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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Self-Made, Self-Educated Men.
"No man can be made a scholar; no one can be made learned." There is no influence from without, (except persuasion), no foreign power can be brought to bear like steam or electricity, that can ever fill the mind with ideas, or deposit therein the stores of knowledge that are necessary to make the scholar—the truly learned man. The teacher may solve or remove difficulties, may suggest subjects of study or thought, and in many ways aid the young aspirant after knowledge, but he can never make him a scholar—a learned man. This must be his own work. An extensive library, much reading, especially if miscellaneous, will not of themselves make a learned man. Indeed a great library may rather prove a hindrance than a help, by dividing the thoughts among too many objects. Hence great miscellaneous readers are not generally great scholars. They may have an extensive amount of general information, and yet not be truly learned. To become learned, requires close, deep investigation thought. Whatever is made a subject of study, must be investigated and studied, and pondered, until it is fully understood, and the ideas become our own, till a plan of the whole subject lies clearly before the mind's eye, so that we can ever suggest "additions, corrections or alterations." If the subject admits of it, at least, discover its perfectness without them. Almost any one can be a scholar, and become learned, if resolved to be. Let him first learn to think, to observe, and to investigate, and the work is already half done. How many young people are there who waste their time, bury their talents, and it may be said, destroy their intellects, and go through life and down to the grave in obscurity, if not in disgrace, who might otherwise have been ornaments to society and blessings to the world.

Solomon's Temple.
We find in an English paper the following extract from an unpublished lecture, on the progress of the arts and sciences, and the antiquity of Freemasonry.
"Freemasonry, we are informed, was reduced to rules at the building of Solomon's Temple, and there is every reason to believe that some bond of union was necessary in such a congregated mass of workmen.
"The number of masons employed in building the temple was three hundred and thirty thousand (six hundred besides the men of burden, not freemasons, who amounted to seventy thousand more).
"The foundation of this mighty fabric was leveled in the fourth year of Solomon's reign, the third after the death of David, and the four hundred and eighty-fourth after the passage of the Jordan through the Red Sea. The building commenced in Mount Moriah, on Monday, the second day of the month of Zif, which answers to the twenty-first of our April, and it was finished in all parts in a little more than seven years, on the eighth of the month of Ithaim, which answers to our 23d day of October, being the second month of the sacred year, and the eleventh of Solomon's reign. Every piece of the edifice, whether timber, stone or metal, was ready cut, framed or polished at Jerusalem, so that no other tool wanted, no other sound was heard than was necessary to join the several parts together. All the noise of the hammer and saw, was confined to the forests of Lebanon and the quarries and plains of Zaidah; that nothing might be heard among the masses of Zion, but harmony and peace."

The Earth's Ring.
Rev. Mr. Jones, said to be the formerly of Annapolis, this but now a Chaplain in the Navy, is the discoverer of the fact that the zodiacal light is a ring around the earth inside of the moon's orbit, and probably in the same plane with that orbit. It is represented to be not so dense as the ring of Saturn, apparently, though on that point, as well as on its breadth, thickness, and exact distance from the earth, it is not possible at present to form a reliable opinion. Mr. Jones was in the Japan expedition, and he embraced the occasion to make observations every morning and evening for ten or fifteen years. [American paper.]

Driving Nails.
It requires some ingenuity, or at least experience, to drive a nail into hard wood without bending it. The entering of a nail will be much facilitated by first dipping it into oil, or what will answer nearly as well, wet it with water, or with saliva. Experienced carpenters are in the habit of putting a nail in the wood before attempting to drive it into hard wood. When a nail is to remain permanently, salt water or salina is preferable to oil, as the former will rust the nail and cause it to take a firmer hold. In all cases it is better to insert a nail so that the widest diameter shall stand parallel with the grain of the wood. This is generally done in thin boards where there is danger of splitting, but it should always be done, even in nailing

into a solid piece of timber, for where a rupture does not take place by setting the wide part of the nail across the grain, yet a slight opening is produced near the nail, which admits air and moisture and hinders decay around it.

SLANDER.
How frequently is the honesty and integrity of man disposed by a single or a shrug! How many good and generous actions have been sunk into oblivion by a distrustful look, or stamped with the imputation of proceeding from bad motives, by a miserable and seasonable whisper! Look into companies of those whose gentle nature should disarm them, we shall find no better account. How large a portion of chastity is sent out of the world by distant hints—nodded away, and cruelly winked into suspicion by the envy of those who are passed all temptation of it themselves! How often does the reputation of a party who is at the pains to propagate it behold with much pity and fellow-feeling—that she is heartily sorry for it—hopes in God true—however as Archbishop Tillotson wittily observes upon it, is resolved in the mean time to give the report her pass, that at least it may have fair play to take its fortune in the world—to be believed or not according to the charity of those into whose hands should happen to fall it.

EATING MEAT.—The Americans are the greatest eaters of animal food. The pork consumed in the United States is three times the quantity consumed by the same number in Europe, if statistical accounts are to be believed. A animal food is generally set on the table three times a day in the Western Country. An Irishman, writing home to the world, advised, by way of a clincher, that he commonly took meat twice a day, upon which his employer asked him why he did not state the whole truth. He replied that if he had said "three times a day" all his friends would have believed that he lied. This was going a little far for common credulity. But after all, the Americans are a spare, hungry-looking people, not appearing, as if well nourished. The inhabitants of Northern Europe and Asia are physically and morally weak, though living mostly on fish and flesh. The Scotch and Irish who eat but little meat, are sturdy, capable of great labour and fatigue, and more able-bodied men than the English, who are addicted to animal food. The strongest men in the world, of whom we have any account are the porters of Siam, who never taste flesh. The South Sea Islanders are very powerful men upon a diet mostly of vegetables and fruit. It is said that the soldiers of Greece and Rome seldom tasted meat, though qualified by physical power and endurance for the conquest of the world. The suspicion is quite strong that Jonathan would gain flesh and improve his general appearance by the substitution of bread and vegetables for a part of his dinner instead of animal food. [English Paper.]

COMMEMORATION OF SOLENNITY.—It was impossible to visit Egypt and not observe the striking coincidence of the statements of Scriptures, with the facts that were continually presenting themselves to our notice, especially in relation to ancient prophecies. I often inquired for the papyrus, of which material the ancient Egyptian books were made, but it was nowhere to be found. It has passed away with the lotus flower, that figures so much in the ancient hieroglyphics. Now this fact is a startling commentary on the thirteenth chapter of Isaiah's prophecy, that refers to this land. "The papyrus reeds by the brooks, by the mouth of the brooks, and everything sown by the brooks, shall wither, be driven away, and be no more." This is literally the case. The condition of the people is that of abject poverty. They are under grinding task-masters whose will is law. Mentally and morally they are in the most degraded position, so that an awful confirmation is given to the words of Ezekiel, chap. xxxi. 15, "It shall be the basest of the kingdoms; neither shall it exalt itself any more above the nations. And this is said, and is true; of a land that was first in pride that led to glory and fall."—[Austrian Travels.]

Catherine Hayes, the Irish vocalist, gave her first concert at Singapore, in the East Indies, on the 10th of March last. She has now traversed Europe, America, Australia and India, making a wider circuit than any other vocalist of her powers ever did before.

Why is a man that marries twice like the captain of a ship? Because he has a second mate. Every man ought to endeavor at eminence not by pulling others down but by raising himself, and enjoy the pleasure of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interrupting others in the same felicity.

A REMARKABLE MAN.
And a Universal Remedy for Disease.
This city is now the home of one of the most remarkable men of the age—a man who has traversed the civilized globe, and established in almost every country which he has visited, the sale of his medicines for the relief of human suffering, and which are a certain cure for disease in all its forms. We allude to PROFESSOR THOMAS HOLLOWAY, of London. It is now several years since this benefactor of the human race first proclaimed to the world, through the British press, that he had after deep research, prepared a remedy that was sure to eradicate disease. Years of patient investigation into the laws of human physiology which control our bodies in health and when diseased, led to the invention and preparation of the world renowned HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Nearly, if not quite, one half of the human race have taken his medicines! His name is as universally known over the globe as that of Alexander, Napoleon, or Washington, when in the height of their ambitious career. If they conquered nations on the field of battle, Professor Holloway has, with no weapon but that of science, conquered disease in all its forms. His meritorious services bounded by no imaginary lines of latitude and longitude short of those marking the confines of civilization itself. No isolated country or nation was sufficiently extensive for the operation of his benevolent and efficacious intellect. Wherever disease has a residence, there he has penetrated with his medicines, and left an enviable and enduring reputation. After enlightening Europe, his fame spread over Asia, and the civilized portions of Africa, and finally appeared in America. He has translated the cares he has performed, and the virtues of his medicines, into as many languages as the missionaries have the Bible. Governments, otherwise the most despotic, have been forced by the great value of his medicines, and their popularity with the people, to remove antiquated and time-honored restrictions upon the introduction of foreign medicines, and open their capital houses to a free introduction to the PILLS AND OINTMENT, of this distinguished man. Empires and kingdoms removed, the barriers of ages against the introduction and sale of proprietary or patent medicines, and the physician of the masses. [New York Dispatch.]

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—No history, after that of their own country, should interest Englishmen so much as that of France. The points of intersection between the stories of the two countries are, more numerous than unite any other nations of Europe. There is a running account between them of some centuries standing. It would be impossible, perhaps, to attempt to specify which nation of the two is the more deeply indebted to the other; but we cannot deny the origin of our civilization to be a French graft on the old Saxon stock. The Norman conquerors implanted in this island French laws, French manners, French customs, and the French language. Ever since the Norman conquest, the nations have grown side by side, with a constant reciprocity of influence. Great men in the one country have sprung up to answer great men in the other; great ideas on the one side, the answers have been reverberated with greater emphasis on the other; a generous rivalry, first in war, and next in literature, arts, and science, has considerably assisted in refining and solidifying their material and intellectual strength. Their political interests are becoming more and more convergent, inasmuch that the hostility and distrust of ages are now fast giving way to a friendly regard against the aggressions of a few selfish persons among the old family of European states, and. Magnificent ambition finds the armies and the fleets of hereditary foes united together in defending the violated liberties of Europe. Independent of these considerations, the French national spirit, the rapidity of their social transformations, the indomitable energy and daring with which they attempt to solve the mightiest problems of government and social order, would otherwise point them out as the people whose ways of thought and springs of action we should above all others, endeavor to comprehend. [Westminster Review.]

Accident.—We have just heard that part of the Bridge over Moenack stream, in the Parish of Perth, Victoria County, fell on the 6th inst., as a four horse team, belonging to Mr. James Kearney, and driven by his son, a young man 23 years of age, was crossing the same. All fell into the stream, a distance of about 18 feet. The young man was severely but not dangerously bruised. The horses were all hurt, and one of them, it is thought, will not live. William Acton, while endeavoring to save the horses after their fall, had several narrow escapes. A stringer fell on him, and the depth of the water only saved him, where he remained so long before assistance reached him that

it was thought he must be drowned. After he got out, and was still hanging on to the timber, part of the flooring of the bridge fell, piece by piece, and it was considered almost a miracle how he escaped with his life. The part of the bridge that fell—about 100 feet long—was built last year. It is said to have been caused by the freshet of last spring undermining the foundation. [Woodstock Sentinel.]

FROM CALIFORNIA.
The steamer Star of the West, from San Juan, arrived at New York on Sunday, with \$625,000 in specie, and 500 passengers. Her dates are to the 1st inst.

The Municipal election of San Francisco, took place on the 28th ult., and resulted in the election of James Van Ness, Democrat, as Mayor, and four Know-Nothing Aldermen.

The mining news from the State is of the most encouraging kind, and it is thought that at no previous time in the history of the State, has the yield of gold been as great as at present.

The entire block of buildings, bounded by Davis, Front, and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$75,000.

\$40,327 ounces of gold were deposited in the branch of the mint at San Francisco, during eight days, from the 8th of May.

The deficits of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Banking house amount to \$178,400.

The papers contain accounts of an unusual number of big strikes among the miners, and the usual record of crime in different parts of the State.

Later.—The steamer George Law arrived at New York on Monday, with California diamonds to the 2d inst. She brings \$1,052,000 in treasure, and 714 passengers.

The difficulties between the American Consul at San Juan del Sud and the Government, had been settled, without the interference of the U. S. Sloop of war S. Mary.

The great nugget of gold which has been on exhibition at the banking institution of James King, has been melted down, and sets the owner \$8,829.28.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.—On Monday morning the Ben. Beveridge, a small high-pressure steamer, plying occasionally between Frederick and Woodstock, exploded her boiler when about half a mile from the former place. Two men were killed and several severely injured. Capt. Douglas was among the latter. One of the firemen, Messing, and the engineer, who was seen shortly after the accident, has not since been heard of. Some were scalded, and one or two persons were thrown some distance from the scene of disaster. Fortunately the number of passengers on board at the time was small; had it been otherwise the result would have been melancholy.

The cause of the accident was, that the water was allowed to get too low in the boiler, which burst as soon as the working of the engine injected fresh water into it. The boat was scattered into fragments. She was owned by Messrs. Connelly and Chase, and we are informed that her boiler was equal to that of any boat in the river. Her ordinary rate of speed was 12 miles per hour. We are glad to learn that the Government will immediately make a direct investigation into the cause of the accident. We are informed that the parties connected with the boat refused when called upon early in the season to comply with the requirements of the law; the penalties in such cases are heavy and will probably be enforced.

Nothing further has come to hand respecting the fate of the engineer. It is generally supposed that he is not among the living. The time he was last seen was a minute or two previous to the casualty. We hope that steamboat owners and commanders will derive a salutary lesson from this event. Too much caution cannot be exercised where so many lives are at stake. [Morning News.]

LANES ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.—The N. Y. Board of Underwriters, with the concurrence of the Board in this city, have published for circulation the letters and charts of Lieut. Maury, relating to "lanes for steamers crossing the Atlantic." In a letter dated from the Observatory at Washington, Lieut. Maury observes:—

"I am proud of the approbation, and shall be most happy to co-operate further, with gentlemen in procuring the adoption of these plans by the steamers, and the observance of them by sailing vessels. They have been engraved on the charts of this office, and the navy will observe them. They have also been brought to the notice of the principal Governments of Europe, and it is hoped they will assist in consecrating these two narrow strips of the ocean to the use of the steamships, as they ply to and fro between this country and that."

So promising is the wheat crop in Ohio, and so largely have the farmers sown this autumn

year, that the Cleveland Plaindealer anticipates, in sixty days, buying flour at six dollars a barrel.

DECEASED AGAINST THE COLLINS STEAMER.
In the suit in the English Court of Admiralty of the case of the recent collision between the Collins steamer Pacific and the English brig Cornubian, evidence was brought by the owner of the brig to show that she was lying quietly at anchor opposite Liverpool, between two other vessels; that a large lamp was hung in the fore rigging, and that the night was clear and starlight. The steamer came up with great speed, and altho' loudly hailed, did not alter her course until close to the brig, then she heeled a little to port, and struck the brig on the port side, causing her to sink in a few moments. Loss £6,000.

Judge Lushington, before whom the case was tried, decided the steamer was wholly to blame. It was not justifiable for any vessel, whether carrying mails or not, to come up a crowded river at night, when it was attended with danger to those who navigated it—Decree accordingly.

New Steam Boat.—The new steam boat William Kelly, got up steam for the first time yesterday, and made an experimental trip on our river, in the evening, as far as Douglastown. We are pleased to hear that her machinery worked exceedingly well, fully equal to what was expected. Her speed, owing to the skillfulness of her machinery, was not as great as could be expected, but with use this stiffness will wear off and it will improve; increasing also as the engineer gets better acquainted with the capabilities of the engine, boiler, and vessel. [Miramichi Gleaner.]

Innocence is a flower which withers when touched, but blooms not again, though watered with tears.

Every young man starting in life, should write one resolution upon his heart, and that is:—"I will excel."

A vast majority of the human race spend all their lives and employ their whole mind in getting enough to eat and drink.

We do not accept as payment, a peaceful conscience, self content, or a good name among men, treasures that are more precious than any other, but the value of which we do not feel till after we have lost them.

Jokes, the cayenne of conversation and the salt of life.

To know a man, observe how he wins his object rather than how he loses it; for when we fail, our pride supports us, when we succeed, it betrays us.

Be always frank and true; spurn every sort of affectation and disguise. Have the courage to confess your ignorance and awkwardness. Confess your faults to but few.

A great deal of heartburn is caused by a man inviting you to dine with him, and giving you a bad dinner.

The more a fool thinks he knows, the less he really does. Show us the man who affects to be an encyclopaedia, and you present an object which, like a chimney, has a large sized orifice in the top. Newton said he knew only that he knew nothing. The chap who got astride half the primer has finished his education! The difference between folks, is about as much as it is between other people.

The generality of men are more capable of great efforts to obtain their ends, than of longer perseverance. Their laziness or inconstancy robs them of the fruits of the best beginnings. They are overtaken by such as they left behind them; such as marched perhaps slowly, but with a constant resolution.

It has been satisfactorily ascertained that ducks enter the water for divers reasons, and come out for anti-dry motives.

A Tunnel under the British Channel.—It has been proposed to build a railroad tunnel under the Channel, between Dover and Calais, so as to establish a permanent communication between France and England. Several plans are talked of, among them that of Dr. Payrency, who offers to perform the work, by supplying with 140 submarine boats, 1,500 sailors and workmen, 4,340,000 cubic yards of material, and 240,000,000 francs. By means of such a tunnel, the channel might be crossed in thirty three minutes.

A brandy barrel, marked upon the outside "New York brandy," was found buried in a St. Louis graveyard on the 31 inst; and upon opening it was found to contain the body of a female about 22 years of age.

Quasno, June 16.—The appearance of the country is most luxuriant. The weather is fine and there is every appearance of an abundant harvest. The last news from England has revived the drooping spirits of the business community, who now hope for better times.

Arrival of the "Baltic."

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 28.
The Baltic arrived at 1 o'clock this morning; she brings 206 passengers.

Hall & Co., Brokers, London, and Halsell & Co., N.Y. Agents, have failed.
This arrival brings details of the French capture of the Mamelon and White Towers, after sanguinary fighting, in which 5,000 were killed and wounded. The French took 62 guns and 500 prisoners, and their position enables them to shell the shipping in St. Petersburg harbor. Simultaneously the English stormed and took the Rile Works in the Quarries, but lost 500 killed and wounded. Since then firing has been slack.

The fleet has achieved new successes in the Sea of Azov, and has burned stores at Taganrog, Mariupol, and Genich, and a battery is firing out against Potekhin.

Nothing from Tchernaya or the Baltic.

The Russians are reported to have evacuated Anapa.

CRACOW, June 14.—The Emperor of Austria arrived here yesterday.

CRIMEA.—The correspondence is down to the 14th. The weather was excessively hot. All accounts agree that there is a vast amount of disease and despondency in the garrison of Sebastopol.

DANZIG, June 15th.—The Russian fleet arrived with dispatches. Six left the fleet on the 11th. The Russians fired on a boat bearing a flag of truce, and 16 English sailors were killed. On the 5th the Magicienne fired for an hour with great effect on a body of horse artillery, suffering but little injury.

The Russians are said to have obtained a communication with the Crimea independent of the road from Potekhin, by constructing a bridge of boats across Sirotschi.

No alteration in trade. Corn promises to be an abundant crop.

The British ship Shamrock foundered at sea with a valuable cargo. The crew escaped in the boats. Cargo valued at £50,000.

Private letters from Kerich give a fearful account of the Russian army as well from wounds as from sickness.

The English funds to-day have shown less buoyancy. The discount houses gave notice of a reduction of their rates on call from 3 to 2 1/2.

The specie arrivals to-day were £45,300.

YAKY LATEST!—Vienna, Friday, noon.—Gen. Lamona, the younger, has died of cholera at Balaklava.

By the shameful occurrence in the Baltic, in which the Russians fired upon a boat bearing a flag of truce, 21 sailors and 3 officers were killed.

MARKETS.—Wheat 34 to 44 lower; Flour 1s to 2s do; Corn 6d to 1s do. Holders do not evince willingness at these rates. Provisions generally unchanged and quiet.

LONDON MARKET MONEY.—Money is plenty. Bank rate discount reduced to 3 1/2. Consols 91 1/4.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Royal Mail steamship Baltica, arrived at Panama on the 5th, bringing advices from Valparaiso to the 4th, and Callao to the 14th of May.

The Chilean Minister of Marine has published two important decrees with regard to merchantmen. The one is, allowing to National vessels the completion of their crews with two-thirds foreigners, counting from the captain downward, in view of the great scarcity of Chilean sailors in proportion to the number of vessels sailing under the Chilean flag.

The other decree imposes upon every captain of a vessel the duty of giving a satisfactory account of all the Chilean sailors who may be found missing from the muster-roll, under a penalty of \$50 for every man, and the risk of his vessel being considered as under a foreign flag, without claim to the privileges of the most favoured nations.

The last accounts from Peru are more satisfactory. The monetary crisis is disappearing, and the copper mines continue to yield, and are actively worked.

THE RIGOR OF ART.—In this wonderful age, Art lays her master touches on almost every thing. The ceilings over us and the carpets we tread on, are hallowed by Art. Art winds the railway through the mountains and the mud: makes her machines of wood and iron to act as if with knowledge, and annihilates space with lightning named down to the tutelage of a boy. Nothing is too lofty for her touch, and nothing too humble. A new proof of this old conviction has just fallen under our notice, in the shape of a CATHARTIC PILL, from the Laboratory of that world renowned Chemist Doct. J. C. AYES.

If we understand the subject, he has carried that article to the furthest perfection of which it is capable. Instead of employing Drugs in his composition, as we had always thought the necessary and only way, he has with consummate skill extracted the virtues of the medicines to be employed, and combined them alone in their purity together.

The composition is then mixed and rolled by machinery and steam-power, into a slender pill, which is wrapped in an envelope of gelatine, for protection from the effects of weather or time, and then thickly coated with sugar, to serve as its passport over the palate. Notwithstanding all this laborious perfection, they are offered to the Public at less than one cent each. However humble the department we think this may be safely characterized as the consummation of Art in its line. —[Morning News, Balt.]

On a business street in Salem, in a distance of less than 1-16th of a mile, there are

ten firms, all brothers, in active business—the whole consisting of two brothers in each firm.

British Vessel Detained at Holmes' Hole.

The New Bedford Standard gives the following particulars respecting the detention of the British brig Buffalo at Holmes' Hole, by the U. S. Revenue Cutter, James Campbell.

"It appears that the Buffalo cleared at New York on the 19th inst., for Miramichi, N. B., and sailed on the same evening. Her papers were properly endorsed by the British Consul, had about twenty men on board as steerage passengers, who stated that they embarked in the night at New York, and that they had every reason to believe from intimations they had received, that they were to be placed on board a British cruiser immediately on the arrival of the brig at their port of destination and sent to the Crimea for service in the army. They were hired at New York to work on a railroad in Nova Scotia, and with this intention they took passage in the brig. They claimed the protection of the U. S. Government, which was of course promptly granted them.

No evidence of their being on board appeared in the brig's papers, although, as we learn the papers were entirely correct as far as the cabin passengers were concerned. The suspicions of the men were first excited that they were to do service for John Bull in fighting the Russians instead of engaging in the more peaceful pursuit of railroad building, by certain information received from a servant of a cabin passenger who is believed to be an officer in the service of the British army. There were also other suspicious circumstances going to show some little foundation for the belief of the men as to their final destination. The whole affair is lodged in the hands of C. S. Norton, Esq., collector of Edgartown, who will give it all proper attention.

The new Civil Service Superannuation Fund.

We understand that a bill is prepared, of which the following is a correct scale of the New Civil Service Superannuation Fund:—20-60ths after ten years' service; 1-60th for each additional year's service. Contributions for salaries under £100 per annum, 1 per cent; above £100 per annum, 2 1/2 per cent. After twenty years' payment of Superannuation Fund no further payment to be made. All men to retire on reaching sixty-five years of age. If a married man die in harness, his widow is to receive one year's pay, provided he has been in the service twenty years. —Civil Service Gazette.

We understand that the Rev. Robert Conroy, A. M., who has for several years labored in different sections of this Province as a Wesleyan Missionary, has been appointed by the British Conference to a station in Canada, and will take his departure for his new field of labour in a few days. Mr. Conroy has always, we believe, been held in the highest esteem by Methodist brethren, and his varied talents and gentlemanly deportment made him deservedly popular wherever he has been stationed; his removal from among us, therefore, will be greatly regretted, not only by the religious body to which he belongs, but by the community generally. We need hardly say that we sincerely join in the general regret at our loss. —Cour.

Another St. John Clipper.

The clipper ship Sili tria, Capt. Anthony, owned by George Thomas, Esq., of this City, recently made the passage from Newport, Wales, to Valparaiso—about 9000 miles—in sixty-nine days—said to be the shortest ever made by a sailing vessel. She had a cargo of coals, and was drawing 21 feet of water. The Sili tria was built at Carleton last year by Messrs. I. J. & W. Olive, and her performance is highly creditable to them. —Ibid.

NEW YORK, June 24.—More Arrests of Recruiting Agents.—Born Frederick E. M. Von Carstenn, a Captain in the English service in Canada, Count De Bongarde, formerly a General in the French service under Napoleon, Mr. Maximilian Augustus Thoman, and Lieut. Peter Jorganson of the English army, were arrested yesterday upon warrants issued by U. S. Commissioner, wherein they stand charged with enlisting recruits for the British army. They were committed for examination, but were subsequently liberated on bail.

The nine vessels which arrived at this port yesterday from Europe brought out 2544 immigrants. There were thirteen deaths on board the George Harburt, from Antwerp, and five on the Calhoun, from Liverpool—all infants.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

Intelligence has been received at Washington that the Canadian government have removed the duty upon packages containing the product of the United States imported thence into the Province.

Destructive Fire at Bermuda.

Advices from Hamilton to the 18th inst report that on the night of the 13th one of the government store-houses was completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of £16,000.

At Lewistown lately were discovered buried in the earth seven skeletons in a sitting posture, supposed to be remains of those killed in a fight with the Indians on the spot near two hundred years ago. Around the neck of one was a necklace of fifteen or twenty copper links, strung on a cord which seemed to be made of hide, but yet so tough that the

strength of man could not break it.

Spontaneous Combustion.

A case of spontaneous combustion occurred last Sabbath, which came near firing the new Presbyterian church. A cotton rag saturated with oil, with which the painters had been rubbing of the pews, was left upon one of the seats. On going into the church, yesterday morning, a large hole was found burning in the seat, and the rag was in ashes. The experiment was made yesterday noon, by placing one of the painters' rags in a similar situation, and at five o'clock it was so hot it could not be held in the hand. In a few hours more it would doubtless have consumed itself. Here is a lesson for all painters to heed; and may account for the origin of many an unaccountable fire and loss. —[Sandusky (Ohio) Register, the 19th ult.]

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1855.

Differences of opinion may, and do exist on almost every subject, but we apprehend that few will be found to acquiesce in the doctrine that the freedom of the Press is an evil, or to deny that the chief duty of a journalist is to express and give currency to public opinion, on all topics of general interest and importance. Such however, we are sorry to find is not the idea of some of our rulers, and while we express our regret that this is the case, we cannot disguise our astonishment at such feelings being openly avowed.

A few weeks ago, we conceived it to be necessary to direct the attention of our Readers to the action of the Government with respect to our Railroad, and in the exercise of our undoubted privilege to make some comments on the shuffling behaviour of the Council, with regard to the claims of the Company for an issue of Debentures. It appears that our article has given great offence, and the Honble. the Surveyor Genl. during a visit to this Town, in the course of last week, did not hesitate to take us to task for the publication of the article in question, and was even complimentary enough to attribute it not to our pen, but to the Secretary of the Railroad. We beg to assure him, Mr. Brown, that although our paper is at all times open to any communications properly vouched, we reserve our leading columns for our own use, and neither have we any desire to shift the responsibility of remarks on to other shoulders, nor will we consent to abate one jot of our independence to comment either on him, or any of his colleagues in their public capacities, as servants of the people; censuring where censure is due, and honestly awarding a fair meed of praise when such is deserved. It would certainly be a sad state of affairs, though doubtless a very agreeable thing to the Executive, to have all their proceedings exempted from anything like publicity, and to be left quietly in the enjoyment of office, without the responsibility of being called to account for their actions,—but such are not the sentiments which the Country expects from a "liberal" and "reforming" Government; and while we are blessed with a free constitution, they may rest assured that the best means to secure the confidence of the Country, is to encourage and court investigation, rather than exhibit feelings of dissatisfaction at discussions on their conduct, and an inclination to gag the Press.

STEAMBOAT WHARF.

We learn that the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of building a Steamboat Landing, have succeeded in making a purchase of a wharf and land at a low price. We understand, that their plans have been approved of by the Board of Works; and that the work will be commenced in a few days. The sooner the better, as the want of a decent landing place at low water, has long been felt, not only by travellers, but the inhabitants of the Town; in fact, the steamers have in several instances landed their passengers out at Joe's Point, rather than come into the harbor at low water.

RESTIGOUCHE.

Mr. Botsford, member for Restigouche, having been appointed Deputy Treasurer for Campbellton, has vacated his seat. There are two candidates opposed to him—Messrs. Barberie and Simonds; and it is probable the people will disapprove of filling the Assembly with office holders, and that Mr. Botsford will consequently lose his election.

A Fire took place at St. John on Sunday last, by which three buildings were destroyed in Church Street.

Origin of the fire not known—supposed to be carelessness or design.

A shock of an Earthquake was experienced at Baltimore on Thursday last, the 29th ult.

Unless Subscribers who have been taking our paper for years, without paying for it, come forward at once, and make some arrangement to liquidate their accounts, we shall be obliged to hand our claims to legal hands for collection. Our supply of paper is now exhausted, and as it is a cash article, they will see the propriety of paying, in part at all events, and not compel us to sue them. There are also other articles required, and we know of no reason why the Publisher of a Newspaper should be obliged to wait for years, while in other business, months are scarcely allowed to elapse. In a word, without complaining of patronage, we urgently call on all indebted to us for the paper, advertising, &c. to settle our demands against them. Those patrons who pay us regularly will accept our thanks.

LAUNDRY, on Monday last, from the building yard at Indian Point, a pretty modelled, and thoroughly built vessel, of about 120 tons, named the "ALMA," built by Mr. Samuel Drake for Wm. Whitlock, Esq.—This vessel is intended as a trader between this port, Boston and New York.

STRAWBERRIES have made their appearance in our Market, but sell at a high price.

On our first page, we have copied from a New York paper, an account of that remarkable man, Professor Hiltowar, of London, whose world-renowned Pills and Ointment have conquered disease in every shape.

The Semi-Annual Examination of the C. C. Grammar School, was held on Friday last, 29th June; at which the following results were passed:—

The Board are quite satisfied with the answering and general improvement of the boys.

School to be re-opened on Monday, July 30.

We learn from a gentleman who has recently returned from the Northern part of the Province, that much distress exists among the agricultural population, particularly the French; on account of the severity of seed, and that many have not been able to plant one half the usual crop. The Government is severely censured for not forwarding something like a proper quantity of seed to the distressed farmers, the very little sent being altogether inadequate to meet the wants of the settlers. —[New Brunswick.]

THE AFRICAN HEDRA FROM NORFOLK, VA.

Another party of negroes, some fifteen in number, disappeared from Norfolk on Saturday morning last, and as soon as the fact became known, some half dozen citizens, well armed and equipped, proceeded to Hampton, where the pilot boat Reindeer, celebrated for speed, was chartered for the pursuit. A suitable number of muskets, revolvers, &c., as well as a good supply of provisions, were taken by the pursuing party, and it was supposed if the fugitives had been overtaken there would have been hot work. Owing to adverse winds and tides, they were unable to overhaul the vessel in which it was supposed the slaves had been carried off, and returned to Norfolk. Last week two other slaves escaped, one of whom belonged to Mr. Seth March, who immediately started for the North, determined, if possible, to recapture him and take him back.

STEAMERS.

Quite an exciting time was manifested last Monday morning, occasioned by the difference of opinion, respecting the speed of the steamers Adelaide and Adelaide, who started at the same time for Eastport and Portland. The friends of each boat freely backed their favorites, some upon time of arriving at Eastport others more cautiously through to Portland. The Adelaide kept slightly in advance until near Point Lepreau where she was passed by her competitor. Soon after, an accident occurred which detained the Adelaide thirty minutes. The running time subsequently proved 15 minutes in favour of the Adelaide, which superiority of speed she maintained to Portland, beating the Adelaide one hour.

No blame can be attached to the officers of the Adelaide on account of the accident. Quite the contrary however should be the case, and we are happy to say, a meed of praise was unanimously rendered to Capt. Winchester and his crew, for the prompt manner in which his boats were manned to rescue those who otherwise would have found a watery grave. —[St. John Chronicle.]

ANOTHER OUTBREAK.—We have received corroborative news of another outbreak in Mexico, the standard of revolt being raised in the neighborhood of Monterey. Thence, it is expected, is by this time in the hands of the revolutionists. The movement was initiated somewhat sooner than its leaders had intended, and as they were betrayed, they escaped out of the place and proclaimed war against the tyrant in one of the towns near Monterey. The leader for the present is Don Santiago Vidauri, for many years Secretary of State of Nuevo Leon, under the Federal form of government. —[Boston Paper.]

Holloway's Pills, a certain cure for determination of Blood to the Head.—Elias Hope, one of the most celebrated advocates of temperance, admits that he suffered more than any one he ever heard of from determination of blood to the head, although he was most abstemious both in eating and drinking, also in taking rest, yet he was so bad at times, that in the midst of his most eloquent dis-

courses, he was compelled to leave off addressing his auditors, and several occasions has been carried away from meeting completely senseless. Having seen the good effects of Holloway's Pills, he was induced to give them a trial, and to use his own words, they acted like magic. It is fourteen months ago since he commenced taking this celebrated medicine, which completely cured him in two months, and he has not had any return of this complaint since. These Pills are wonderfully efficacious in all disorders of the stomach and bowels.

Married.

At St. George, on the 24th ult., at eight o'clock in the morning, by the Rev. George Miles, Baptist Minister: Mr. Elias Pratt, of the Upper Village, St. George, to Clarissa, second daughter of Mr. Robert Sparks, of St. George.

At Grand Manan, on the 24th June by the Rev. Mr. Carey, Mr. John Linton of St. Andrews, to Miss Elizabeth Sinclair, of Grand Manan.

Died.

At Calais, Maine, on the 24th ult., of Typhoid fever, Dr. John Walker, well known as a Physician of extensive practice. His remains were conveyed for interment to St. George, where his relatives reside, to whom, as well as his wife, to whom he had been recently married—his death will cause great affliction.

EDUCATION.

Mr. G. W. Scribner,

RESPECTFULLY gives notice, that having closed his Music Classes in Miami, he will open a SCHOOL for instruction in all the common branches of Education, upon the most approved system of teaching, in the room lately occupied by Mr. Mackintosh.

Classes will be formed in the higher English branches in several of the Modern Languages; and in Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC, if desirable.

Apply at the School-room, or at his residence opposite the Court House.

N. B.—PIANOFORTES supplied upon favorable terms—good tone and finish; manufactured by KENNY & SCRIBNER, St. John.

St. Andrews, July 3, 1855.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday last July, 9 A. M., via Halifax; and via New York on FRIDAY the 6th, 6 A. M.; and on TUESDAY the 10th, 6 A. M. via New York. The Passage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d the single rate, and via New-York 1s. 5d, pre-payment optional.

By Order,
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews, }
June 22, 1855.

Steamboat and Railroad

TO AND FROM

Portland, Boston & St. John

Twice a Week.

THE favourite Steamer

ADMIRAL,

Captain Wm. Hutchins,

leaves Portland, every

TUESDAY and FRIDAY Evening at 5 o'clock,

or on the arrival of the 12 o'clock Train from

Boston, for EASTPORT and ST. JOHN.

Returning leaves ST. JOHN on MONDAY and

THURSDAY Mornings, at 6 o'clock, for East-

port and PORTLAND, connecting with the half-

past 8 A. M. Train for BOSTON, and landing

her passengers in Boston by 10 A. M.

The steamer Naugatuck, Capt. T. Carey, will

in future, connect regularly with the Admiral,

making the line complete to St. Andrews and

Calais.

Fares as low as by any other line. Tickets to

St. John, Portland, Boston or Montreal, can be

had of

ROBERT STORR, Agent,

St. Andrews.

ATHENÆUM

FIRE INSURANCE

SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Capital £200,000 Sterling.

Rt. Hon. the Earl of GLENALL, Chairman.

THIS Office insures against Loss or Damage

by Fire all descriptions of Buildings, in-

cluding Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods,

Wares, and Merchandise in the same; House-

hold Furniture, Linen, Wearing Apparel, &c.;

Ships on the stocks, in harbour or in dock; Ry-

alty Craft and their Cargoes; and Farming Stock

of all descriptions in Great Britain and Ireland,

and the Colonies, and also in Foreign Countries.

HENRY SALTER, Manager,

30 Sackville Street, London.

WM. WHITLOCK,

Agent for Saint Andrews.

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.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY !!! Holloway's Ointment.

ERYSIPELAS of eight years cured!
Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq.,
of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July
1854

To Professor Holloway
Sir—I feel a pleasure and a pride in
bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I
have derived by the use of your Ointment and Pills. For eight years I
suffered incessantly from attacks of erysip-
elas; large purple patches came all over
my body; in addition to the unpleasant
feeling of itching and burning, which at-
tended me both night and day, rendering
life a misery to me, as well as to all around
—so severe was the attack. I used several
reputed remedies without deriving the least
benefit to my misery. At last I de-
termined to try your Ointment and Pills;
after taking them for a few weeks, a visible
improvement took place, and I feel consi-
derably better—in three months, by con-
tinuing with your medicines, I was com-
pletely cured, and now enjoy the best of
health. The truth of this statement is well
known here, hence there is no necessity
for me to request secrecy.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR

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

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

I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT
DEATH'S DOOR!!
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden,
of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated
July 9th, 1854.

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

I am, Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) HENRY MALDEN

The Pills should be used conjointly with the
Ointment in most of the following cases:
Bad Legs, Chiragra-foot,
Bad Breasts, Chilblains,
Burns, Chapped hands,
Bunions, Corns (soft),
Bite of Mosquitoes, Glanders,
and Sand Flies, Contracted and Stiff
Coco-bay, Joints,
Elephantiasis, Pustules,
Gout, Glandular Swelling,
Scoury, Lumbago,
Sore Heads, Piles,
Tumours, Rheumatism,
Ulcers, Scalds,
Wounds, Sore Nipples,
Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor
Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar),
London, and by all respectable Druggists
and Dealers in Medicines throughout the
Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 3s 3d,
and 5s sterling, 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 through-
out New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thomp-
son, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport,
and

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

Tea, FLOUR and Glasses.
Ex "UTICA" from Boston.
20 Chests Superior Congo Tea.
15 half Chests Souchong do.
10 Hbds. Muscovado Molasses.
70 Bbls. Canada Extra Superfine FLOUR.
10 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR, &c. &c.
1 case Orange Marmalade 1lb Jar;
—Will be sold low—
J. W. STREET.

FLOUR &c.
Ex—Utica from Boston—just received
60 Bbls. superfine flour.
10 Do. Rye do.
10 Bbls. printing paper (Royal).
J. W. STREET
24th March 1854.

AYER'S PILLS.

A new and singularly successful remedy for the
A cure of all Bilious diseases—Constipation, Indi-
gestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers,
Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Indur-
tation, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back,
and Limbs, Female complaints, &c. &c. Indeed,
very few of the diseases in which a Purgative Medi-
cine is not more or less required, and much sick-
ness and suffering might be prevented, if a harm-
less but effective Cathartic were more freely used.
No person can feel well while a positive habit of
body prevails; besides it accumulates serious and
often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided
by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative.
This is the true cause of Fevers, Rheumatism, and
bilious derangements. They all tend to become
chronic, and the danger is increased by the use of
the dangerous and unwholesome cathartics which
lead the patient all over the land. Hence a
reliable family physic is of the first importance to
the public health, and this Pills have been perfected
with consummate skill to meet that demand. An
extensive trial of its virtues by the doctors, Profes-
sors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing
anything hitherto known of any medicine. Cures
have been effected beyond belief, where they were not
satisfactorily effected by any other medicine, and
characterized by the most perfect safety.

Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are
allowed to refer the following are:
Prof. VALENTINE MORT, the distinguished Sur-
geon of New York City.
Doct. A. A. HAYES, Practical Chemist of the
Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Mas-
sachusetts.

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

H. C. SUGRUE, Esq., one of the first law-
yers in New York City.

C. A. DAVIS, M.D., Sup't and Surgeon of the
United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass.,
has long used them, and has cured many hundred
such cases, from all parts where the Pills have
been used, but does not deem it worth recording
the number of cases cured by the Pills.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and
study, are offered to the public as the best and
most complete remedy, the present state of medical
science can afford. They are compounded not of
the dangerous cathartics, but of the most delicate
and healthy ingredients, extracted by chemical
process, in a state of purity and combined together
in such a manner as to produce the most perfect
effect in the most delicate and delicate system.
The action of the Pills is such as to produce a
regular and healthy action of the bowels, and to
remove all impurities from the system. The
effect is such as to produce a regular and healthy
action of the bowels, and to remove all impuri-
ties from the system. The effect is such as to pro-
duce a regular and healthy action of the bowels,
and to remove all impurities from the system.

As it is frequently ascertained that my audience
should be taken under the counsel of an attending
Physician, and as he could not properly judge of
the remedy without knowing its composition, I have
supplied the accurate formula by which both my
Pills and Pills are made to the whole body of
Practitioners in the United States and British Amer-
ican Provinces. If however there should be any
one who has not received them, they may be
procured by mail to his address.

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

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

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

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take,
and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from
their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the
Box.

Prepared by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and An-
alytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Agents for St. Andrews, Odell & Turner, and
M. S. Hannah. St. George, E. P. Knight.

To Let,
THE HOUSE at present occu-
pied by Mr. Joseph Walton, on
the corner of Water & Eliza
both streets; to which is at-
tached a large Garden. Possession given
1st May next. Apply to
G. F. CAMPBELL,
St. Andrews, 26th March, 1855

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

October 23, 1854.
Ex Bazaar from London, and Imperial from Li-
verpool.

100 Casks Byass & Bridge's London Stout
and Pale Ale.
50 Hbds. best Pale Gingers.
2 qr. Casks London port wine Madeira.
2 Hbds. White Wine Vinegar.
20 cases Pale Rotterdam Geese.
2 tons No 1 London and Liverpool White
Lead, 58 and 14 lb kegs.
4 Hbds. boiled and raw Linseed Oil.
50 bundles sheet Iron.
12 boxes tin Plates.
1 roll sheet Lead.
23 bags 4, 10, 12 doz. fine cut Nails.
44 Deck Spikes, assorted.
1 fine Pump Tacks, assorted.
&c. &c. &c.

For sale by J. W. STREET.

Farm for Sale.
The Subscriber offers for sale a valuable
Farm, situated on Murphy's Ridge, Parish
of St. Patrick, formerly known as the Wil-
son farm, and adjoining E. McElroy's, con-
taining 60 Acres more or less, about 8
acres of which are cleared, and under cul-
tivation, and cuts 4 tons of hay. On the
premises are a frame House and log Barn;
the land contains a good growth of hard
and softwood mixed. If not disposed of
previous to the 10th April next, it will then
be sold at Public Auction, in St. Andrews
D. McNAB
November 1, 1854—exp.

LITTLE'S FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE. JUST received an extensive assortment of— FALL & WINTER BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS.

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

Persons requiring any of the above are respect-
fully invited to inspect the stock.
Gentlemen's French Calf, Rip and thick Boots
made to order, on the shortest notice.
JOHN LITTLE.
Oct. 25, 1854.

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

The Subscriber having taken the Con-
tract for the conveyance of the Mails be-
tween the above named places, will run
daily (Sundays excepted) leaving Upper
Mills at half-past 4 A.M., St. Stephens
half-past 5 A.M. Returning will leave St.
Andrews at 12 o'clock, noon. Having
quick horses, a comfortable Wagon, and
covered Carriage, he is prepared to carry
Passengers to whom every attention will
be paid. He trusts by punctuality and
care, to merit a share of patronage.
Books kept at Bradford's hotel, St. An-
drews. L. Ryder, St. Stephen and at his
own house, Upper Mills.
JOHN O'BRIEN
August 22, 1855

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forbid all persons, purchasing
or negotiating the following Notes of
Hand, drawn by me in favour of Elisha
Small, of Lubec, Maine, viz:
One for \$1,000 payable 1st Nov. 1854.
One for \$333 33 do 1855
One for \$333 33 do 1856
One for \$333 33 do 1857.
with interest; as I have paid the above-
named notes, as per said Small's receipt, held
by me, and dated 16th Dec. 1853.
STEPHEN D. BRADBURY.
Grand Manan, Oct. 27, 1854.

OF THE CHEST, Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., M.D.

THE EXISTENT MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, HAS LEFT A
VALUABLE LEGACY TO THE WORLD IN HIS
Great Treatise of Consumption, &c.

THE HOUSE FOR LUNATIC DISEASES
WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINES
A.C. BENTLEY has been favoured by the acquisition of the
MEDICATED FOR CHEST

PROTECTOR.

Teach persons of all ages and conditions, as
a certain and safe shield against those
feverish diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis,
Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other affections
of the Lungs, which arise from the ex-
posed state of the chest, according to fashion,
and the continual changes of our climate.
The Protector is simply a chemically pre-
pared fur, lined with silk and padded, which,
suspended from the neck, covers the chest, in so
agreeable a manner, that, once worn, it becomes
a necessity and a comfort.

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

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

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

RETAIL PRICES.
Gent's Size, \$1.50 each
Ladies' do, 1.00 do
Boys' & Misses do, 75 do

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

PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE, 102 Wood St. et
Chapman, London.

MANUFACTORY, 44 Market Street, Manches-
ter, England.

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

For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.

BRANDY.

VERY superior PALE BRANDY—
Just received. ALSO
PORT WINE and SHERRY—On
consignment to THOMPSON & CO.
December 12, 1854.

WATCHES, Jewelry, &c.

The Subscriber has just received at assort-
ment of

GOLD & SILVER Patent LEVER
WATCHES, GUARD and Albert
CHAINS, KEYS, RINGS, &c.
Gold, Silver plated, and Berlin Iron
BROOCHES, Ladies and Gents gold stone
set Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencil
Cases; gold LOCKETS; Jet, Stone and
fancy steel Bracelets, Gentlemen's Pins &
Brooches; gold and Cornelian Earrings;
gold, plated, pearl and bone Shirt Studs;
Ladies Companions in silver & steel fittings;
Scarf Boutons SILVER PLATED and
Albata Table & Tea SPOONS; Silver &
Plated Butter Knives, Plated Cake Baskets
and Waiters; Plated & Britannia Metal
Candlesticks; Brass, Britannia metal and
Goffin Patent Black tin Water Kettles,
Coffee & Tea Pots; Egg Cookers;
Plated & Britannia metal Fruit Stands &
Toast Racks; Glass & China Vases;
Paper mache Porte Folios;
Gents. DRESSING CASES;
Hat Hair, Nail, Tooth Shaving, Crumb
Paint, Whitewash & Shot BRUSHES.
Razor & Razor Strops & Hones, Drawing
and Carpenter's Pencils, Visiting Cards
Old Brown Windsor & Fancy Soap, Table
and Hand Belts, Accordions, Pens, Ink,
Note, Letter and Foolscap Paper, Epilep-
sies; Funeral Cards; Work Boxes;
Writing Desks; Cake & Spice Boxes;
Bears Grease & Hair Oils;
Lubricants, Cleaver's & Harrison's
PERFUMERY assorted;
Nursery & Work Baskets; Reticules;
Pocket Knives; Scissors;
Sets Ivory-handled Knives and Forks;
Carvers; Steels; Tea Trays;
Fire Irons; Iron Stands;
Guns; Pistols;
Cape Powder; Shot;
Powder Flasks & Shot Belts;
Spiral Levies, Volants, Preserving Kettles,
Milk Pits and Hand Saw FILLS;
Brace & Ropes; Looking Glasses; Scales
and Weights; Saws & Frying Pans;
Brass & Iron Screens; Whips and whip
lashes; Our case Toys; Lagny & Son
Packets & Scales; with a great variety of
other articles.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, repaired
and cleaned &c.
Ag't for F. Pows & Co. Sessapa-
illa, Diaphana Buttons, Speedy Relief and
Lemon Syrup &c. Lyons Kathignon;
Bry's Tricopherous.

GEO. F. STICKNEY

SLEIGHS and TOBOGGANS.

The Subscriber offers for Sale on liberal
terms:

20 Sleighs and Toboggans.
E. STENFORD.

N.B.—Boards, Scandling, Shingles,
Laths, Cordwood and Country Produce, or
any other satisfactory payment taken in ex-
change.

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

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

A. S. solicits the attention of the Pub-
lic to his large and superior assortment of
WINTER COATINGS, in—
Napoleon and Aberdeen Mixtures,
Moose and Siberian Mixtures,
Balkan and Elephant Beavers,
Crimea and Crocodile Beavers,
Bryan O'Leary and Sultan Beavers,
Beastskin and Whiskey Cloths,
Pilots and Beavers, all colors,
Melton and Canada Cloths.

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

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

REMEMBER L. WOOLLEN HALL,
Prince William Street, St. John's,
Nov. 23.

A. SKILLEN
Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

A FRAME suitable for a SHIP of
1000 Tons, to class 7 years. Also
600 Hachmetac Knives. Apply to
H. A. & J. L. CAMERON
St. George, N. B.
September 5, 1854.

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Extraordinary Cure of Asthma!!! of an
old Lady, seventy-five years of age.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas West-
on, (Book Store) Toronto, dated the
9th October, 1854.

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

I remain, Sir, your obliged,
(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

Remarkable Cure of Dropsy!! after being
tapped three times.
Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq.,
Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th
August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway
Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to
the value of your Pills in cases of dropsy.

For nine months I suffered the greatest
torment with this distressing complaint; it
was tapped three times, and finally given up
by the doctors; having become aware
of a skeleton, and with no more
strength in me than a child just born.
It was then that I thought of trying your Pills,
and immediately sent for a quantity, and
commenced using them. The result I can
scarcely credit even now, although true it
is. After using them for four weeks, I felt
much better, and by persevering with them,
in the expiration of two months, I was
completely cured. I have since enjoyed
the best of health.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,
(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH

ASTONISHING Cure of General Debility and
Liver Complaint!!!
Copy of a Letter from William Keever, of
Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island,
dated 14th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway
Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills
have restored me to health after suffering
for some years from the most intense gen-
eral debility and languor, my liver and bow-
els were also much deranged for the whole
of that time. I tried many medicines, but
they were of no good to me, until I had
recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and
following the printed directions for seven
weeks I was cured, after every other means
failed, to the astonishment of my neigh-
bours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall
ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing
restoration to health, and will recommend
your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty
to do so.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM KEEVER

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully
efficacious in the following complaints:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Ague | Jaundice |
| Astma | Liver complaints |
| Bilious complaints | Lumbago |
| Blowches on the skin | Piles |
| Bleeds complaints | Rheumatism |
| Colics | Retention of Urine |
| Constipation of the | Scrofula, &c. |
| Bowels | Sore Throat |
| Consumption | Stomach and Gravel |
| Debility | Secondary symptoms |
| Dropsy | The Dropsical |
| Dysentery | Tumours |
| Erysipelas | Veneral Affections |
| Feverish irregularities | Worms of all kinds |
| Fewers of all kinds | Weakness, from |
| Fits | whatever cause |
| Gout | &c. &c. |
| Head-ache | |
| Indigestion | |
| Inflammation | |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor
Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar,
London, and by all respectable Druggists
and Dealers in Medicines throughout the
Civilized World, at the following prices:—
1s 4d; 3s 6d; 6d each box.

There is a considerable saving by taking
the larger sizes.

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

Sold by all Vendors of Medicines through-
out New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thomp-
son, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, East-
port, and

ODELL & TURNER,
Of Saint Andrews,
Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte
March 28, 1855.

Stoves, Chairs, BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

For Sale at Cost.
THE Subscriber intending to close up his
business, offers his STOCK of GOODS, con-
sisting of—
Gloves, Stoves, Chairs, Bows, Shoes,
&c. &c. &c. at Cost.
For Cash.

Those indebted to him will please call
and settle their accounts without delay.
ROBERT KER.
Feb. 5, 1855.