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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

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Correspondence.

FREDERICKTON, March 31, 1855.
MR. EDITOR:—You appear to be deeply engaged in local matters, and to have little room for the scribbles of an old correspondent. Here is covered a new House of Assembly, two only remaining of the members who were there when I first looked into it. Taken as a body they are the best business like men ever assembled there, and have, for the time, made greater progress than any of their predecessors. The new Government secured to be strong, and in appearance may continue so, until the hand writing on the wall proclaims its dissolution. It has already carried two very difficult and important measures through triumphantly—mean the Revenue and Election Bills. The Revenue Bill was carried without a division, the first instance of such a case. There are plenty of Reporters here besides me, and need not therefore trouble you. Having however taken notes of the speeches of Messrs. Brown and Gillmor on the Election Bill, I enclose them to you for publication, that if you have room and think them worth publishing.

Your obedient servant,
JACK ROBINSON.

Hon. Mr. Brown's Speech on the Election Bill.

Hon. Mr. Brown had given the subject a great deal of consideration, and remembered well when a Bill was brought in by the learned member for Northumberland, to establish a registration. That Bill being chiefly copied from the English Act, was found too ponderous and expensive for this Province, and was therefore abandoned. In a Session afterwards he (Mr. B.) brought in a Registration Bill, in which he was assisted by that learned member. This Bill underwent a long discussion, and was at last rejected by the Speaker's casting vote. Two years ago that same learned member, as Attorney General, introduced an Election Bill, and after debating in the House for a whole week last last he had abandoned it. He (Mr. B.) was then a Member of the Legislative Council, and seeing that no remedy could be expected from the Assembly, ventured to bring an Election Bill into that branch of the Legislature, in the hope of getting clear of many of the evils connected with the existing law, especially the Scrutiny. That Bill did not contain an extension of the franchise, had it done so it could not have passed without a suspending clause; in other respects it did not materially differ from the Bill now under consideration. Having thus taken a passing glance at the previous transactions, he would draw notice, as had before been stated, that this Bill contained three distinct features not found in the present Election Law; namely—extension of the franchise—registration—and vote by ballot. With regard to the extension of the franchise, it was an endeavor to return to the state of things as they formerly existed in this Province, when every man had a grant of land. Since that time, Cities, Towns, and Villages had sprung up, and property of a different description had come into the possession of respectable and intelligent men; but because no part of that property consisted of the soil, those men were not allowed to vote. He (Mr. B.) believed that universal suffrage was the true principle, because every man properly educated and informed, ought to have a voice in the enactment of such laws as he was bound to obey. But universal suffrage could not well be adopted at the present time, and a small extension of the franchise was all that could be attempted. The registration was absolutely necessary, in order to avoid some of the numerous evils connected with the present law, particularly the Scrutiny, which had perplexed and hindered three Sessions of the last Assembly, and kept whole Counties in a state of excitement, during the whole of that time. It had been objected, that the scheme was so crude and complicated, that no trial it would be found impracticable. This however was mere assertion, that could as easily be applied to some of the wisest inventions of man, and whoever would look into the English Statutes would see that the machinery of their Election Law was equally liable to the same objection—for although the English Act made no provision for vote by ballot, it contained more than eighty sections, some of them very long. Perfection was not to be expected, for every thing devised by man was imperfect; but surely there would be a great advantage in the adoption of any scheme, which would save the House and the Country from the continual recurrence of these embarrassing and ruinous Scrutinies.

in the mother country differed entirely from that in this Province, and that the principal objections of Lord John Russell, referred to a state of things which did not, and would not, exist here. But it was said that travelers in the United States had seen and condemned the working of the Ballot, and that complaints of that kind had been made by high American Authorities themselves, now travelers were known to be at great variance in their opinions, not only with regard to voting by ballot, but in respect to the American character and institutions, and were therefore not to be depended on; and with reference to objections by Americans themselves, it was passing strange, that throughout their widely extended dominion, no proposition had ever been made that the ballot should be abandoned. That there was a great deal of bribery, perjury, intimidation, tyranies, and other evils, connected with our elections, would not be denied. That heart burnings, and excitements, and ruinous Scrutinies, grew out of our present system, was most manifest—that to get rid of those evils was certainly highly desirable, and it was very desirable to get rid of a part of them, if it were only the scrutinies alone.

That this Bill would be a radical cure for all those difficulties was not to be expected, indeed it would be well if it effected the removal of some of them, and the mitigation of others. It appeared however from the objections made to this Bill, that there were those who would willingly bear all the evils of the present system, rather than venture to prescribe a remedy—just like the case of poor old Mrs. Trembleton and her son Bob, mentioned at a political discussion in Nova Scotia. Bob was sorely afflicted with the tooth ache, and his lousy hair sticking from his head in all directions, like a bundle of heather, but the good old Lady would not allow the Doctor to touch him, for fear that his jaw would be broken, or the wrong tooth extracted, or the Barber to go near him, for fear that in cutting off his hair, his ears might be cut off also, and poor Bob had to remain just as he was! (Laughter.)

Mr. GILLMOR said that the Bill under consideration was called an important Bill, so indeed it was, and every Bill that came under the notice of the House was important. He had listened to the whole discussion with great attention, in order to give a candid hearing to every one who spoke. The debate had taken a very wide range, extending to the policy and standing and character of the present government and all the particulars of the defect of the old one. He was a young member, and therefore not much of a judge, but he could not approve of the way in which honorable members had interrupted one another in debate. This Bill and the Revenue Bill he believed, were called government measures, and although the Government were said to be free traders, the Revenue was a sort of mongrel Bill containing a little free trade, and a good deal of protection. The first thing in this Bill to be considered was the extension of the franchise, and he believed that universal suffrage was the true principle—it might not be proper to adopt it all at once, but it should extend with the progress of intelligence, until every person had a voice in making the laws which he is bound to obey.

Many reasons could be adduced both for and against a property qualification, but the true principle was universal suffrage. He had listened with great attention to the opening speech by the Learned Attorney General, and although he had spoken against that principle, he had proved it to be true after all. He (the Attorney General) had shown up the absurdity and bad working of the present system; by referring to the late ruinous Charlotte Scrutiny. Had proved the necessity of having a Bill like the present, containing also, Registration and the Ballot, as well as an extension of the franchise. He had also listened to the long and powerful speech of the late Attorney General in opposition to this Bill, but could not understand how it could be unconditional to allow a poor man to vote. [Mr. Street explained.] He (Mr. Gillmor) had heard the speech of his colleague the Surveyor General on this Bill, and agreed with him that the Bill was imperfect as all human inventions are, but would notwithstanding answer a good purpose, or would be at least a great improvement.

The learned member for Saint John (Mr. Gray) had opposed the Bill with his usual eloquence, but not with his usual success. He had endeavored so to dispirit it as to make it mean something entirely different from its true meaning, just as a reader, who placing a period in the middle of a sentence, made nonsense of it. He (Mr. Gillmor) thought the discussion had gone far beyond the limits of the present Bill, and in his endeavor to notice some things alluded to, he feared he should wander away from the main question altogether. He knew well what had transpired last October, when the late Govt. was overturned. There were secret meetings, and dark doings, no doubt but all fair and

right in their way. There were men in the old Government noted for talent, experience, and general information, faculties which qualified them for the governing of a country, &c.; he would not deny that he was anxious to retain the services of several of them, but they were all excluded by that principle, that the majority should rule.

An entire new government had therefore been formed, and without intending invidious, he thought it could well bear comparison with the old one, so that an improvement had been made by the change. He had noticed what had been said by the hon. member Koot (Mr. Cutler) with regard to what should be the policy of the Govt., but he (Mr. G.) did not exactly understand what was meant by that word policy, whether it meant the Bills to be brought in, as Govt. measures, or the appointments to office, or the doings of the Govt. during the recess, or all those matters taken together. The Revenue Bill was said to be a Govt. measure, but it was after all not in the hands of the Govt., and never could be under the power of the Govt., so long as the Road Committee, or other doings of the majority of the House, could increase the expenditure far beyond the Govt. estimates, and throw their whole financial scheme into confusion. In this matter therefore, it was unfair to hold the Government accountable until the House gave up to them the initiation of the money grants.

With regard to appointments, he hoped the Govt. would act impartially and with reference to the fitness of the persons for the discharge of the duties of their respective offices, and did not see how the appointment of Mr. Williston by the old Govt., or Mr. McLan by the new Govt., required to be viewed in any other light. Having thus wandered away in the tracks of his illustrious predecessors who had spoken before him, he would now endeavor to return to the Bill, and although as he had said before, it was not a perfect measure, it was the best that could be devised under the circumstances, and under the direction of men with sincere and honest intentions, would no doubt work well—the extension of the franchise to personal property, he feared might be to some extent abused, and the drawing of a line between those who should, and those who should not vote, would show an absurdity which nothing short of universal suffrage could remove. It was moreover evident, that the Great Creator never intended that the dearest rights of His creatures should depend on a property qualification. The Registration was absolutely necessary in order to make the Sheriff's return final, and thus prevent the possibility of scrutinies, the very worst of all evils connected with elections.

The Ballot also was very much required to secure the rights of the voters. There were selfishness, and wordiness, and tyranny, and intimidation, and all manner of wrongs practised when the evil passions were aroused, and then was realized the Poet's declaration, that

"Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn."

and the Ballot, if not a cure, would at least mitigate those evils. He (Mr. Gillmor) longed to see the day when all these differences, as well as all the religious differences, would be done away. He wished to see a spirit of forbearance govern the Assembly. No one could expect his own individual opinions to prevail. Nothing short of despotism could sustain all the wishes of any one member, neither did he think, considering the general liability to error, that hon. members should be too ready to find fault. He was sorry to hear that even the Revised Statutes were not found to be perfect. He had heard the scheme for Registration propounded by the learned member for Gloucester, (Mr. End), and also that proposed by the learned member for St. John (Mr. Gray), and he had been trying to devise a scheme of his own, but on a careful review of all those schemes, he was satisfied that the scheme proposed in the present Bill was much better than any of them. He had done his best to arrive at a correct conclusion—he would not impute improper or unworthy motives to any one who differed with him, or to those who differed with one another, and would beg leave to thank the House, for the patient hearing which he had received.

SATURDAY, March 3.
Mr. Boyd moved the House in Committee on his resolution that no farther appropriation be made from the Provincial Funds for the support of any sectarian or denominational school in the Province.

Mr. McAdam seconded the motion.

Hon. Mr. Johnson objected to the House going into it at that time, as there were a great many Hon. members absent on Scrutiny Committees. He thought there should be a full House for the discussion of such a bill.

Mr. Wilmot brought in an amendment that the resolution should read, "From and after 1st day January, 1855."

Hon. Mr. Johnson said if that amendment be sustained, he would move for a reconsideration of the original resolution.

Mr. Boyd thought there was no difficulty in calling a full House; and he was fully prepared to go into it at any time. He wanted an expression of the House in answer to the complaints of the people.

Mr. McNaughton thought it absurd to disturb sitting Committees to go into Committee on the Bill.

Hon. Prov. Secretary wished the case was decided in some way or other; but from what had been advanced, he was sure that whether the Bill was decided for or against, a reconsideration would be moved; and as the whole Education question will be brought up on a broad general principle a mere revival of the old Act, with the exception of giving additional power to the owners of the timber.

Mr. Tibbets spoke briefly in favour of the Bill, when the Chairman was requested to leave the Chair, and report the Bill agreed to, which was so reported, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.
On motion of Mr. McAdam, the House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate St. Stephen's Church—Mr. Boisford in the Chair.

Mr. Boyd objected on the grounds that the Rev. holders were included, the power would still be invested in the Communicants, as the amendment said—they being "Pewholders and Communicants," and thought it best that all the Churches of that denomination be incorporated in one Act.

Mr. Boyd read a letter from one of the parties (Mr. Duncan Stewart) on the subject, and stated that out of a congregation of 48 Pewholders, there were only 10 Communicants.

Mr. McAdam said, notwithstanding all those objections which had been so strongly urged, the parties one and all, pewholders and Communicants, are anxious to have the incorporation; and as they want it, that House, he thought, should not object to passing the bill.

Mr. Brown thought there was no necessity for a separate Act, when there was a general Act for the regulating of the Churches belonging to that denomination—that being so a separate act would be only a work of supererogation.

Mr. Gray explained that it was a similar case with that of the Church of St. David at St. John.

Mr. McAdam still urged the passing of the bill, when after a little farther discussion, progress was finally reported, and leave asked to sit again.

COMMITTEE OF TRADE.
Mr. Gillmor made some remarks respecting the Report of the Committee of Trade being intended to come before the House for discussion, after having passed through the Committee, and being reported on, and wished a reconsideration of a rejected claim.

Mr. End hoped never to see the day when the Report of a Committee such as that of Trade, should be rejected. He sincerely hoped the rules regulating those Committees would never be broken into.

Mr. Gray considered the Committee of Trade very desirable—it was the duty of that Committee to investigate facts—the House only dealt with subjects already established by evidence. He (Mr. G.) had a claim himself rejected by the Committee of Trade, but he did not complain, but should his decision be broken into in one instance, it would open the way for all those cases that had been rejected; and he would forward the one he had referred to.

Mr. Montgomery said a hundred cases would immediately follow if the precedent was established. Mr. Gillmor's motion was finally rejected.

TEMPERANCE BILL.
Hon. Mr. Tilly, by leave brought in a Bill to prevent the importation, manufacture, and traffic of all intoxicating Liquors in this Province. Received, and ordered to lie on the table.

ORDER OF THE DAY.
The House in Committee on the Election Bill—(Mr. Taylor in the Chair.)

Mr. Boisford led the debate, and made some remarks on the 3d Section of the Bill, and considered that a Bonus-side Taxation Bill only prove a sufficient check for the Assessment List.

Hon. Mr. Fisher explained that by fixing the amount at £100 on personal property, it must be fairly presumed that a person has to be some thing in the County before he accumulates the sum.

Mr. Gray said if the House sustained the Bill, the Government must be prepared to take the responsibility.

Mr. Wilmot believed the Bill would work injuriously.

Mr. Boisford said although he could not approve of all the details and machinery of the Bill, yet rather than see the Bill enacted, he would support it.

MONDAY, March 5th.
The House was occupied the whole forenoon in debating the Incorporation of the "Newark Bone Company." Strong arguments were adduced by opposite parties; when Mr. Holtway moved that progress be reported and leave asked to sit again, which was done—when Mr. Bathway moved that the case be referred to a Special Committee—who was so appointed, and Messrs. McAdam, McNaughton and Mr. Lunt, were appointed to form said Select Committee.

MESSAGE.
On motion of Mr. Wilmot, a message came down from the Legislative Council, that the Council had agreed to a Bill for the increase of Capital Stock, also for the Incorporation of the Fredericton Boom Company.

BILL CORRECTED.
On motion of Mr. McPhelin, the House went into Committee on a Bill to divide the Parish of Carleton, in the County of Kent, into two Parishes. Bill reported agreed to.

The Election Bill was amicably disposed of to-day—and has received the sanction of the Legislature.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.
The House has been principally occupied to-day in discussing the Resolution moved by Mr. Boyd respecting Sectarian and Denominational Schools. A very warm debate was kept up, and will directed shots fired at King's College.

Mr. Boyd said he had donned the armour, and he would go on to say, that he believed the system of encouraging Sectarian Schools would lead to separating the people. That would be the effect of it. He said the Hon. Surveyor General had made one of his usual non-committal Speeches—he never knew that hon. member from Charlotte to commit himself. He then enumerated the respective Sectarian Schools, which with the College amounted to £3045. He (Mr. B.) did not expect that the resolution would be carried—he had only brought it forward in test the minds of hon. members on the subject, and he had obtained his object.

The question was then put on Mr. Campbell's amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 15. The question was then taken on the original Resolution and negatived by a majority of 7, when the House adjourned.

ADVENTURE WITH A CATAMOUNT.

As Mr. Thomas Weimore, of St. George, was yesterday (March 2d.) on a Partridge shooting excursion, when about a mile from the town, and a little to the Eastward of Mr. Wallace's residence on the eastern side of the basin, the dogs which accompanied him gave an alarm which indicated their being in pursuit of something. Mr. Weimore, though badly prepared with ammunition followed the cry, and on reaching the dogs found that they had treed an animal of the feline or cat kind, of large size and different from any he had ever seen before. Determined on capture, if possible, he retreated about twenty feet from the base of the tree, took aim and deliberately aim and fired, his shot proving ineffectual, being of very light description, the animal made a pause from the tree directly at him, uttering at the same time the most fearful yells. Seeing from his position that retreat was impossible, with the greatest promptitude and coolness he determined to act on the defensive, and raising gun with both hands received his unwelcome antagonist on the muzzle in his descent, thinking that such stratagem might compel him to give over the the contest. Seemingly unhurt from the shot, or otherwise injured, and determined to renew the attack, he seized on Mr. W.'s foot with his formidable claws and talons, and tore his woollens in several places, receiving in return some weighty kicks about the jaw and other parts of the body—the dogs at the same time leaping as if afraid to engage in the contest. The animal then retreated for a short time and took a circuitous tour through the woods pursued by the dogs. Mr. W. afraid of a second encounter leaped again, but the animal instead of retreating came on yelling most furiously and displaying a most formidable set of teeth; for a while he stopped and reclined against a tree as if to recover breath. Mr. W. no way daunted by the unpleasant customer instantly commenced fire, and with the butt of his gun gave him a most unmerciful beating, and assisted at this time by one of the dogs which seized a var of the perilous position of his master. During the contest Mr. W. was thrown down, but soon recovering himself he continued to administer some very heavy blows which eventually put an end to the contest, and the animal was brought home as a trophy of victory. Several individuals who have examined the animal state that it is the first of the kind which has been seen here these twenty years; it measured, from the tip of the nose to the rump, four feet, stout in proportion, of a ravenish mottled color, with a grey, red and ears exactly like a cat, and its mane was by many to be the Catamount or Carleweix, as described by Charlevoix.—*P. inimitabilis*

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD COMPANY. SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

At a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company held (pursuant to notice) at the Town Hall in Saint Andrews on Thursday the 8th day of March, A. D. 1853.

James H. Whitlock, Esq., having been appointed Chairman.

The following resolutions were passed: On motion of Geo. D. Street, Esq., seconded by Capt. J. H. Robinson:

Resolved—That this meeting having taken into consideration the present state of the Company and the letter addressed to them by Mr. Byrne as the Secretary and Delegate from the Class A. Shareholders, which letter has been confirmed by a resolution passed by their Board of Directors in London on the 15th day of February last, and being convinced, that in order to insure the progress of the Line to Woodstock, it is expedient and advisable to adopt the plan suggested by the Board of Directors in this Province, and agree to by Class A. of transferring to them the whole of the property, facilities, powers, rights and privileges now vested in the company, hereby gives its full assent and consent to such transfer being made, and to an act being passed by the Legislature of this Province, in order to effect such transfer and vest the whole control and management of the company either in the present class A. Shareholders, or in a new Company to be formed by them in England for the purpose of executing such transfer.

To which resolution the following amendment was offered by T. H. Wilson, Esq., seconded by P. H. Fidd, Esq., but not sustained:

Resolved—That the Class B. Shareholders at once transfer their Stock to the Province, on the Province paying their amount of Stock either in money or Stock Certificates.

On motion of Alex. T. Paul, Esq., seconded by Mr. Nathan Trevellick:

Resolved—That this meeting desires to express its decided disapproval of the recent and proceedings of the present Board of Directors of the Company, more especially in the following particulars:—In agreeing and pledging themselves to construct a Branch line to St. Stephens before the main line to Woodstock is completed.

In transferring the Board in its present state with the Locomotive and other property thereon to Mr. John Wilson to operate for his benefit.

In granting to Mr. John Wilson the sum of £1000 as compensation for his services as a Director at a time when the salaries due to the officers of the Company and other liabilities are remaining unpaid.

In refusing to entertain the proposition made by Mr. Byrne on behalf of Class "A." without submitting the same to the Stockholders for their consideration.

In introducing into the Legislature a Bill to disfranchise a large number of the Stockholders of the Company without any notice to them or obtaining their assent thereto.

That by these and other acts the individuals comprising the present acting Board of Directors, viz:—Messrs. H. Hatch, John Wilson, Geo. S. Hill, Henry Frye, T. B. Wilson, James G. Stevens, and Frederick H. Fidd, (the three last named of whom were not elected by the Stockholders), have in the opinion of this meeting been guilty of misconduct and maladministration, and are hereby removed and displaced from their office as Directors in this Company.

On motion of Mr. Thomas Byrne, seconded by Mr. Dennis Bradley:

Resolved—That this meeting directs and requires that the Directors who may be elected by the Stockholders in the place of those now removed, and the remainder of the Board, shall immediately proceed to carry out the wishes of the Stockholders as expressed at this meeting, and take the necessary steps to facilitate the passing through the Legislature at its present Session of such an Act, as may be demanded, necessary to effect the proposed transfer to class "A." and shall rescind and annul the Resolutions and acts of the late Board, which have been condemned at this meeting, and any others which may impede or hinder the carrying out of the proposed arrangement.

The Meeting now proceeded to the Election of Directors to fill the vacancies caused by those removed; when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected, viz:—

Capt. J. H. Robinson, Geo. D. Street, W. Whitlock, J. W. Street, H. H. Hatch and Geo. J. Thompson, Esqs.

On motion of Samuel H. Whitlock Esq., seconded by Alex. T. Paul Esq.

Resolved—That this meeting is much gratified that the two Government Directors, Messrs. Hatheway and Wolhaupter, were enabled to attend it, and is desirous to express its thanks for the information afforded, and the interest manifested by them in the promotion of the Rail Road.

On motion of Mr. Geo. F. Sweeney, seconded by Mr. John Ayton:

Resolved—That in the opinion of this meeting, the Editor of the "Standard" News Paper, deserves the thanks of the community for the independent and able manner, in which he has advocated the interests of the Rail Road Company, which has tended materially to the accomplishment of the objects of the present meeting.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by G. D. Street Esq., that the Chairman leave the chair, and that Mr. Paul Esq. take the chair.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be justly due the Chairman, for his patient and impartial conduct while presiding at this meeting.

JAMES H. WHITLOCK, Chairman

S. H. WHITLOCK, Esq.

(From our own Reporter.)

A special meeting of the Class B. Stockholders and members of the Company was held in the Town Hall, on Thursday last, for the purpose of considering the expediency of transferring to the Class A. Shareholders of this Company the rights, privileges, &c., vested in the Corporation, to enable them to complete the Railroad from St. Andrews to Woodstock.—Mr. J. H. Whitlock in the Chair.

The Chairman having opened the meeting, Mr. Stevens rose to offer some observations respecting a report that had been circulated in London, to the effect, to which he wished to give a denial, but his remarks having been considered premature he was called to order.

Mr. Geo. D. Street moved that those who were Stockholders should withdraw. T. H. Wilson objected that as the meeting should be present to hear everything, and as an amendment moved that all be admitted, Capt. Robinson had no doubt the Chair was much interested in the Railway and the subject of the meeting, but thought that it should be confined to the Stockholders. The question was put, and those who were not Stockholders withdrew.

The Chairman read the Resolution, and next the Section of the Act authorizing said Special Meeting.

Mr. Geo. D. Street, as one of the Stockholders and Mr. Byrne's representative rose to move a resolution—the first read Mr. Byrne's letter to the Stockholders, finding his Directors were not disposed to call a Special Meeting, the Stockholders decided to do so. The second read Mr. Byrne's report, he commended it to the London Board, and since a document has been sent out from class A. who were desirous that this meeting should be held—he then read a Resolution of the London Board, passed at a meeting held on the 15th Feb., printed Messrs. Edwards, Stamp, Marshall, & Ashurstons, Esq.; this document stated Mr. Byrne's authority from the London Board, the question to be decided on that day was, whether the Stockholders should transfer to the Province, or to a new Company, the property, facilities, &c., of the Company, and if so, on what terms.

An earnest dispute took place with regard to the class of the Act, and it was finally decided to refer the question to the Legislature. Mr. Street then proposed a resolution, that the Stockholders should be divided into two classes, one to be entitled to the property, facilities, &c., of the Company, and the other to be entitled to the same, but on different terms. This resolution was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. T. Wilson, as one of the object of the meeting, rose to propose a resolution, that the Stockholders should be divided into two classes, one to be entitled to the property, facilities, &c., of the Company, and the other to be entitled to the same, but on different terms. This resolution was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

When in London with Capt. Robinson, the argument they were, that if they were to give a Bill to the class B. would give a Bill to class A. if they would carry out the work. He had read the resolution of the former Board, the present Board passed a resolution to give a Bill to class B. He read a resolution—respecting a delegate to be sent from the London Board to accept the Line, and in confer as to what mode was best to make the road. He then read a resolution moved by Mr. Hill, and seconded by Mr. Fidd, Wilson, on the 11th October 1851, assigning the privileges to class A. providing they will construct the line, refund all stock paid, and take the liabilities. After receiving all their resolutions, Mr. Byrne commenced to confer with the Board here, he pledged them that class A. would raise new stock, and construct the line to Woodstock, if they would only get the necessary Act. Mr. Byrne was disgusted with the treatment he had received from the Board, they had as he said in his letter, received him with distrust and suspicion; this is the reason the Stockholders had called the Meeting. The opposition asked a guarantee—class A's guarantee is, that they are driven to make it to save their own property. Mr. Street made allusion to the speeches which Mr. Stevens had applied to the London Board of Directors, at the "Banker House Meeting."—Such as "Stockholders," (Mr. Stevens contradicted the statement)—Mr. Street's remarks were with respect to the Directors and other persons, and not the particular expressions it was said that Mr. Stevens used towards the people of St. Andrews.

Mr. Byrne ought to have been met in a different spirit—before all can be transferred to Class A. an Act must be carried, and the object of this meeting is to show the Legislature that a majority of the Stockholders are willing, as they cannot build the line, to give it to those who can. We are not giving up all to them, if the road is not constructed they get the land, they can easily get much land in proportion as they build the road—the land can only be granted through the Government, and this was regulated by the law. (Mr. Todd here requested Mr. Street to read the Act—he was of opinion they could grant the land before the Line was built.) Mr. S. H. Whitlock said it was entirely optional, Mr. Street replied it was not optional, the Act relating to the granting of the Land, the facilities given is entirely dependent on the construction of the Road, the second section only grants power to give Acres

for Pough. Class A. are entitled to a greater portion of land in proportion to what they have expended, they have Settlers in England ready to come here, the land blocked out for them, and intend erecting Schools and Churches—but this cannot be done through our want of unanimity—the Government is waiting for our decision, but with no doubt we shall do our duty, being prolonged, so that the road would slip through, and the Government would get the land for us. The Act, passed in 1837, and the land is forfeited if the Road is not made—no facility bill of the kind could ever again be obtained, and he was much surprised to find that measure still in operation, and that the Government would not take the Stock, and would not get the Road—but it is not so, Mr. Byrne said the Stock will remain in the hands of the Government, we cannot get the land, and why have left it? He then moved the first resolution.

Capt. Robinson rose to second the Resolution—No one can doubt the responsibility of the London Board, our object for the last five years has been to get this matter arranged, he felt sure that when Mr. Byrne came here all would have been satisfactorily settled. Class A. don't always take the best advice, but they are now ready to take it. Any one who considers the question, must know that the land is not ours—it was not granted personally—whoever makes the road is entitled to the land privileges, it does not matter who had money been raised in the stock, but at present you could not raise fifty thousand pounds in the Province, if this arrangement is carried out, I don't intend to resign my stock, the line is going to pay, if Class A. can raise preferred stock, I am willing to let my stock go into it, those who hold stock will be able to look after the line through interest and have some say in the matter when required—my sole object is to make the Railroad, and I think Class A. should not lose their money, it would not be fair, and would be injurious to all, and the Railroad must be carried. I would not be here if it were not for the interest I feel in the undertaking, and whether any objection should be offered.

Mr. T. Wilson, as one of the object of the meeting, rose to propose a resolution, that the Stockholders should be divided into two classes, one to be entitled to the property, facilities, &c., of the Company, and the other to be entitled to the same, but on different terms. This resolution was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

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like manner to the present grant—chopped up in small blocks, and given to Tom, Dick, and Harry—who go here and there. We rejected Mr. Byrne's proposal because we did not offer proper security, and other reasons. Mr. Byrne accepted the proposition of 1837, the old one, and not that of the new Board (Mr. Street—What is the difference?)—there is a great difference. (Voice—read them, the last was read, and according to its terms it demanded a more security than that of 1837.)

Mr. H. H. Hatch asked how far the new Board had pushed the line since they came into office. Mr. Wilson did not state clearly what he meant. The Secretary read minutes of the proceedings at Fredericton together with resolution moved by Mr. Hatheway, when Mr. Wilson then moved the amendment to the first resolution.

Mr. G. L. Hatheway said—Whatever conclusion this meeting may come to, it should be unanimous, and that both Boards should not enter warily into their views; but that both be thought should pass. The resolution proposed by Mr. Street he had not, to his surprise, seen before. I regret the Board did not acknowledge Mr. Byrne's authority, he must say that he always viewed Mr. Byrne's power as truly legitimate. He thought from no manner in which the Board was managed here, that there should be a change, and the Government that the Board here should be abolished. If the Government had invested him and his colleagues with power as reported, they would not see here. He had drafted the resolution in the meeting at Fredericton, it was useless to do anything through the Legislature when the three members were opposed to it, they would rather the line would stop, after it had passed such from the line of their Legislature, he moved the resolution, because the Board meetings he had seen they always seemed distressed for the Province to take the line in hand, that if the road should be built it would be owing to the Government, and not to the Stockholders. Unless the County members are satisfied, the Government will never approve of the line. Mr. Byrne had asked the Government £250,000, he Mr. H. H. Hatch, Mr. Byrne that the Gov. were passing sufficient securities. Some of the members thought that it was best to let Mr. Byrne have the £250,000, another proposition was framed afterwards which it had been acted upon by the Board, would have been executed, (Mr. T. B. Wilson said that proposition was not made to the Board) the Gov. gave Mr. Byrne no pledge, these they would receive favorably his proposition—he was fully of opinion that some amicable arrangements would have been made by the Board with Mr. Byrne, and that the Line would proceed. The London Board were the best party to treat with the Government, and not the St. Andrews Board, which represented but £4,000. The Gov. have given £30,000 of the £50,000, but there are only 30 miles constructed; so that no blame whatever can be attached to the Gov. The Session will pass over, and nothing will be done if you allow this opportunity to pass—it will be the last one that he should be here on a mission of this kind, and he should like to hear that the meeting ended to a unanimous conclusion, but he had no authority from the Gov. to offer anything, but he thought he would say the general feeling. (Mr. Street asked Mr. Hatch why if the first resolution passed, whether the Gov. would still oppose it?) Mr. H. H. and the County members were against it, he made a proposition by Mr. Byrne, which he thought would meet the views of all concerned Mr. Byrne approved it, and also the Gov. Mr. Byrne said that the Board here rejected it—(Mr. Stevens said that the proposition did not come before the Board)—the Gov. could carry any motion with respect to the Line, with an overwhelming majority, if it had only met with the concurrence of St. Andrews, and as long as he was in the House, he would oppose giving any more facilities, until a final and satisfactory arrangement had been made. The County Members were of opinion that it would be best to pass the Line to the Gov., and for the reason he drew up the proposition to all class B. could transfer any facilities to the Gov. without the consent of class A. as he looked at the Act, they had nothing to give out Stock, the conclusion he came to, was, that class A. would have been glad to come out here and have arranged with the Gov. without speaking to a man in St. Andrews. The Legislature will pass no act without examining all the Acts, if Mr. Byrne was prepared to treat with the Gov. and give security, he could get £20,000 or £30,000 from the Gov. to go on with the Work.—(Mr. Street asked, if an Act was passed according to the terms of Mr. H's resolution, (i. e.) the amended one, would it not alter the position of class A. by abolishing the B. stock?) it could be carried without an Act, if all the Stockholders consented—whatever you do, do it unanimously, and he would be very happy to aid in carrying out in the House any measure they may decide on—the Gov. would cheerfully lend their aid, if the people of St. Andrews would only take proper hold and push the work, if they divide and come to no settlement, the Session would pass over, and unless £5,000 was raised from some quarter the Gov. would not advance a like amount.

We are reluctantly compelled to postpone the remainder of the Speeches for want of room, until our next number.—ED. STANDARD.

Mr. CHARLES POWER'S name, was accidentally omitted; by us, in the list of the Committee to take up subscriptions for the Patriotic Fund.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR, Among the many various circumstances from which the General Meeting of shareholders has removed the most and abstruse of doubts and objections, and the light of truth to shine upon them, is one which I trust will be fairly understood and acknowledged by the public. I allude to the feelings or intentions on the part of the Hon. Col. Hatch, with regard to the Railway—these may have from time to time been alleged, but I think it is not the slightest probability of the meeting sufficiently proves, that I think it is clear that the Colonel wished and was anxious to do what was right, and to give the majority of his fellow townsmen, and that Mr. Fry, did exceedingly wrong, in not having at the very best, under the circumstances, refrained from using his power at all instead of attempting to oppose the transfer.

Mr. Fry was entrusted with the Col. proxy, and was in possession of a letter from him, stating that if these appeared the slightest probability of the Line being built through the means of Class A. that it should be in favor of the motion—Now Sir I shall not argue the point as to whether this condition was fulfilled or not—the result of the meeting sufficiently proves, that I think it is clear that the Colonel wished and was anxious to do what was right, and to give the majority of his fellow townsmen, and that Mr. Fry, did exceedingly wrong, in not having at the very best, under the circumstances, refrained from using his power at all instead of attempting to oppose the transfer.

I am, Sir, Your Obedt. Servant, A Shareholder, and Lover of the Line.

The Standard. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1853.

The St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad Company, in its special General Meeting assembled, having by Resolution, acknowledged that our efforts for the last nine months, to expose the malpractices of their Directors, and arouse themselves to a sense of their own position, are deserving of commendation, and they have accordingly done so in the high honor of recording a vote of thanks in our favor, for the exertions we have used towards that end. That such an event may have occurred before is possible, and even probable; but we must confess that we cannot call to mind having ever heard of a record of an instance where a vote of thanks has been given by a Public Corporation to the Editor of a newspaper, as such, and therefore in making our acknowledgments and expressing our appreciation of so great a compliment, we trust that the singularity of the position in which we are placed—proud though we be of it—will be an excuse for the inadequate expression of our thanks, for such an especial mark of the esteem of our townsmen, and as a signal proof that our labors have not been in vain; and since all our words, only I have said, and implicitly pointed the feelings which move us, we beg the stockholders to believe in the depth and sincerity of our gratitude, which, may shall have no power to weaken, but shall serve as the means of proving, by renewed exertions in the discharge of our duty for the public good.

To pass however from ourselves, to the more immediate object of the meeting itself, we rejoice in having to congratulate the Town and the whole Province; for indeed there is no section of it that will not be benefited by the completion of the Railway—on the total discontinuance of the fact which stood in opposition to the wishes of the great majority of the people of agreeing to the transfer to class A. It is with regret we use the word fact, and reluctant though we should be at any time to appear to press hardly on a defeated party, and more particularly now that our triumph is complete—we feel that no milder term will suffice to designate the opponents in this matter, when we consider the manner of its organization, and the measure which it advocated—and which was aptly described as "the Barker House Resolution."

It is hardly necessary since we have in another part of our paper this day, given such a lengthened and particular account on the arguments used on both sides, but indeed have we space in this number to devote to such remarks; but we feel it our duty as prominently as possible to lay before the Government, the Country, and the Class A. Shareholders, the result of the division, from which no one can be at a loss to draw his own conclusions.

Out of 49 stockholders present there were 41 voted in favor of, and 8 against, the transfer to class A.; and these eight consisted of Messrs. John Wilson, T. B. Wilson, H. Frye, J. G. Stevens, F. H. Fidd, J. D. Wilson, and R. Townshend being the only two not Directors; and Messrs. J. Wilson and H. Frye alone holding their office from Stockholders. The total number of votes known, including proxies, was for the motion 1191 against 110—making therefore a majority of 33 of those actually present, and of 1051 total votes in favor of the transfer.

We shall allude to the future prospects of the Company on another occasion; at present we have only space to say—which we think it but barely justice to do—that a number of Stockholders intimated to Mr. Julius Thompson their intention of passing a Resolution expressive of their regret that by an act of the late Board of Directors, the Stockholders had lost his services as manager of the Company, and as he had always taken a great interest in the Company, and performed his duties with zeal, fidelity, and integrity—they hoped he would be again employed in the prosecution of the work. We regret to add, that Mr. Thompson requested them not to bring it forward—This however we feel bound to say, that had the

resolution been moved, it would have passed by acclamation.

COMMUNICATION:
(To the Editor of the "Standard.")
SIR,—As I have observed that one or two of the St. John papers, in giving an account of the vote at our late Railroad Meeting, have expressed surprise and their want of confidence in the votes given by the Class A. shareholders on that occasion, it may be as well to explain the matter for their information and that of others who may be equally ignorant.

The Class A. shares are as much stock in the Company as Class B. and by a Deed of Arrangement, entered into between the two Classes, which has been sanctioned and confirmed by an Act of Assembly, it is expressly provided that Class A. Shareholders may vote at all meetings of the Railroad Company, and shall have one vote for every two Class A. shares, but shall not be entitled to vote for the election of Directors, and the Act of Incorporation under which the Special Meeting was held, expressly requires that in order to make a vote of the meeting binding on the Company, the majority which passes it must consist of votes given by the holders of one third of the whole stock of the Company, it was absolutely necessary that Class A. should vote on the question proposed to the meeting, in order to render the Act of the majority valid.

The votes given by the majority of the Class B. Shareholders represented more than a third of the whole Class B. stock, and therefore Class A. would not have voted in favor of a measure to which they had already given their assent, had it not been necessary under the law that they should do so, in order to make the vote valid.

A CLASS B. STOCKHOLDER.

Jas. G. Stevens Esq.—This gentleman's letter was received after our paper was put to press, but will be inserted in our next.

Holloway's Pills, a certain Remedy for Indigestion and Liver Complaint—*Mrs. Armstrong*, of Three Rivers, Canada, suffered more than most people from indigestion, accompanied by liver complaint, several very clever medical men told her she was in a consumption, and her friends despaired of her ever recovering, as she had tried every thing they thought likely to benefit her, with success. At last she tried **Holloway's Pills**, which quickly assimilated with the blood, removed the obnoxious matter, and thoroughly cleansed and renovated the system. The result is, that she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. These Pills are also a certain cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Now is the Time
TO GET A GOOD
DAGUERRETYPE MINIATURE.
The Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of St. Andrews and vicinity, that his **Skylight Travelling Saloon** will remain in the place (Market Square) for a few weeks only. Persons wishing a good likeness of themselves or friends, will do well to improve the present opportunity.

FRED. A. STODDARD.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on Thursday the tenth day of May next, at the hour of noon, on the premises in the town of St. Andrews for payment of the debts of the late Frederick Augustus Babcock, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal Estate of the deceased for that purpose, pursuant to a Licence obtained from the Probate Court of the County of Charlotte, the lands and premises following, that is to say:

All those Stores and buildings on "Wyer's Wharf," so called, comprising a Blacksmith's Shop, the lot of land and wharf directly opposite at the head of the landing place, the House and Shop, a present occupied by John Harrison, the same, on the south.

The two large Stores or warehouses on said Wharf, together with the whole of said Wharf and ground on which the same stand, extending to low water mark, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging. The above property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

That valuable and pleasantly situated corner lot No. 2, in Block letter "C" in Parr's Division, directly opposite Dr. Alley's residence, 80 by 160 ft.

A. L. S. O.
Lot No. 4, in Block letter "C" in Morris's Division, with the Building thereon, known as the Grist Mill Lot, also one Steam Engine and Boiler of about 18 horse power; also two of Platt's patent portable Grist Mill Burr Stones, with the bands, shafts, drums, &c., in complete order for grinding Corn or other grain; also one Out Mill with belt and fixtures for the manufacture of Flour.

WILLIAM BABCOCK,
Administrator.
St. Andrews, 7th March, 1855.

Notice.
MR. NEIL LOCHARY, of Saint Andrews, having been appointed my Attorney, hereby request all persons having any legal demands against me, to present their claims to him for adjustment, and all persons indebted to me, by Note, Book account, or hereby required to pay to him their respective dues, with out delay. This receipt will be sufficient discharge for the same.

SAMUEL GETTY.
St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

MAIL CONTRACT.

Persons desirous of entering into a Contract for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails between

ST. ANDREWS
AND
UPPER MILLS.

Three times per Week each way, Commencing on the 5th of April next, are requested to send in Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, stating the sum per annum for which they will agree to perform the service.

The Mails are to be conveyed on such days and such hours as may from time to time be appointed by the Postmaster General at a rate of speed of not less than six miles an hour.

Tenders must be made on the printed Forms furnished by the Department, which can be obtained from any Postmaster.

Tenders will be received at this Office until Thursday, the 15th instant, at noon, N. B.—It is to be distinctly understood, that persons tendering for the above service, will have no claim whatever upon the Legislature, for any, the smallest, remuneration, over and above the amount named in the Tender.

J. HOWE, P. M. G.
General Post Office,
Saint John, March 5, 1855.

Notice to the Public.

The English Mail via Halifax, will be closed at this office on Sunday, 11th Inst. at 9 A. M.

The next Mail for England via New York will close at this office on Friday 16th Inst. at 6 A. M.

The single rate of postage via Halifax, N. Y. and via New York is, 5/4, pre payment optional.

By order
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.
Post Office, St. Andrews,
6th March, 1855.

TO LET.

And Possession given immediately.

Best large and commodious Dwelling House and premises, at the corner of West and Sophia Streets, recently occupied by J. C. Galt. The House has been thoroughly repaired and put in good repair, and is admirably adapted for a genteel private residence. For terms see, please apply to the agent, **JAMES CLARKE,** March 1, 1855.

PACKET,

BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS AND ST. JOHN FOR THE WINTER.
The Subscriber respectfully intimates to the merchants and travelling public, that their fast sailing Pilot Boat "JOHN CONLEY,"

has commenced making once a week, between the above mentioned ports, touching at Esquimaux when required, for the accommodation of Passengers and freight. The vessel is well found, and under the charge of the Subscribers. Will leave St. Andrews every **WEDNESDAY**, and St. John every **THURSDAY**, wind and weather permitting. For passage see apply to either of the subscribers.

HUGH McLEONE,
OLD CLARKE.
St. Andrews, February 7, 1855.

Fresh Arrivals from England.

W. M. ASHALL,
Clock & Watchmaker,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has taken a Shop opposite the Post Office, for a short time, when he wishes happily to execute any work in his line, which may be entrusted to his care, with promptitude.

He has brought from England a selection of Watches, Gold Rings, Chains, Alberts, Pins, Studs, silver Humblers, Brooches, Ear-rings, and a variety of other Jewellery. Electro-plated Spoons, tea and coffee pots.

Also, a quantity of small wares, pocket sheet combs, tooth, neck hair brushes and combs, in great variety.
Watch glasses and dials fitted; Spectacles and eye glasses to suit all ages.
St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

Emigration.

Persons desirous of having their friends in England, Ireland, or Scotland, brought out by the St. John and Liverpool Lines of Packets, can procure Tickets on application to the Subscribers.

Passage from Liverpool to St. John, 25 currency for Adults; children under 14 years, half price. Payment in full is required when the ticket is furnished, but if not used, and returned, the money will be refunded.
Provisions supplied agreeably to the Passenger Act, as follows:
2 lbs. Bread, 1 lb. Wheat Flour, 5 lbs. Corn meal, 2 lbs. Rice, 1 1/2 lbs. Sugar, 2 oz. Tea, and 2 oz. Soap weekly.

It will be necessary for persons in the country, remitting for passages, to transmit the name, age, and place of residence of the intended emigrant; the Packet will be forwarded by first mail after receipt of the money.

L. & R. REED.
St. John, N. B. Jan. 11th, 1855.

Flour, Flour.
Examined from the
100 Bbls. extra & superfine Canada Flour,
Just received.
J. W. STREET.
Jan. 23, 1855.

ALBION HOUSE,
SAINT ANDREWS.

Per Packet Ship "John Bannerman," and steamship "Niagara,"
MESSRS. STORR & CO.,

Have received a considerable portion of their
FALL STOCK,

Which is Opened and ready for Inspection.
THE Subscribers would respectfully intimate, that having commenced business this year with a supply suitable only for the SPRING TRADE, it does not detract upon them to make the usual announcement of a few additional Novelties, but to inform the Public that they are now receiving the first delivery of a Bazaar

WINTER STOCK,

that will be composed of "NEW GOODS" exclusively. The present arrival contains principally an assortment of the following Goods:

BROAD CLOTHS,
IN EVERY COLOR,
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, PILOTS,
WINTER SHAWLS; COBBOUR CLOTHS, &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
The TAILORING DEPARTMENT is replete with novelty. Some splendid designs in FANCY DOESKINS, WINTER CLOTHS, &c. Gentlemen leaving their orders may rely upon having them promptly and faithfully executed.

MESSRS. STORR & CO. return their sincere thanks for the very extensive patronage they have received during the past season, and trust that the advantages they are enabled to offer, that this may be continued and extended.

R. STORR & CO.
OCT. 4, 1854

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

That pleasantly situated Corner Lot and Premises, owned and occupied by the undersigned, being lot No. 1, in block letter Q, in Bulkley's division of the town plat of St. Andrews, known as the "Hay Scale Corner." There are on the premises a good Dwelling House and out-houses, all of which have lately undergone a thorough repair, an excellent frost proof Cellar, a never failing Spring of Water, and a Garden not to be exceeded in the town by vegetableables. The property is free from all incumbrances, and an undivided title will be given. Should the above property not be disposed of at private sale by the 15th day of April next, it will then be offered at Public Auction, of which notice will be given by handbill.

MARIA BROWN,
St. Andrews, 24th Jan. 1855.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

The Subscriber has just received a further assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Cutlery, &c. consisting of:
Gold and Silver—Lever & Lépine Watches, Guard Chains, Gold Loops, a superior article; Ear-rings, a few gold finger Rings, silver Jet and steel Shawl Pins, black & rosettes, &c. &c.
Silver Tea & Table Spoons, salt & nut and do, Joseph Rodgers & Sons' solid English Razors, Pocket Jack and Pen Knives, &c.
A Clock, watches and Jewellery cleaned and repaired &c.

GEO. W. STICKNEY,
St. Andrews, Jan. 24, 1855.

PROVISION AND IRON STORE.
ST. STEPHENS.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have taken Store in the south end of Mr. William Johnson's wooden building, where they have received and offer for sale—
200 Bbls. extra Canadian FLOUR,
1000 Bushels Corn,
25 Bbls. Clear and Mess Pork,
ALSO,
Received ex Ship *Pompholy* from Liverpool:
36 Kegs refined IRON assorted from 1-4 to 7 inches diameter, round,
47 Tons ditto and square Iron, all sizes
60 Do common Iron, 1, 7-8, 3-4, and 5-8 inch round,
6 Cwt West Cast Steel
9 1/2 Tons best small Chain, short link, 11-8, 1-7-8, 3-4, 9-1-16, 1-2-7, 16, 28, 5 1/2
6 Kegs Ox and Horse Nails
1 Kegs Boat Nails, 1 Keg Pan Rivets
213 Boxes Diamond Drill Spikes, from 3-1-2 to 10 inch
5 Cwt Hoop Iron
1 Ton best London White Lead
1-2 Ton Black Lead, Raw and Boiled Paint Oil,
50 Casks Sundry Goods
20 Tons Pig Iron
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

JOSEPH ANDREWS & CO.
St. Stephens, Jan. 6, 1855.

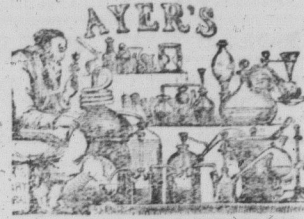
LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.
1855.

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under—
Ships Captains Tonnage To sail
Libena, Craeshaek 875 5th Feby.
Middleton, Delaney 996 5th March
John Owens, Dunlop 1236 20th Ditto
John Barbour, Marshall 990 5th April
Dudica, Spurr 1015 20th do
John Bannerman, Robertson 1131 5th May
David G. Fleming, Kenney 1145 20th do
Joseph Farratt, Gray 984 5th June
Imperial, Moran 1279 20th do

These Ships are built of the best materials, and remarkably fast, are classed A 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, and will be dispatched punctually on the appointed days.

They are commanded by men of the greatest experience and nautical skill, and no expense or exertion will be spared to make the time efficient, and every respect for the safe and speedy conveyance of passengers and cargo, by this line, ever observed.

For freight or passage, apply to Liverpool, to **JOHN BURN, BROTHERS & Co.** or to **Warner Buildings, Water Street, at St. John's** to **J. & R. REED.**
January 16, 1855



AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
For the rapid Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

We invite the attention of the public to the Certificates appended below, and bespeak for them that prompt consideration which their high frankness deserves.

Dr. J. C. Ayer writes: "The Cherry Pectoral is much improved after several of our best Physicians have used it, three of them in their own cases, and all with the happiest effects. The numerous patient medicines always before them, lead to credulity in regard to every new remedy; and it is only after undoubted evidence of value beyond any article, that any thing like a general confidence can be excited."

The unparalleled excellence of this combination of agents (in the Cherry Pectoral) proved beyond cavil by repeated trial and their own observation. The compiled medical men to proclaim abroad its usefulness. It is beyond all doubt the best general remedy we have for Pulmonary Affections of this climate, at the same time sedative and expectorant—a rare combination of properties.

In the hope that it will prove its own reward, I subscribe myself,
Jas. H. C. MILLER, M. D.

Allegan Mich. 19th Feb. 1855.
Dear Sir, No one, no, not one—man, woman or child—can be found to deny that the Cherry Pectoral is all that it claims to be. There is much used in this vicinity, although not known until recently. The community should know its virtues.
JOHN R. KELLOGG, M. D.
Acosta—Orell & Tanager, St. Andrews; A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of

"E. TAYLOR & CO." is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said firm are payable to **B. R. FITZGERALD**, who only is authorized to receive and give legal discharges for the same.

E. TAYLOR,
B. R. FITZGERALD,
Campobello, 3d Feb., 1855.

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

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

A. S. solicits the attention of the Public to his large and superior assortment of WINTER COATINGS, in—
Napoleon and Aberdeen Mixtures,
Moose and Siberian Mixtures,
Balkan and Elephant Beavers,
Crimes and Cocodile Beavers,
Bryan O'Linn and Sultan Beavers,
Beastskin and Whitney Cloths,
Felts and Beavers, all colors,
Melton and Canada Cloths.

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

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

REMEMBER!—WOOLLEN HALL, Prince William Street, St. John's, Nov. 23, 1854.

A. SKILLEN,
Proprietor.

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

October 25, 1851.
Ex Barbara from London and Imperial from Liverpool—

100 Casks Bypass and Bridge's London Stout and P. A. do
50 do best Pale Geneva,
2 do best London particular Madeira,
2 do White Wine Amegat,
20 cases Pale Rotterdam Geneva,
2 tons No 1 London and Liverpool White Lead, 28 and 14 lb Kegs
47 do best and raw Landed Oil,
50 bundles sheet Iron,
10 boxes tin Plates,
1 roll sheet Lead,
30 bags 4, 10, 12 do fine cut Nails,
31 do best Pale Geneva,
1 do Deck Spikes, assorted,
1 do fine Pump Locks, assorted,
&c. &c. &c.

For sale by
J. W. STREET,

