condition, still suffering from the effects of the commercial crisis that has so recently passed over them, brought on, no doubt, by over-trading and over-speculation, and probably hurried forward by the disastrous war now raging.

The principal articles exported from this Province, and Nova Scotia are lumber, including shingles, clapboards, &c., cord-wood, potatoes and fish, and we are of opinion that the latter of these articles, viz: packed fish is very likely to become, with proper and careful attention in the curing process, one of the most important items in our export- trade to the United States. The requisite attention, however, in cleaning and salting the fish, to produce a first class article, we are informed, has not been given to the busi- ness by those engaged in it, and the result is, that although the fish caught on the shores of these Provinces is of a superior quality, still, owing to the system of curing being defective, the prices obtained in the American markets for Colonial fish are less in the majority of cases than that caught and

cured on the shores of the Union. We understand that Her Britannic Majesty's able Consul at Virginia—G. P. R. James Esq., has been recently turning his attention to this subject, and he finds as the result of his inquiries which has been communicated to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, that although our Colonial fish is of a much superior quality to that of North Carolina, it does not bring so high prices, owing to the superior manner in which the latter is cleaned and cured as compared with the former. We believe that Mr. James is of opinion that if the same care was bestowed on the curing of our fish as that cured on the shores of North Carolina, that the Colonial fish would com- mand much better prices, quite as good as those realized by the Americans. One reason, we believe, that may be noticed, for this difference is, that our fish-men are in the habit of keeping the fish in the boats too long before they salt them, and thus allow them to get tainted before they are cured.—[S. John Courier.]

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29, 1855.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

The letter and address of "L. E." will be published.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING.—

During seasons which are past we have urged the propriety as well as the duty of a day being set apart when the fruits of the earth have been gathered in, for the purpose of rendering thanks to Divine Providence for an abundant harvest. The present season, the people of this Province have abundant cause for gratitude and thankfulness to the "Giver of all good" in vouchsafing to them a plentiful supply of food for man and beast, and we sincerely hope the excellent example of the neighboring Republic in this respect, will be followed in this Province, and that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, will appoint a day at the conclusion of the harvest to be universally observed by the people, as a Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for his bountiful supply of food, and manifold mercies. Our contemporary the Observer has an excellent article on the subject, which we transferred to our columns and will be seen on the first page of this day's impres- sion.

PH. M. Steamer Columbia, Commander

SHORTLAND, arrived in our harbour, on Monday morning last.

LAST FROM EUROPE.—

We give below a summary of the news by the steamship "North Star" which arrived at New York on the 24th inst. The news from the seat of war is meagre; nothing of importance had been received from the Crimea.

The second edition of Saturday's London Times contains Paris correspondence of Friday.

Nothing of importance was received from the Crimea. The bombardment of the bastions 3 to 5 continued, but without result.

The new batteries of the Allies were not to be unmasked until the general bombardment took place. Great activity was displayed at all points of the Crimea.

Advices from the Baltic state that the allied fleet was drawn up in front of Sweaborg, on the morning of the 7th, and that the bom- bardment was to commence on the same afternoon.

The Russians were fortifying Alpat and Genticli by land and sea.

The Russians at Kars were preparing to open their first parallel on the 11th of July.

It was intimated at Paris that Count Buol had received a declaration on the part of England and France, that they did not wish by any new negotiations to forestall the more decisive events of war.

It is rumoured that Gen. Letang's visit to Vienna, is connected with an arrangement to open lines of march for the allied armies in the Principalities.

The London Times contains a leader on the projected bombardment of Sweaborg, evidently written in a not very hopeful spirit as to the result of that event. After referring to the little that had yet been accomplished in that sea, it says, that after all, the real work of the Baltic fleet is the blockade, and the effectual accomplishment of that purpose is of no small importance, even if Admiral Dundas does not destroy Sweaborg or a ron- stadt.

During the week just passed, there were abundant showers; which were of essential service as the ground was very dry. On Thursday evening and during the night a large quantity of rain fell.

THE CROPS.—

Our exchanges from the United States, Canada and throughout our Province represent the crops of every descrip- tion as most abundant. In some districts

the potatoes have suffered slightly from the rot, but we are happy to learn, no apprehen- sion is felt of there being a short crop, even where the disease has shown itself. Large quantities of wheat have been sown through- out this Province, which is fast ripening, and promises a good yield. The Woodstock Journal, speaking of the crops says:—

"It has been said by many that New Brun- swick can never become a grain growing country. We would recommend such ob- jectors to take a journey through the County of Carleton, in any direction he may choose and look upon the fields of grain ripening for the harvest, and the acres upon acres of potatoes, and what is better still their quality at the hospitable table of some of our farm- ers;—we do think the most sceptical would acknowledge that Carleton at least possesses the characteristics, both in soil and climate, of becoming something of a farming coun- ty."

DREADFUL TRAGEDY AT COLD- WATER.

Much excitement was caused in town on Friday, by the receipt of intelligence that Mr. Poken, Clerk in the English Cathedral, and teacher of the Parochial School, had been shot on Tuesday last at Coldwater, on Georgia Bay, by a man named Kennedy, and subsequently died. We learned that the following were the facts proved before the Coroner's Jury, who held an inquest on the body.—Mr. Kennedy a ship builder, was formerly a resident in Toronto, and had reason to believe that a too familiar interest had ex- isted between his wife and Poken. Some- time after his removal to Coldwater, Ken- nedy discovered the criminal intimacy between the two parties had been renewed, but was reconciled to his wife on obtaining from her and Poken an oath that they would never see each other again. Recently however, Ken- nedy learned that his wife had been writing letters to Poken, and succeeded in intercept- ing one of them, which made an appointment with Poken that she would meet with him at Coldwater on Tuesday evening. On that evening, Kennedy arranged to be at home, Poken having arrived at Coldwater, was observed by Kennedy walking up and down before his house, having in his hand an ebo- ny ruler, attached to a piece of string. Ken- nedy went out and asked what he wanted.—Poken replied that he had come to see Mr. Sanson (who has a store at Coldwater,) and that he had a right to be there. An alterca- tion ensued between them, and Poken hit Kennedy in the face with the ruler already referred to. Kennedy drew a double barrelled pistol, and retreating a few steps, fired but did not hit Poken, who then advanced threat- eningly, upon him. Kennedy retreated until he reached the wall, and then fired the other barrel, wounding Poken fatally in the breast. The unhappy man died next morning.—The Coroner's inquest terminated in a ver- dict of JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—[Globe.]

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE TOLLS.—

The tolls of the Suspension Bridge for the year commencing 1st September proximo, were put up to public competition on Monday last, and taken by Mr. Walsh, of Portland, at \$1,508—an advance of £3 over last year. The purchaser is thought to have an excellent speculation in the purchase, as since the road leading to the bridge has been improved, the travel in that direction is largely on the in- crease, and the returns during the coming year will doubtless be considerably over those of last.—[Morning Courier.]

The Milwaukee papers contain a shocking account of a case of lynching or mob murder, at West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin. Debar, a man charged with the murder of a whole family named Muchz, was brought before the Court on Tuesday last.—The grand jury brought in an indictment for murder in the first degree, and Debar, having pleaded not guilty, was remanded by the judge to await his trial. What followed, is thus described by the Milwaukee Sentinel:—"The Sheriff and assistants started with the prisoner, surrounded by the military. They had scarcely got out of the door, when a rush was made by the mob, drunk with rage. The military gave way at once, the officers were overpowered and Debar struck senseless by a blow on the head from a stone. The maddened mob beat his senseless body with clubs, jumped on him, tied a rope to his heels dragged him thus, amidst a yelling like that of very demons, through the streets and hang- him by the heels to a tree about half a mile distant, where the body lay hung at 6 p. m., when our informant left."

A recent letter from Kansas states that a bill has been proposed in the Legislature, making disobedience to the Fugitive Slave Law punishable with death! Samuel D. Houston, the only member of the Legislature favorable to Kansas becoming a free State, has resigned his seat.

All the Creoles now in Cuba, who have become citizens of the United States, have received notice to quit the island immedi- ately. Advices at Havana from Porto Rico state that the vomito was making and had- among the troops. Fifteen hundred had al- ready died.

Holloway's Pills a cure for Sick Head- ache and Bile.—

William Kaners, of Mon- treal, was, perhaps, one of the greatest suffer- ers from sick-headache and bile, scarcely a day passed without his feeling the dreadful effects of these formidable evils, he put him- self in the hands of the doctors, but they did him no good, in fact, he became worse, until

his sufferings were more than human nature could bear, and he almost sunk under them; fortunately for him he commenced using Holloway's Pills, which acted upon the system, cleansed the bowels; cleared the head, and by persevering with them for eight weeks, thoroughly restored him to health. He has ever since been entirely free from these dreadful attacks.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF ENGLAND con- tains deposits from individuals in humble life amounting to one hundred and thirty mil- lions of dollars. In addition, there are many Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom. The operative classes, it is said, possess in these various institutions a capital to the amount of two hundred and twenty millions of dollars, the funds of their patient, indus- trious and self-denying economy.

Married.

On the 28th instant, by the Rev. Mr. McNutt, Mr. Gibson Williamson, of Saint John, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Mr. John Barter, of St. Stephen.

At the Howard Settlement, Canterbury, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Hartin, Missionary, Mr. Aram Grant, to Miss Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. John Collicott, Senr., all of the Howard Settlement, Parish of Canterbury.

At the Howard Settlement, on the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. Patrick Carroll, Jr., to Miss Margaret Robinson, both of the How- ard Settlement, Parish of Canterbury.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.—ARRIVED.—

Aug. 21st.—Schr. Gipsy, Meloney, Boston, four, &c.—W. Whitlock.

25th.—Schr. Uncia, Meloney, Nova Scotia, bay.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Friday 31st August, 6 A. M., and Tuesday 4th Sept. at 6 A. M., via New York; and via Halifax on Sunday 9th Sept. at 9 A. M. The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7 1/2 single rate, and via New-York 1s. 2d. pre-payment optional.

By Order of Her Majesty's Post Office, G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews, Aug. 29, 1855.

Meeting of Courts.

The Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 18th day of September next, at 12 o'clock.

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

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

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices, THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, August 29, 1855.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ufford's Smoke Consuming Patent Lamp.

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

Price \$1 25, 83c. 67c.

We have one of the Lamp 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. (Furman 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 Farmer.)

Boston, 117 Court street, head of Southbury.

Cancers Cured without Pain!

FOR this terrible scourge on man a remedy is found, which has never failed to cure when fairly tested. The knife and plaster are both uncertain and painful, when this antiseptic, charm like, removes all cancerous virus from the system, when the cancer, internal or external, ceases to be. Females are doubly liable to this malady, and should, at its earliest intimation, avail themselves of this remedy. It is but safe to conclude that the number who die annually of this hidden foe, is equal, if not surpassing, those on which it is apparent only on the surface. Calls at a distance will be considered. Apply by letter or otherwise to Dr. S. BRUCE, No. 15, Montgomery Place, Boston.

LET ON HAND; Ladies SKIRT-HOLDERS; Gentlemen's BRACES; CHEST EXPANDERS; also, TRASSES and Supporters.

J. M. Read,

Inventor, Manufacturer and Dealer in Portable Cylinder Ventilating Hot Air COOKING RANGES,

New Era Cooking and Parlor Stoves combined, both fitted to burn wood or coal. With a general assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Office STOVES, Also, Read's Patent Screw Bow, Forms and Boot Crimping Machines, Read's Patent Double-Acting Screw Jack, for raising buildings, railroads, cars, coaches, and other heavy burdens. Nos. 31 and 33 Union street, Boston.

Isaac Harlow,
MERCHANT TAILOR, and Dealer in Gen-
 eral Merchandise, and Ready-
 Made CLOTHING.
 58 WASHINGTON STREET,
 Near State Street, Boston.
 Garments cut and made to order, and
 warranted to fit.

WILLIAM E. RAMSDELL,
 Manufacturer of the AMERICAN PATENT
 CURTAIN FIXTURE, No 92, UTICA STREET,
 Boston.
 Balance Fixtures constantly on hand.

ZINC PAINTS! ZINC PAINTS!
 Messrs' unrivalled Snow-White and
 and Colored French Zinc Paints; Grainers, Col-
 ors, Zinc Primer, Damar Varnish, Gum Size, &c.
 Colors may be selected from one hundred patterns
 for house and other painting.
 Office, 18 School Street, Boston.

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

A. G. Lyon,
COMMISSION MERCHANT and Dealer in
 Produce, Butter, Cheese, Fruit, Nuts,
 &c. &c.
 All articles consigned to him on commission
 will be disposed of in the quickest manner, and
 on the most advantageous terms 103 Union
 and 174 Blackstone Streets,
 Near Haymarket Square Boston.

THE HANDEL COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC,
 By A. N. Johnson, assisted by B. F. Baker and
 E. H. Frost.
 The above names alone will recommend this
 work to all who want of a new book. Published by
J. R. MILLER, No. 90, Tremont Street,
BOSTON.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
 SALE OF
PLANT and MATERIALS
 recently used in the construction of the
 St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad.
ON THURSDAY, the 6th SEPTEMBER,
 at 12 o'clock, will be sold at Public Auction,
 at the Railroad Depot, St. Andrews, New
 Brunswick, all the Plant and Materials of Messrs
 James Sykes & Company, Contractors, taken
 under Execution.

—consisting of—
A STEAM SAW MILL,
 a Locomotive Engine, 310 tons T rails,
 Earth Wagons, Timber Trucks,
 Bobbin Carts, Timber Carriages,
 Plate Lays' Lorries, Wheelbarrows,
 Picks of all sorts, Wagon Iron,
 Axles and Wheels,
 Barrels and Coils of Patent Fuzee,
 Iron, Steel, Blacksmiths Tools in sets,
 and a variety of articles used in the con-
 struction of Rail Roads, valued at \$2,000
 sterling, and also all Buildings and erec-
 tions on the Line, and at the Depot, the prop-
 erty of the said Firm.

Terms will be made known at time of Sale
THOS. JONES,
 Sheriff of Charlotte.
 Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews.
 New Brunswick, 10th Aug. 1855.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, August 7, 1855.
 THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Land
 will be offered for sale by Public Auction,
 on Tuesday the 4th day of September next,
 at noon by the respective Deputies, at their Offices,
 agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843,
 and no sale on credit will be made to any person
 who is indebted to the Crown for previous pur-
 chases.
 (Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber
 or other Lumber under Licences applied for pre-
 viously to the applications for the purchase of the
 Land.)
 (No person is allowed to hold more than one
 hundred acres payable by instalments.)
CHARLOTTE COUNTY.
 By Deputy Jack, at St. Andrews, 455
 acres, lots 7 and 8, near Northern
 Head, Grand Manan, Andrew Fol-
 son.

YORK.
 At the Crown Land Office,
 100 acres, lot M, Carlow, Stephen Merrill;
 improvements if any, to be paid for,
JAMES BROWN,
 Sur. Gen.

NOTICE
 Now in course of publication by the London
 Printing and Publishing Company,
 a work entitled the
History of England,
 from the reign of George III. to the present time
 including the Russian Aggression in the East—
 each part containing nearly 40 pages of letter
 press and two highly finished steel engravings,
 representing the Battle scenes by sea and land,
 and portraits of our Military and Naval Com-
 manders, with all the Crowns Heads of Europe;
 also a large and splendid steel engraving, gratis,
 of the storming of Sebastopol.

England's Battles by Sea and Land,
 from the French revolution to this time. This
 deservedly popular work, having been for some
 time before the public, it is unnecessary to dilate
 upon its merits.
 Pictorial Sunday Book complete in 26 parts,
 large folio size and containing 1600 engravings
 on wood and steel, being an elegant companion
 to the Bible. Subscribers will be regularly at-
 tended to, by leaving name and address at this
 office.

ALFRED HAGARTY,
 Agent, St. Andrews.
ROGER HUNTER, Esq.,
 Agent, St. John N. B.
 July 26, 1855.

Summer Arrangement.
 BETWEEN
ST. JOHN & ST. ANDREWS,
 FROM 1st JUNE UNTIL 1st NOVEMBER

THE Subscriber having become Contractor for
 the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails
 between
ST. JOHN and ST. ANDREWS,
 would inform his friends and the public generally
 that his Coach will leave the St. John Hotel,
 St. John, every evening, Sundays excepted, at
 5 o'clock; and St. Andrews, John Bradford's,
 every morning, Mondays excepted, after the ar-
 rival of the American Mail. Persons wishing to
 travel by this Line will find good horses, com-
 fortable coaches, careful, sober, and obliging
 Drivers, and all they can well expect from the
 Proprietor.

STAGE FARE AS FOLLOWS:
 All the way through either ways, 15s.—Way
 fares from St. John to Musquash, 5s.; from Mus-
 quash to Lepreau, 3s. 4d.; from Lepreau to
 McGowan's, 1s. 8d.; from McGowan's to Pen-
 field, 2s. 9d.; from Penfield to Saint George, 1s.
 4d.; from Saint George to Saint Andrews, 6s. 2d.
 RETURNING—from Saint Andrews to St. George,
 6s. 2d.; from Saint George to Penfield, 1s. 4d.;
 from Penfield to McGowan's, 2s. 9d.; from Mc-
 Gowan's to Lepreau, 1s. 8d.; from Lepreau to
 Musquash, 3s. 4d.; from Musquash to Saint John
 5s., or 4d. per mile.

N. B.—Books kept at the St. John Hotel, St.
 John, and at J. Bradford's, St. Andrews, where
 persons can enter their names and reserve any in-
 formation respecting the Line, and rely upon be-
 ing called for.
JOHN WINTERS,
 St. John, N. B., May, 1855.

Land for Sale.
 The Subscriber offers for
 sale
 100 Acres of LAND,
 in Clarence Hill Settlement,
 centrally located, well cov-
 ered with a good growth of
 Wood. The land is of an excellent qual-
 ity, and worthy the attention of purchasers.
 For terms, &c. please apply to B. Rob-
 inson, Esq., St. John.
 All persons are hereby cautioned
 against trespassing on said Land, under
 penalty of prosecution.
JOHN MOORE,
 July 17, 1855.

House & Lot for Sale.
 The Subscriber offers for Sale,
 that neat and commodious COT-
 TAGE, fronting on Water Street,
 known as Water Lot No. 3,
 block letter D, Morris' Division, at present
 occupied by Mr. Jacob Porter, with the lot
 or garden attached, which is under a good
 state of cultivation. The House is 32 feet
 long by 25 feet wide, and contains five well
 finished rooms on the lower flat, a front
 porch, and is well adapted for a pri-
 vate family.
TERMS—made known on application to
WILLIAM CAVANAGH,
 Robinson.
 July 10, 1855.

Emigration.
 Persons desirous of having their friends
 in England, Ireland, or Scotland, brought
 out by the St. John and Liverpool Line of Packets,
 can procure Tickets on application to the Sub-
 scribers.
PASSAGE—From Liverpool to St. John, 45 cur-
 rency for Adults; Children under 14 years, half
 price. Payment in all cases required when the
 Ticket is furnished, but if not used, and returned,
 the money will be refunded. The money when
 the Ticket is supplied agreeably to the Passenger
 Act, as follows:—
 For each Adult—3 quarts water—daily;
 2 1/2 lbs. Bread, 1 lb. Wheat Flour, 5 lbs. Oat
 meal, 2 lbs. Rice, 1 1/2 lb. Sugar, 2 oz. Tea, and
 2 oz. Salt—weekly.
 It will be necessary for persons in the country,
 remitting for passages, to furnish the name, age,
 and place of residence of the intending emigrant;
 the Ticket will be forwarded by first mail after re-
 ceipt of the money.
J. & R. REED,
 St. John, N. B. Jan. 13th, 1855.

School Teacher
WANTED:
 WANTED in District No. 4, Deer
 Island, a first or Second Class Li-
 censed Teacher for twelve months. Apply to
JOHN RANDALL,
 or **JOHN STOVER,**
 Deer Island, April 18, 1855.

FAIRBANKS'
PATENT
SCALES.
 Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street, - Boston.
 Railroad, Hay, Coal and Farmers' SCALES
 set in any part of the country, at short notice
 and by experienced workmen.

Molasses & Flour.
 Ex UTICA from BOSTON, now Landing,
 100 Bbls. Canadian Superior Fancy
 FLOUR,
 24 Bbls. new crop MOLASSES
J. W. STREET,
 April 3, 1855

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has
 taken the store formerly occupied by the late Thomas Turner,
 where he will keep constantly on hand,

MOLASSES, Brown and Crushed SUGARS, TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE,
 Cocoa, Brown, Rice, Barley Oatmeal, CHEESE, Salt, Pickles, Spices of every de-
 scription, SOAP, CANDLES, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Bronnas, Pails, S. arch
 lard and Dye Stuffs of all kinds, CROCKERY and EARTHENWARE, and
 every description of Goods usually found in a Grocery Store, which he will sell at the
 lowest market prices for CASH ONLY.

Also on HAND—Fellows & Co's Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla, an excellent
 remedy for all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood; Fellows' Dyspepsia
 Bitters and Speedy Relief, Palmistocks Vermifuge, Johnston's Anodyne Liniment,
 Moffat's Pills, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Coxes & Perkins Cramp and Pain Killer,
 Mexican Mustang Lintament, cold drawn Castor Oil; and a large quantity of other
 Medicines and Drugs, so necessary in a family, but too numerous to mention in an
 advertisement.
JAS. W. THOMPSON,
 St. Andrews, July 10, 1855.

FLOUR, Ex "UTICA" from Bos-
 ton—New Landing—
 60 Bbls. Fancy & Extra Superior
Southern Flour,
 Warranted fresh and good for family use.
J. W. STREET,
 July 16, 1855.

BRITISH HOUSE,
 ST. ANDREWS.
 Just received per Packet Ship John Barbour, via
 St. John, and Steamer Asia via Halifax, the
 largest, Cheapest, and
BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS,
 ever brought to this market.
D. BRADLEY,
 St. Andrews, May 16, 1855.

ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL
LINE OF PACKET SHIPS,
 1855.
 Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under:—

Ships	Captains	Tonnage	To sail
Barfa	Kenny	875	5th May
Imperial	Morris	1279	5th June
Middleton	Delaney	996	5th July
John Barbour	Marshall	996	20th do.
John Owens	Donne	1256	5th Aug.
Joseph Tarrant	Gray	912	20th do.
Eudocia	Spurr	1015	5th Sept.
David G. Fleming	Cruckshank	1425	20th do.

 These Ships are built of the best materials and sail
 remarkably fast, are classed A 1 at Lloyds, and
 coppered, and will be dispatched punctually on the
 days appointed.
 They are commanded by men of the greatest ex-
 perience and nautical skill, and no expense or ex-
 ertion will be spared to make this line efficient in
 every respect for the safe and speedy conveyance
 of Goods.
 Orders for shipment of Goods by this line are re-
 spectfully solicited.
 For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool, to
 Messrs. FERNIE, BROTHERS & Co, Warner
 Buildings, Water Street, or at St. John to
J. & R. REED,
 June 1, 1855.

Provision and Iron
STORE.
 ST. STEPHENS.
 THE Subscriber would respectfully inform
 the Public generally, that they have taken
 Store in the south end of Mr. William Johnson's
 wooden building, where they have received and
 offer for sale—
 200 Bbls. extra Canadian FLOUR, @
 1000 Bushels Corn,
 25 Bbls. Clear and Mess Pork.
 ALSO
 Received ex Ship *Tampylgia* from Liverpool:—
 26 Tons refined IRON, assorted from 1-4 to 7
 inches dia square, round,
 47 Tons flat and square Iron, all sizes
 60 Do common Iron, 1-7-8, 3-4, and 5-8 inch
 round,
 6 Cwt. best Cast Steel
 5-1-2 Tons best small Chain, short link, 1-18
 1-7-8, 3-4, 9-1-16, 1-2, 7-16, 3-8, 5-16
 6 Kegs Ox and Horse Nails
 4 Kegs Boat Nails; 1 Keg Pun Rivets
 213 Bags Diamond Deck Spikes, from 3-1-2 to
 10 inch 5 Cwt. Hoop Iron
 1 Ton best London White Lead
 1-2 Ton Black Lead. Raw and boiled Paint Oil,
 59 Childrens Smiths' Coals
 25 Tons Pig Iron.
 All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.
JOSEPH ANDREWS & CO.
 St. Stephens, Jan'y 6, 1855.

Ship Timber for Sale.
 TWO HUNDRED TONS of Spruce and Hard-
 wood TIMBER,
 for sale at Big L'Etete Island. The timber is suit-
 able for building a vessel from 300 to 500 tons.
 Parties about building will make early applica-
 tion to
PETER CAMERON,
 Mascareen, April 11, 1855.

Notice.
 THE Subscriber, having had his Office
 destroyed by fire, will for the present
 conduct his business at his residence just
 back of the Court House, where all persons
 desirous of seeing him, are requested to call.
R. M. ANDREWS,
 St. Andrews, 23d April, 1855. (d)

PUBLIC NOTICE.
 THE REVISED STATUTES of the Provin-
 ce are to be offered for sale.
 Book sellers and others can learn the
 terms, and will be supplied with Copies, on
 application to Mr. Henry S. Beck, Book-
 seller and Stationer, Fredericton.
 By Command **S. L. TILLEY,**
 Secretary's Office,
 2nd January, 1855. } 4i

BRANDY.
 VERY superior PALE BRANDY.—
 Just received. Also,
PORT WINE and SHERRY—On
 consignment to
THOMPSON & CO.
 January 12, 1855. nm

IN STORE,
 And for sale by the Under signed
 MARCH 31, 1855

10 Bbls. bright MUSCOVADO SU-
 GARS (in bond.)
 22 Chests, Congou and Souchoing
 8 Boxes, TEAS
 6 Bbls. refined crushed-Sugar
 3 Boxes, 1 cwt. each, best Poland Starch
 3 Hbls. best boiled and raw Linseed Oil
 2 Tons No. 1 & 2 London, and L'pool
 White Paint, 14 and 25 lb. Kegs
 30 Kegs black and yellow Paint
 1000 Feet Window Glass—assorted sizes
 2 Casks Whiting
 20 Boxes Glasgow & Woodstock Pipes,
 10 gross each
 24 Boxes Moulds and Dipt Candles
 20 Do com. and p. y Soap
 2 Do Sperm. Candles
 1 Qr. Cask best White Wine Vinegar
 2 Hbls.
 5 Bbls. best Cider Vinegar
 100 Gross Beer and Wine Corks
 70 Bbls. Byas' London bottled Porter and
 P. Ale—quarts and pints.

IN BOND, and Duty paid:—
 15 Hbls. best Rotterdam Geneva
 2 Pipes } Hennessy & Martell
 16 Hbls. } Brandy, via. 1851.
 2 Qr. Casks }
 2 Hbls. } Pale Brandy
 4 Qr. Casks }
 3 Puns. old Jamaica and Demerara Rum
 6 Puns. Old Acolah, 90 to O. P.
 1 Do best Malt Aque
 2 Hbls. } Old Port Wine
 2 Qr. Casks }
 1 Qr. Cask fine old brown Sherry
 1 Do O. L. P. Madeira
 11 Baskets first quality Champagne—qts
 and pints.
 14 Bbls. } C and FF Gunpowder.
 12 Half }
 180 Qrs. }

HARD WARE—
 10 Tons Pig Iron
 19 Boxes Tin Plates
 2 Tons Sheet Iron
 7 Bags, 100 lbs. each, Horse and Ox
 Nails
 46 Do Deck Spikes, assorted sizes
 5 Do Cut do do
 22 Do fine Cut Nails
 40 Stones Iron Wire, assorted;
 1 Roll Sheet Lead, &c. &c.
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