

OUS REMEDY  
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Piles  
Rheumatism  
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Sore Nipples.

Establishment of Professor  
Strand, (near Temple Bar)  
Maiden Lane, New York  
spectable Druggists and  
Medicines throughout the  
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DELL & TURNER.  
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ns, Carts, &c.  
J. STENTFORD,  
offers for sale,  
to, WHEELBARROWS, &c  
Spice Boxes, Hemlock bark  
and Country Produce, taken in  
lent Hearses for Sale.

ud J. Crosby,  
JEWELRY & SILVER  
WARE.  
Washington Street,  
1 of Court Street, BOSTON.

Candle Factory  
AGAIN.  
ir in returning thanks for the  
patronage received for the last  
year, he respectfully informs his friends  
and the late disastrous fire in  
has erected a new factory in a  
very short distance above the  
ext adjoining Dunn's Steam Mill,  
happy to receive and reserve all  
customers and the trade con-  
manufacturing a good article, at a  
profit, to give satisfaction.  
GEO. WOODS,  
15, 1855. (Patent 5m.)

R, Ex "UTICA" from Bos-  
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resh and good for family use.  
J. W. STREET.

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# The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 21] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1856. [Vol. 23

## LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

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## European Intelligence.

### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Atlantic, which sailed from Liverpool on the 30th April, arrived at New York on Monday afternoon.

The Asia arrived on the 28th. The Treaty of Peace has been officially published and the documents laid before Parliament. It is the same in substance as brought by the America.

The friends of Lord Palmerston and Earl Derby are equally active in meetings, etc., tending towards a change of the ministry. A motion of censure for the fall of Kars was to be the next question.

MARKETS.—Wheat advanced 1d. to 2d per bushel; Indian Corn 6d. per quarter, and Flour 1s. per barrel since the sailing of the America. Provisions dull, and generally unchanged. Consols 92 to 92½.

### THE TREATY OF PEACE TEXT.

The treaty of peace has at length been published, and although the principal points had previously been stated in some form or other, before the text itself reached the dignity of newspaper type, still the perusal of the document in its entirety shows that the objects for which the war was undertaken to have been substantially gained, with certain collateral advantages which cannot fail to benefit the commerce of Europe and the world. Many valuable lives have been sacrificed in this contest, and many millions of treasure have been expended. We cannot recall the former, but certainly the advantages arising from the free navigation of the Danube and opening of the Black Sea to the trade of England, will go far to recompense us for the more pecuniary loss. The war was entered upon to protect Turkey from the fangs of Russia. No one will deny that if France and England had not combined to beat back the Muscovite hordes, the City of the Sultan would long ago have been in the grasp of the Czar, and the Mediterranean would have become a Russian lake, and the independence of every European power would be jeopardised. This was the declared object of the invasion of the Danubian provinces—a project avowed by Nicholas to Sir Hamilton Seymour. From the war, then, there was no escape. It was forced upon us by an inevitable destiny, and although the independence of Turkey was the primary cause, "material guarantees" have been taken from Russia that she shall not again trench on her neighbor's property—that she shall not construct nor preserve any naval or military arsenal on the Black Sea; that the Turkish provinces in Asia, at present occupied by the Russians, shall be given up; that the boundaries of Turkey and Russia are to be so defined, by which the former will secure on her Moldavian frontier an acquisition of territory at the expense of her rapacious rival; that the naval armaments of both countries shall be restricted to a few light vessels for the services of their respective coasts; and that Russia, by a readjustment of her Bessarabian frontier, will be pushed from the banks of the Danube. These and other stipulations are the securities which the war has given to Turkey, and while the last named country has been greatly strengthened by the result of the contest, Russia has been more than correspondingly weakened. The Sultan, on his part, is called upon to concede something for these great and manifold advantages, and while the condition of his Christian subjects is to be greatly ameliorated, the rights and privileges of the people of Moldavia and Wallachia are defined and secured. "All classes of the population, without distinction of birth or faith, shall enjoy civil rights, especially the right of free property under every form. All trades shall be free, and monopolies of every description radically suppressed." If to this we add the freedom of the Black Sea to every nation, the appointment of consuls in its ports, the navigation of the Danube under circumstances most favorable to trade, and the other concessions extorted from Russia, it will be seen that to the allies everything has been given which could reasonably be demanded, and that the Western Powers have, in fact, achieved a triumph of diplomacy. The text of the treaty is certainly more cheering and hopeful than its dejected features which previously found their way into print, led us to expect.

RAILWAYS IN CANADA.—The American Railroad Journal has an article upon the present position and progress of Railroads in Canada. It ascribes the ill success of the Grand Trunk Line to the heterogeneous parts of which it is composed, to its growing out of and control by political considerations, and to its construction having been proceeded with on a false plan. The Journal adds: "The greater part of the whole line, to cost some \$45,000,000, was let to one company

of foreigners. The contractors undoubtedly are men of large means and of experience in the construction of European, but not unfortunately, in the construction of American roads. Now, experience and ideas which may do for Europe, are entirely out of place in this country. We are a people whom necessity has taught the art of supplying by expedients the lack of capital, and we presume that we hazard nothing in saying that American Engineers and Contractors would accomplish substantially the same result at two thirds the cost of work done by English Engineers and Contractors. We might give satisfactory reasons, if necessary for the great difference between the two. Perhaps it would be sufficient to refer to the progress of public works in the Provinces under foreign contractors for proof of the correctness of our statement.

SUBTRACTION.—A laboring man purchased a cow of a Dutch farmer, in Haldimand, for thirty dollars, one half to be paid in cash, the other half in labor. One day, while at work thrashing in the farmer's barn, (not knowing that any one was near,) he began to colloquize thus—"Take one from two, leaves three, and two from two leaves four, and three from two leaves five. That's my case—my master's cow never will be paid for." The farmer overhearing this, stepped into the barn and said if he would prove this he would give him up the cow. The laborer replied—"I have been married four years; the first year my wife had a child—that is one from two, and leaves three; the second year she had another—that is two from two, and leaves four; the third year she had another—which is three from two, and leaves five. Now I have five, instead of two to support, and I fear I shall never be able to pay for your cow." Mr. Hoover paid him for his labour, and gave up his note for the cow.—*Mackenzie's Message.*

A DOG'S JEW'S HARP.—A brace of paddies having landed in Boston, from the Emerald Isle, went to a tavern, and called for dinner. The landlord informed them that he had no victuals prepared but apple dumplings which were accordingly set before them. One says to the other, "What kind of meat is this? I never saw the like in Ireland." "Arrah, by my sowl," says the other, but "I'll soon be after finding out if it be poison or not," and threw one of the dumplings under the table to a large dog who instantly seized it. The heat of it soverely burning the dog's mouth, the animal began to whine, and howl, and paw his mouth with his fore foot, making a great noise. "Ah, and surely it's a dog's Jew's harp; only hear how sweetly he plays it!"

GOUGH'S DESCRIPTION OF GOLD WATER.—"Look at that liquid which has been produced from the clear distillery of nature," holding up a glass of water. "The Eternal Father of us all has brewed it for his children. It has been produced, not in filthy distilleries but in your grassy dell, where the deer lingers and the rippling rills sing their wild lullaby—or away upon the mountain tops where the blazing sun has lighted it up with heavenly fire—or afar off upon the ocean, where showers and storms are born. It sparkles in the ice-geon. It makes the graceful frost tissue on which the moon light plays. It dallies in the cataract—weaves the snow-wreath and the emerald settings on the mountain peak. It never injures, but always does good. It is blessed always, at evening, and at morning. It is ever benignant and kind. God made it glorious. Take and drink.—Take the pure liquid, which God, our father, gave us. Take it as it is—bright, beautiful and blessed."—*Mail.*

How is your husband, dear? asked one lady of another. Oh! he's in a very bad state, was the reply. And pray what kind of a state is he in? still persisted the other. In the State Prison.

"Louis XVI., whose birth caused hardly less excitement than the hair of the present occupant of the French throne, perished on the scaffold—his heir died the most miserable of deaths in prison—his successor, Charles X., died in exile—Henry V., an exile from France—Louis Philippe died in exile—his heir came to a violent end, and the Count de Paris is in banishment—and even the great Napoleon himself fretted his life away on the desert rock of Saint Helena."

Old King Lear in the play, when he was out in the storm, said in his apostrophe to the rain, wind, thunder, and lightnings:—"You owe me no subscriptions."

Prentice says he wishes he could say the same to all of his readers, and we say the same to ours. Those not in arrears need not read this.

### A LAUGHABLE PREDICAMENT.

In December, 18—, we were travelling through one of the New England towns, in an old-fashioned stage coach, with a friend, whose power for making fun from the slightest cause, was manifest from any passing object that he chose to attack.

It was midnight, and as we approached the village of R—, he espied a large mansion house on the top of a small sugar-loaf hill, close by the road. When we arrived opposite, he asked the driver to stop a few minutes; the request was cheerfully complied with, although we were most freezing; but what trick he had in view none could guess.

The funny gentleman marched up to the front door of the mansion and knocked with his cane loud enough to awake all the inhabitants. Immediately a window was raised, and out popped a red night cap containing the head of the proprietor, who in alarm exclaimed:

"What—what's the matter? What's wanted at this time of night?"

"Pardon me, sir, for this intrusion; but I have a communication to make to you personally, and as the stage is waiting impatiently for me, please hurry to the door for but one moment's interview."

The old gentleman's red night cap, with its owner in a garment curtailed of its fair proportions, were almost immediately at the door, politely bowing to the funny stranger, who again apologized for disturbing his slumber and thus exposing him to the chilly winds of a December night.

"My dear sir," interrupted the bland Mr. Nightcap, "don't mention it; but pardon me for appearing before you in the plight in which you see me."

"You are certainly quite excusable, and especially as my great haste prompted this courteous response to my call upon you."

"Be pleased to step into the house, as I notice some ladies in the coach are attracted by my appearance."

"Never mind them, my dear sir. Your finely located mansion has attracted the attention of us all—it makes—truly a beautiful appearance in the bright moonlight. Speaking of the moon, brings to my mind the question which has recently agitated the scientific world, and in which you have undoubtedly been interested, viz: Is this luminary inhabited? The telescope—"

"Excuse my interruption, sir, but allow me to get a cloak, for I am almost frozen, and—"

"Ten thousand pardons, my dear friend, but the stage is waiting for me, and I must lose no time, for of all things in this world, time, that never ceases—"

"Allow me to remind you, sir, that you desired to make a communication to me. I am now ready to receive it."

"Ah me! how unkindly I am in the discharge of a duty incumbent upon me, and which has been too long protracted, I must really acknowledge."

"Oblige me, sir, by coming directly to the communication you desire to make."

"Again I beg you to forgive my apparent tardiness in doing so. The fact, my dearest sir, which, as a scientific man, I felt it my duty to divulge to you for your own benefit, for I need not inform you that men endowed with scientific attainments, and—"

"But, sir, I demand, without further delay, what is the important fact which you desire to communicate?"

"It is simply this: Your house being situated on the apex of a hill, with sides sloping sufficiently to allow water to run therefrom, I have stopped the coach this cold night, and aroused you from your slumbers to apprise you of the fact that you can with the greatest ease drain your cellar from different directions."

"You infernal scoundrel!" shrieked the astonished and infuriated proprietor. "[I] teach you a trick worth a dozen of this!" as he seized the funny gentleman's cane, who had commenced a rapid retreat for the coach—the red night cap and the abbreviated white garment after him as fast as two spindle shanks could carry him. But as the funny gentleman gained upon his pursuer, he jumped into the coach, which was at once put into full speed up an adjoining hill with the enraged country gentleman, in curling garments flustering in the breeze, in cold pursuit, but whose hot imprecations against us all, were enough to stiffle the mirth of a live Yankee.

On arriving at the top of the hill, by one of those singular coincidences, which sometimes occur at the crisis, to heighten one's happiness, we suddenly came in contact with two open carriages, abreast, loaded to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen, who were returning from a country ball. The attention of the whole party was soon turned to our red capped, white garmented pursuer, who, not liking so many lady spectators, buried his cane at us, (which, however, glanced by and struck among and aroused a family of pigs by the roadside,) and commenced a rapid retreat for home, followed by

a dozen squealing pigs, barking dogs, and a flock of squeaking geese. The scene witnessed was the most ludicrous imaginable, and such a wild outburst of uncontrollable merriment as seldom heard; indeed it was a fit subject for the pencil of Hogarth.

A VERY SINGULAR AFFAIR.—A very curious instance of confusion has taken place in a family in Lumber street, on Arbor Hill. A mother and her daughter were both confined on the same day, each having a little son. In the bustle of the moment both babies were placed in the cradle, and, to the confusion of the mothers, when the youngsters were taken from the cradle, they were unable to tell which was the mother's and which the daughter's son—a matter which, of course, must ever remain a mystery. The family is in great distress over the affair.—[Albany Knickerbocker.

### THE WORLD'S BENEFACITOR!

Who, that has opportunities of reading, but has heard of the philanthropist, Howard, the greatest part of whose life was spent in visiting the prisons of Europe, and administering relief to countless numbers of suffering inmates, and whose name will go down to remotest time, crowned with the honors which millions yet unborn will bestow upon it? In the same category we may place the name of Miss Nightingale, the devoted, self-sacrificing heroine of the Crimea. But while we give due honors to such names, we could do injustice to a noble and generous heart, were we, for one moment, to forget the name, HOLLOWAY. The possessor of an immense fortune, which would allow him to traverse the world in search of pleasure, he chooses, instead, to devote his leisure and his talents to the benefit of his fellow creatures, by dispensing among them the most remarkable remedies ever yet compounded, and which he himself discovered after years of unremitting toil and research throughout the vast cabinet of nature. To these researches Professor Holloway was first incited by the enormous amount of suffering from various diseases which he everywhere saw around, and the inefficiency of medical art to meet and vanquish them; and the success which has met him at every step—yet no greater than he anticipated—has proved his well-earned reward. So great, indeed has become the popularity of his medicines, even in the remotest corners of the earth, that his parent establishment in London outstrips the largest in the world; and their marvellous virtues have been extolled in almost every language from pole to pole. We have seen innumerable testimonials from persons who have used these remedies—stamped upon sticks, in which their wonderful powers are extolled in the highest degree. In a climate so variable as ours, the most insidious diseases are likely to take root before the patient himself is aware of it, and an immense amount of suffering is thereby entailed, in many cases causing death, in fault of ignorance of the proper remedies, which, applied in time, would have prevented the fatal result. In every case of incipient disease, and even in cases far gone, recourse to Professor Holloway's never-failing remedies will save months of painful illness, if not life itself. We do not overrate the man, nor his medicines; but what we are confident of, we are willing to bear testimony in its favor; and as far as our absolute knowledge extends, covering a space of years, we feel competent to speak upon the subject in the warmest terms. Therefore it is our earnest wish that not a family in the land should be ignorant of the Professor's remedies, and that they should always be kept on hand to use in cases of sudden illness, as they will operate as preventives as curatives; while there is no possibility of danger to the system arising from their use.—[Galveston News.

A Self-loading Hay Can has been patented by D. H. Thompson, of Fitchburg. It consists in the employment of rakes applied to a cart or wagon, in connection with an inclined frame, operating in such a way that the hay will be raked up and loaded into the cart or wagon by merely drawing the vehicle or wagon over the meadow.

MURDER OF A WATSON BY A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Washington, May 8.—Mr. Herbert, a member of the House from California, who shot the head waiter at Willard's Hotel, this morning killing him instantly, has been arrested, and the matter is undergoing investigation. As nearly as at present can be ascertained, the circumstances are, that while Mr. Herbert was eating a late breakfast at the public table of the hotel, a waiter gave him some insolence, when Mr. H. called for another waiter, who came and also treated him insolently. It is said that two or three other waiters then came up and commenced an assault on Mr. Herbert with chairs, plates, dishes, etc. They then grappled with him, when several gentlemen standing by intervened, but retreated on being turned upon by the waiters. Mr. Herbert's friends represent

that he fired only when it became evident that it was the design of the waiters to kill him, and that after one was killed, two others continued assailing him until he was rescued by his friends. Mr. Herbert is aided by counsel. Gen. Lane and Mr. McKay of California saw the whole affair.

Justices Smith and Birch, at Washington, on Saturday morning delivered their opinions in this case, refusing both, and committing the culprit to the custody of the Marshal to be tried by the criminal court of the district. Mr. Herbert was in the afternoon taken before Judge Crawford on a writ of habeas corpus, his counsel praying for his discharge. The Judge will give his decision on Monday. The understanding with both parties is that the Minister for the Netherlands may then be examined, should he assent to the request to appear as a witness. Keeping the murdered man, was one of Mr. Willard's principal waiters, and leaves a wife and two children.

Hex Chisel.—A little girl of some seven summers, sprightly in her motions and intelligent looking withal, stepped into the Union Bookstore in this village, one day recently, and inquired for some "little Bibles." On being shown some, she selected one to suit her taste, and laid on the counter a gold half dollar, saying it was a gift from a sister in California, and quickly departed. How appropriate her choice, and how commendable that exchange of gold for the Word of Truth, in perpetuity of a sister's gift.—[Mechanic Union.

THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—Complaints are constantly made by housekeepers that the great decline in the price of flour does not reach the retail trade, and that a barrel of flour of the best brands costs as nearly twice as much as the price quoted in the reports of the market. The reason is, that from long habit, from carelessness, and from extortionate prices, people persist in buying certain brands, doubtless of the highest quality, but at such disproportionate prices as altogether exceed the difference in grade. We do not pretend to know how to make good bread, and will not venture upon any directions; but we know what good bread is when we see it, and it is certain that with proper care and with the proper modes of preparation, the ordinary kinds of flour may be made into better and far more healthful bread than is generally produced from the better brands. With so wide a difference in the price of flour, there should be more care in the preparation of bread.

The above is from the Providence Journal, a paper which is always sound in economy as well as in politics. People inquire every day how it is that bread-stuffs are quoted lower every week in European and American prices current, and yet the reduction has not reached the consumer here. The answer may be that there is a great deal of fancy in the fancy brands of flour, which sell at such disproportionate rates; but the case is not confined to Boston or Providence. In Baltimore the price current makes a difference of from 82 to 3 50 between merchantable and family flour, which every one must allow to be far out of proportion to the merits of the two articles.—[Boston Advertiser.

THE VALUE OF A WIDOW'S SON.—At Hamilton, Canada, Mrs. McIntyre, a poor widow, recovered £100 from a wealthy merchant, for the death of her only child, a boy of eleven years, who was killed by falling into a cellar belonging to the defendant, on a public street, there being no railing for the protection of passengers.

Sam Slick says, "The fitter folks be, the bigger they talk. You never saw a small man that didn't wear high heel boots, and a high crowned hat, and that was not ready to fight almost any one, to show he was a man, every inch of him; while the big men are generally of a kind and generous disposition."

REWARD OF MERT.—The Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia presented at Halifax, on the 25th ult., a gold chronometer to Hugh Cameron, master, and a gold patent lever watch to George Duffate, mate of British schooner Mars, of that port, as a testimony from the citizens of the United States to those gentlemen for saving Captain John T. Philbrook, of the American schooner State of Maine, from the wreck of that vessel. Two men composing the crew of the Mars are to have silver medals.

QUICKEST TRIP ON RECORD.—The steamer Admiral, on her last trip, made the run from Eastport in twelve hours and forty five minutes, and from Portland to Boston in seven hours, arriving here this morning at nine o'clock with two hundred passengers and freight.—[Boston Transcript.

FIRE.—Early on Sunday morning the fire bell aroused one half of the citizens from their slumbers. The fire broke out in a house owned by Mr. George McKelvey, which was destroyed.—[Nbr.



### THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 16th.  
The general news is unimportant.

The state of the English Money market is unsatisfactory. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £200,000, and is now less than in 1847, the year of the panic.

In the House of Commons, Mr. White's motion of censure for the fall of Kars, was lost by a vote of 127 against it.

Markets.—Flour in better demand, at an advance of 6d. Wheat—fair enquiry, at an advance of 2d. per 70 pounds. Corn inactive, and unchanged.

Consols fluctuating, and closed at 92½ to 92.

—

CALIFORNIA.—A San Francisco correspondent under a recent date, gives quite a gloomy picture of things in the land of gold.

The population of San Francisco as a mass, have lost much of that energy and enterprising spirit that characterized the early growth of the country.

Signs of improvement are no longer visible, and all things are said to bear a shade of gloom, as if some great calamity had befallen the people.

Crowds still throng the streets as formerly, but with no other purpose than to be on the look out for something to "turn up," or to kill time by promenading and sight-seeing.

The thousands who flock with high hopes to the mines, many of them having formerly relinquished a comfortable home and support in the East, in a short time return to the city disappointed and disgusted, to eke out a miserable existence as servants and common labourers.

The moral effect of the losses, and suffering incurred soon follows.

The honest and respectable mechanic, farmer or merchant, lured away from home by visions of a rapidly acquired fortune, becomes evidently a vagabond, or yielding to a temptation which in better circumstances would have found him invulnerable, something worse.

Speculation we are informed is still wrecking the fortunes of many, comparatively few of the merchants of 1853 have survived the reverses of the succeeding period.

Three or four per cent. per month interest is now generally ruinous to the borrower if not to both parties.

Immense amounts of money is said to have been lent on mortgages of real estate, which has so depreciated in value, that unless by reaction one-half can never be realized.

[Baltimore American.]

—

POSTAGE REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES.—A meeting of the citizens of Boston was held in that city on the 24th ult., for the purpose of taking into consideration the present Post Office laws of the United States, and suggesting changes therein.

The following are the alterations recommended:—

With a view, therefore, to meet these wants and remove the inconveniences that are seriously felt, your petitioners respectfully request that your honorable body will frame a law embodying the following particulars:—

A uniform postage of two cents on all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, throughout the United States, and a cheap, uniform rate for printed matter.

Receiving houses and letter carriers in all cities and principal towns without extra charge.

Money orders, for sums not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to be drawn by the principal post offices on each other.

A uniform and low rate of ocean postage between the United States and foreign countries.

The postage on all government documents and franked matter, to be paid out of the Treasury.

The abolition of compulsory prepayment and double postage on all mail matter not prepaid.

The return of all dead letters to the writers, and, whenever possible, without opening.

—

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Mr. Crampson has said to a foreign Minister here, that the reply of the British government to Secretary Marcy's demand, will not be as satisfactory as the United States expect.

If this opinion be well founded, it is not improbable that he may have his passports at an early day, as the answer is expected by the next arrival.

[Cor. N. Y. Tribune.]

—

It would seem from the accounts by the America, that Mr. Crampson was well aware of the position which the British Government would assume in regard to the demand for his recall.

—

CONGRESS.—In debate in the House of Representatives on Monday last, on referring a resolution respecting the late outrage at Panama, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said he had no objection, if he could offer a substitute, requesting the President to negotiate, through the Department of State, with Great Britain and Russia, for the acquisition of Canada and all other British and Russian possessions on this Continent, and with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba, consistently with honour and the consent of the people thereof.

provided, if said possessions be annexed there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime.

—

The telegraph reports that the Administration has at last recognized the Walker government of Nicaragua.

When Mr. French asked to be recognized as the Nicaraguan Minister, Secretary Marcy thus emphatically refused:—

"Those who were chiefly instrumental in suspending or overthrowing the former Government of that State, were not citizens belonging to it, nor have those citizens, nor any considerable part of them, so far as is

now known here, freely expressed their approval of or acquiescence in the present condition of political affairs in Nicaragua.

Until such shall be the case the President does not deem it proper to receive you, or any one, as a Minister to this Government duly appointed by the Supreme Government of Nicaragua."

Now the question arises, what evidence has the President that the citizens of Nicaragua have expressed their approval of acquiescence in the present condition of political affairs in Nicaragua.

—

IMPORTS OF RUM.—We are informed by a person in the express business, one who has good opportunities for seeing and knowing whereof he speaks, that the quantity of liquors brought to this city this season, is tenfold greater than it was last year.

The business of bringing liquors here is largely increasing, notwithstanding the incursion of the Journal to the contrary.

[Banger Mercury.]

—

THE PACIFIC.—The New York Herald publishes a letter, dated London, April 22, 1856, written to a person in this country, in which it is stated that a Captain Tucker of the English ship Swallow, recently arrived from China, saw the Pacific drifting before a terrific gale—he thought, disabled in her machinery.

No date, latitude, or longitude was given. This statement is said to have been made to the English Ministry, before they dispatched steamers in search of the Pacific.

Captain Tucker thinks that the missing steamer was drifted upon the coast of Greenland, and does not give her up, although the English searching vessels returned from an examination of the coast without finding her.

There is nothing in this statement on which to found a hope of the safety of the Pacific.

—

WHEAT.—From all parts of the country favorable accounts come to us of the prospect of a good crop of growing wheat.

True, wheat has many enemies and difficulties to contend with before reaching maturity, but no certain calculation can be made from present appearances; yet the chances of a crop are much better when the fields look green and vigorous early in the season.

In some of the Southern States, the wheat harvest comes on in May and June.

[New York Tribune, 14th.]

—

PRICE OF OIL IN CANADA.—We have reports of sales of three yokes of oxen in Mississippi County at the following prices: One pair \$240, equal to 11c. a pound for the beef; one pair \$260, equal to 12c.; one pair \$400, equal to 12½c. for the beef.

Our correspondent thinks this pretty fair for such a cold region as Canada.

[Ibid.]

—

We believe there is no other city of equal size so outrageously overtaxed and fleeced as this city of New York.

The levy for the current year will fall little short of ten dollars per head for our entire population, while the number of colossal fortunes here are few.

Our thrifty citizens are nearly all new men, who began life with nothing more than to thirty years ago, and whose accumulated capital bears no proportion to their current business.

Our six millions a year of taxation must be taken out of our current earnings—must be added to our rents, must operate as a mortgage on all our real estate and an enhancement of the cost of living in our city.

The few receive, but the many pay at last.

—

SEIZURE.—The officers of the Treasury Department at this port, seized on Wednesday night last, about 9 o'clock, at Musquah, six casks American spirits, commonly called "white eye," containing about forty gallons each.

The value of the spirits is about \$200, provided it can be disposed of to some of the agents in the Province, to be used for the purposes mentioned in the Prohibitory liquor law.

We think the agents throughout the Province could purchase seized liquors from the Province Treasurer on more advantageous terms than if they were to import them, while it would tend to encourage the revenue officers in the vigilant execution of their duty in searching for the contraband liquors; as in the event of seized spirits being sold to the agents, the officers would be well remunerated for their trouble in making the seizures.

Should the agents not purchase their liquors from the Treasurer, that functionary is bound to destroy them, and the officers would thereby be deprived of any reward for the additional labour and risk incurred in seizing spirits.

[Courier.]

—

RE-ARRESTED.—William Kenneth Biggar, the burglar, who in company with two others, recently escaped from the jail in this City, has been re-arrested at Miramichi, where he had been committing many depredations, and consigned to jail, and from whence the action of the proper authorities.

[Ibid.]

—

Blotches on the Skin.—Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Henry Holiday, Esq. of St. John's, N. B. was severely afflicted with blotches all over the body, the arms, hands, and face, were likewise disfigured with these unsightly eruptions.

The medical men candidly told him it was the small pox, and prescribed accordingly; however, he was not benefited.

The fact is, the blood was impure, and hence a cure was out of the question.

He resolved, as nothing he had tried had improved him, to commence using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which he did, well rubbing the Ointment on the parts affected, these remedies combined, very quickly caused an improved appearance, and by continuing with them, for five weeks, the blotches entirely disappeared.

—

appeared, leaving him in the enjoyment of the most robust health.

—

THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE has sent to the British Government 500 medals, to be distributed to British soldiers.

These medals are not similar to the Crimean one given by the Queen of England to the French troops.

—

A new Bank is to be established in Hamilton, under the name and style of the Union Bank of Canada; the capital is to be one million.

—

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1856.

—

One of the striking characteristics of the age, is the system of puffing and quackery which has grown up within the last quarter of a century, and indeed so universal has this feature become that it extends more or less through all grades of society, from the Quack Doctor, to the Quack Politician.

There are doubtless various grades of puffing, from the puff legitimate to the puff deceptive, but as a general rule puffing is but the offspring of quackery, and quackery is only a synonyme for deception.

As a general rule, it may safely be asserted that such things only as are in themselves worthless, require puffing; all really good things being certain to obtain the seal of public approbation, without its meretricious assistance.

When therefore anything is presented to the public, claiming to stand on its own merits—whether it be a gargle or a Government—after a little time is sought to be supported by the aid of puffing; we should, even without any trial of its character, be extremely sceptical of its boasted virtues; but, if in a confiding moment, we had been induced to try its efficacy and had found it false; no persuasions of the most artful puffer, would, we think, be sufficient to make us disbelieve our own experience.

In this position stands the present Executive. They presented themselves to the country claiming to be the all healing panacea for every abuse, the universal remedy for every want; and the people accepted and took the dose.

Experience has proved their worthlessness, and not one, no, nor fifty travelling puffing agents, will suffice to disabuse the public mind of its belief in the justice of the verdict that has been pronounced on their incapacity and corruptness.

Nevertheless, although we have perfect confidence in the firmness of purpose on the part of the constituents throughout the country to turn on the present men from power, if the opportunity is given them; we think it right to warn our readers against the specious and delusive promises, which may be poured into their ears, by the persons, who, as we believe are now enjoying touring excursions for the purpose of gaining converts to the Government, and of dissuading voters from signing petitions to the Lieut. Governor to dissolve the Houses.

Promises of the repeal of the Liquor Law during the next Session will be given, and admissions of its unpopularity be freely made. The Government organ has already emphatically declared that "it must be repealed," but we ask, since this measure is now acknowledged to be distasteful and repugnant to the feelings of the majority of the country, how comes it, that the Government did not cause it to be struck off the Statute book, during the Session which has just closed?

It is the duty of the Executive to make themselves acquainted with the requirements of the country, to consult the wishes of the people on such a measure as this; and then so to direct the course of legislation as best to subserve those requirements and wishes; but instead of this, they have submitted to be overruled by a minority of their own body—men whose sincerity of principle we may admit, but whom we can none the less consider as misguided enthusiasts—and to entail on the country endless litigation, ceaseless heart-burnings, deep-seated illfeelings, and though last not least, increased taxation and yet a deficient revenue.

No! It cannot be denied, the Executive have proved themselves to be Quacks, not only by the measures they have passed, but also by those they have failed to take in hand; and therefore, altho' some people say we may get no better men, yet, as it is impossible we can get worse;—we again repeat; let us have a change at any rate. It will at all events be our own fault if we do not improve by the alteration.

—

THE "ALEXANDER FAMILY" of young American Bell Ringers, who have attracted such large audiences in the United States, are to perform here, in the Town Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings next.

Their performances are highly spoken of in the American papers.—See Ad.

—

CALIFORNIA.—In another column we have copied from the Baltimore American, a sorry picture of the state of things in California, which we commend to the serious consideration of all those who are about transporting themselves to the gold regions.

In corroboration of what is stated in the Baltimore American, we have only to say, that a much respected native of this Town, who has resided at San Francisco for some years, says,—that no matter how industrious, sober, and well qualified a person may be, there is no employment. Many who have emigrated from comfortable homes would only be too glad to get back again, but cannot do so for want of means; after all, California is a great country; gentlemen's sons, are working at the most menial employments for a subsistence; true, some have been lucky enough to make fortunes, but how many are worse off than they were before leaving their homes!

—

FALL IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—Among the benefits resulting from the establishment of peace, we may mention the very necessary and much required fall in the price of Flour and Provisions generally; the price for best quality, is at New York \$6.25 for second best \$5.37.

Sometime must elapse however, before business will return to its proper channels, such large amounts having been devoted to war purposes, which happily are not now required.

—

LAUNCHED AT ST. GEORGE, on the 10th inst. a heavily loaded and thoroughly built vessel of 257 tons, called the "Utopia."

She was built under the inspection of Lloyd's, by Mr. John Billing, for Douglas Watson, Esq., and is classed A 1, for 6 years.

—

NEW PLAN OF THE TOWN.—We have only space this week to mention, that a new plan of the Town of St. Andrews, is now in progress from actual surveys. In our next we will notice the work more at length.

—

MR. JOHN LORAN'S notice of removal, and stock of groceries, will be published in our next.

—

FURTHER DESTRUCTION OF PIRATE JUNKS IN CHINA.—Her Majesty's steamer "Barbancourt," Captain Porteus, arrived here on Wednesday afternoon from Ningpo, which she left on Tuesday last.

On her passage she encountered two large west-coast pirate junks, which she chased and ran ashore on the Volcano, when their crews landed, and escaped among those rocky islets, Captain Porteus deeming it not worth while to land his men in quest of the pirates.

He sank the two large junks and some smaller ones, carrying six to eight guns each. The men on board are said to have been gaily dressed in blue silk, and any quantity of red turbans was discovered on board.

Just prior to their being sighted they had captured a large junk, laden with rice, &c., and plundered it.

The Confucius steamer took part in the attack and rendered efficient aid in destroying the five junks.

The steamer has brought up eleven men to Shanghai, taken out of another pirate junk of the Chusan group, who have been handed over to the Chinese authorities.—North China Herald, January 26th.

—

IN ANSWER to a question from Lord Elgin, in the House of Lords, Lord Panmure disclaimed any aggressive policy in sending troops to British North America, but stated that the intention was merely to restore to this country the number of troops drawn from it since the commencement of the war.

He admitted however that there would probably be a small addition made to the force usually kept in these Provinces, and hinted that Britain would not again reduce her army.

—

THEY ARE SUGGESTING, in Paris, the project of a railroad from that city to Constantinople, passing through Switzerland, Illyria, and Herzegovina. It would connect with the French roads at Troyes.

—

THE FRENCH EMPEROR has conceived the magnificent project of getting a ship canal from Havre to Paris, which will be navigable by vessels of a large size.

This would give to the latter city an important commercial character.

—

BALTIMORE, May 9.—A party of 120 men left here to-day for New York, said to be destined for Nicaragua, by the steamer Orizaba, which sails from that port on Saturday.

They were mostly from the interior of the State, and were organized in two companies.

The Freemasons of New York are about to erect, at a cost of \$400,000, a magnificent marble temple.

The City Council of Hamilton, Canada West, have empowered the Fire and Water Committee to water certain portions of the business streets. When will the City Council of St. John "follow suit?"

—

On Sabbath morning last, MARY MURRAY, eldest daughter of Capt. Dalhousie Miller, aged 4 years and 3 months.

—

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

May 18, Schr. Crown, Lord, St. John, Md.

CLEARED.

May 19, Schr. Wren, Coc, New York, lumber, by T. B. Wilson.

Cleared at St. George.

May 12, Schr. Julia, J. Weycott, Baltimore, hachmats lobes.

### Buoys and Beacons.

TENDERS will be received by the subscriber, until Wednesday the 28th inst. for Building a

BLOCK on the Sand Reef, similar (with a trifling variation,) to the Block now on the Western Bar. Material, Pine, Spruce or Hemlock; height at full tides, 4 feet above high water mark; 21 ft. square at the base, 10 ft. at the top; to be double bolted at the corners with inch iron; to have 8 spiles and bolted with same size iron; the spiles to run 7 feet above the top of the Block.

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

W. WHITLOCK, Commissioner Buys & Beacons, St. Andrews, 19th May, 1856.

—

AMERICAN HARNESS AND COACH HARDWARE,

EDWARD DANA,

AGENT AND MANUFACTURER,

80 KILBY, (near State street,) BOSTON.

CLOTH, Lace, Bands, Bolts, Washers, Common, Half-Patent and Patent Axles; Elliptical and Side Springs; Warranted quality malleable iron, Extra Enamelled Top and Disk Leather; Superior Enamelled Cloth, black and fancy colors; Bent Rims; Hubs; shafts, &c.

Particular attention given to orders. May 21. rim.

—

ADMIRAL AND ADELAIDE,

FOR BOSTON & PORTLAND:

Steamer Admiral, Capt. Small, on Monday.

Steamer Adelaide, Capt. Winchester, on Thursday.

—

FOR ST. JOHN:

Steamer Adelaide on Tuesdays.

Steamer Admiral on Fridays.

—

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

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

W. WHITLOCK, Agent. St. Andrews, May, 1856.

—

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE POSTPONED.

THE Sale of EZEKIEL DORRIS Property, is postponed until SATURDAY the 24 day of AUGUST, at 12 o'clock.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 17th May, 1856.

—

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

To satisfy an execution at the suit of Seth Kimball, endorsed to levy £48 12 0, Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 19th May, 1856.

—

Young America among the Bells!

THE ALEXANDER FAMILY,

AS SWISS BELL-RINGERS

AND American Vocalists,

WOULD most respectfully announce to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, two of their Novel and Popular Musical Entertainments, at the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY Evenings, May 24 and 25th.

Admission—1s. 3d. Children half price. Tickets to be had at G. F. Stickney's, J. Bradford's and at the door. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. For full particulars see Programmes and Circulars. May 14.

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Molasses.

EX "UTICA" from Boston, now landing.

25 Hds. Cardinas Molasses, a prime article for retailers.

For sale low. J. W. STRLET.

May 8, 1856.







# SHERIFF'S SALES

Real Estate of E. R. Doten May 17  
Do John McColey 24  
Do Elisha Styles 31  
Do George Wilson July 26  
Do Julius L. Inches Aug. 2  
Do Edward Lynott 23  
Do James Magwood Sep. 6  
Do R. Brockway jr. & Nov 1

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 7th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Ebenezer R. Doten, to the following Properties, situated in the Parish of St. David, in the County of Charlotte, viz:—  
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land part of the Penobscot Grant, containing 17 acres, more or less, beginning at the intersection of the Tower Hill road with the great road leading from St. Andrews to St. Stephens, and running along the Eastern side of the said Tower Hill road, North 29 degrees West, about 90 rods to the North line of Isaac Garcelon's land; thence by said line South 24° 41' East about 40 rods, to a cedar stake on the old division line between Garcelon's land and Moore's land, thence North 66° East on the Southern line of land owned by Ebenezer R. Doten about 24 rods to a brook on the Eastern branch of the Mill stream; thence by the centre of the said brook to the flowage of the Saw Mill Pond; thence by the flowage of the said pond Westerly to the West branch coming from the Garding Machine house; thence crossing the said branch Southerly about 6 rods to a cedar stake on the West bank of the saw Mill Pond; thence Westerly on a line about 8 rods to a cedar stake about 20 feet from the South West corner of the Garding Machine house; thence West two rods to a cedar stake, the same being allowed for a public road; thence South about 10 degrees East to a cedar stake by the great road aforesaid about 24 rods; thence Westerly by the said road to the place of beginning.

Also—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, part of the Penobscot Grant, containing 25 acres, more or less, commencing at a cedar stake on the division line between Garcelon and Moore's lands, North 15° 39' West 52 rods to a stake and stones, thence East 92 rods to a stake and stones, South 49 rods to a stake and stones, thence West about 75 rods to the place of beginning.

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

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sherriff's Office, St. Andrews, 5th Nov. 1855

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

ALL the right and title, interest, claim and demand of JOHN McCOLLEY, to the following Lots, Pieces, or Parcels of LAND, with the appurtenances belonging to them, viz:—

ALL that Lot, Piece or Parcel of LAND situated in Milltown, in the Parish of St. Stephen, near land now, or lately occupied by John Young, purchased by the said McColey from John McGarrigle, as by deed bearing date 14th February, 1854.

AND ALSO, All that Lot, Piece or Parcel of LAND, situated on the northern side of the road leading from the Upper to the Lower Mills, in the Parish of St. Stephen, excepting that part sold by said McColey to one Donald Campbell; the same having been purchased by said McColey from James Murdoch, as by deed bearing date 10th July, 1854.

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sherriff's Office, St. Andrews, 1st October, 1855.

IF The above sale is postponed till Saturday the 24th day of May, at 12 o'clock.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, 19th April, 1856.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th day of May next at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Saint Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand, of James Magwood to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of LAND, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, situated in the Parish of St. James, deeded by Mary Ann Magwood to James Magwood—beginning at a stake placed where the North Western line of lot No. 2, granted to Levi Weston, strikes the North Eastern side of the road from Saint Stephens to Clarke's Point, &c.

The same having been seized and taken

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

mening on the bank of the said river Maguadavic, at the north corner of the old school house on the land formerly owned by the late Stuart Seelye in the grant to Philip Bailey and others; thence running west to John Oliver's eastern line; thence north eighteen rods to a lot formerly owned by Nelson Seelye; thence east to the Maguadavic river aforesaid; thence south following the bank of the said river to the place of beginning—With all the Buildings and Erections thereon:—  
The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution in favor of Edward Seelye.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sherriff's Office, St. Andrews, 20th Nov. 1855.

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

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

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sherriff's Office, St. Andrews, 15th Jan., 1856.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 21 day of August next, at 12 o'clock at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Together with all the improvements, erections and buildings thereon.

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sherriff's Office, St. Andrews, 19th Jan. 1856.

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

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

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

AND ALSO:

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

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sherriff's Office, St. Andrews, 12th Feb'y, 1856.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, of James Magwood to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of LAND, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, situated in the Parish of St. James, deeded by Mary Ann Magwood to James Magwood—beginning at a stake placed where the North Western line of lot No. 2, granted to Levi Weston, strikes the North Eastern side of the road from Saint Stephens to Clarke's Point, &c.

The same having been seized and taken

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

to satisfy an execution in favor of John Magwood, jun., endorsed to levy £42 14 2, &c. &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sherriff's Office, St. Andrews, 26th Feb. 1856.

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

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

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

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

And all other the Real Estate, and possessory right of the said Reuben Brockway, junr. Silas Brockway, and William Brockway, or either of them, wheresoever situate in my Bailiwick.

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sherriff's Office, 19th April, 1856.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY AND ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 24, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and 89 Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—  
1s 4d; 3s 6d; 5s 6d each box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

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

ATHENEUM FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON. Capital £2000,000 Sterling. Rt. Hon. the Earl of GREVILLE, Chairman

THIS Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in the same; Houses, hold Furniture, Linen, Wearing Apparel, &c. Ships on the stocks, in harbour or in dock; Risks on the stocks, and on the cargoes; and insures all descriptions in Great Britain and Ireland and the Colonies, and also in Foreign Countries. HENRY SALTER, Manager, 30, Sackville Street, London. WM. WHILLOCK, Agent for Saint Andrews.

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

Ufford's Smoke Consuming Patent Lamp.

Is warranted to produce, without smoke and with only the poorest quality of oil or grease, at an expense of less than half a cent per hour, a light equal at least to four wax candles. Extremely simple and durable, less injurious to the eyes than any other artificial light, and will prove the truth of these statements. Price \$1 25, 35c. 67c.

We have one of the Lamps in use, and are able to confirm to the favorable testimony of the Traveller, having found it answering well to what it claimed for it. (Puritan Recorder.) No person who has ever tried one of the Lamps would be willing to give it up for ten times its cost, if it could not be replaced. [New England Farmer.] Boston, 117 Court street, head of Sudbury.

F. & F. Rice, WHOLESALE GROCERS—116 & 118, State street, Boston. MELODEONS, SERAPHINES AND REED ORGANS. (CARRIAGE PATENT.) FIRST premium for the best Melodeon has been awarded by the Mechanics' Fair, Boston.

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

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

Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

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IF Testimony.—Mr. Editor: Seeing an advertisement that the Deaf might be relieved by applying to DR. BOARDMAN, 304 Washington street, corner of Suffolk Place, BOSTON, I was induced to leave home and test the Doctor's skill. I was so deaf that I was unable to hear ordinary conversation. To my astonishment, in twenty minutes my hearing was perfectly restored. I recommended all persons to try the Doctor's new method of cure.

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Just Published—TOLMAN'S AMATEUR BAND BOOKS, containing twelve pieces arranged for Military Bands: price \$2 00.

Directly opposite the Old South Church.

Flour, Tea, &c.

Just received by steamer from Boston, via Eastport:

30 Bbls. fancy superfine family flour made from new wheat.

10 Chests superior Congou tea.

Oct'r 13 J. W. STREET.

## A MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!

### Holloway's Ointment.

#### THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

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

#### ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORFUTIC HUMOURS.

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

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

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

#### PILES AND FISTULAS.

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

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

Bad Legs	Chirco-foot
Bad Breasts	Chilblains
Burns	Chapped hands
Dunions	Corns (soft)
Bite of Mosquitoes	Cancers
and Sand Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints
Coco-bay	Fistula
Elephantiasis	Glandular Swelling
Gout	Lumbago
Scurvy	Piles
Sore Heads	Rheumatism
Tumours	Scalds
Ulcers	Sore Nipples.
Wounds	
Yaws	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 89, Maiden Lane, New York also 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 Venders of Medicines throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport, and

ODELL & TURNER, Of Saint Andrews, Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte Dec'r 25, 1855

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N. B. Single & Splice Bords, Hemlock Bark Laths, Shingles, and Country Produce, taken in payment.

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

St. John, Sept. 15, 1855.

GEO. WOODS. (Patent 3m.)

#### FLOUR, &c.

Now Landing—

60 Bbls. Fancy & Extra Superfine Flour.

Warranted fresh and good for family use.

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July 16, 1855.

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