

...llington;
... (a Companion in
Grace.)

...aigns and Battle-
...and his Comrades,
...the Duke and his
...a detailed account
...by Sen and Lord,
...ment of the Great
...the present time,
...medicines. Personal
...tures, etc.

SS.

...of Arthur Duke
...one of the greatest
...century, the force
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...GEO. GAY,
Agent.

...NAL.

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...omas Watt's cottage
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...&C.

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...per (Royal)

...W. STREET.

...ET,
1st of May.

...and commands. Dwell
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...AND OFFICE.

The Standard.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
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Each repetition of Ditto 1d. per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evarius sumendum est optimum. —Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING

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

THE ALL-HEALING REMEDY!!! Holloway's Ointment.

A most astonishing cure of Scrofulous Ulcers—case certified by the Mayor of Boston.
Copy of a letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.
To Professor Holloway.
Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sarah Dixon, of Ligon-
pond street, Boston, has this day deposed before me, that for a considerable time she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.
Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.
I remain, dear Sir, your truly,
(Signed) J. NOBLE.
Dated August 12th, 1852.

An extraordinary and rapid cure of Erysipelas in the leg, after medical aid had failed.
Copy of a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bignor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent relief when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg, and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the most confident recommendation of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.
I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A dreadfully diseased Ankle cured after being given up by the Faculty at Malta and Portsmouth Hospitals.
The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King St. Norwich.
Copy of a letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19, 1853.
To Mr. Dixon.

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's valuable medicines.—Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ankle, and after being in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England, as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ankle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitting application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.
I remain, dear Sir, your very truly,
(Signed) JOHN SMITH.
Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

Surprising cure of a bad Breast, Nervous Debility, and general ill health.
Copy of a letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c., Lower Moss lane, Manchester, dated Feb'y 12th, 1853.
To Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. Martha Bell, of Pitt street, in this town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite

was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

I remain, dear Sir, your faithfully,
(Signed) T. FORSTER KER.
The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:
Bad Legs —Chapped feet
Bad Breasts —Chinblains
Burns —Chapped hands
Rheumatism —Corns (soft)
Gonorrhea —Contracted and Stiff
Joints
Bite of Mosquitoes —Fistulas
Coco-bay —Gout
Elephantiasis —Glandular Swellings
Gout —Scoury
Sore Heads —Piles
Tumours —Rheumatism
Ulcers —Scalds
Wounds —Sore Nipples
Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s. 4d., 5s., and 5s. 6d. each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot.

Sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Esq., Esq., and
TURNER & ODELL.
Of St Andrews,
Wholesale Agent for the County Charlotte,
July 11, 1854

"STOP MY PAPER."
The following remarks are too good to be thrown aside, without at least a passing notice. They are true to the letter and suitable to all localities. We are of opinion that the weakest capacity cannot fail to understand them.

It is astonishing what exalted notions some persons have of their own importance. They seem to imagine they are altogether necessary to the onward roll of our little world, and that if, by any means, they should be shoveled out of the way, the screws would be so loose that the old machine would no longer hold together, and, of course, if such important personages only say to an editor, "stop my paper," the whole establishment must go to pot instantly. We have often laughed in our sleeve—though outwardly we looked as grave as an owl—when one of these regulators of the world marched into our editorial sanctum, and ordered a discontinuance of his paper. And it always does us good to see the starch taken out of him while the editor smilingly replies, "Certainly, sir, with the greatest pleasure, just as soon as the clerk has entered a hundred or more names, which have just been sent in." The mighty men with down-like the narrative of a whipped spaniel, and he shrinks away muttering to himself, "Well I am afraid that stopping my paper has not ruined him after all."

These swells, who stop their papers on account of some mill which has found its way into their cranium, are sure to watch the time of the next issue, thinking that another number will make its appearance; and they are sure to borrow their neighbor's copy to see if it does not contain the editor's farewell address to his readers.
We once knew a minister, who in describing the Christian's character, and the circumspicion of his walk, said the way to heaven required as much care as it did for a cat to walk on a wall covered with broken bottles. It is something so with an editor, if he is to please everybody.

THE BAFLED LAWYER.
At the last sitting of Cork assizes, a case was brought before the Court, in which the principal witness for the defence was a tanner, well known in the surrounding country by the sobriquet of "Crazy Pat."

Upon "Crazy Pat" being called for his evidence, the Attorney for the prosecution exerted to the utmost extent of his knowledge of legal chicanery, in the endeavour to force the witness into some slight inconsistency, upon which he might build a "point;" but he was excessively annoyed to find that Crazy Pat's evidence was consistent throughout.

Perceiving that acute questioning failed to answer his purpose, the disciple of Coke and Blackstone betook himself to that oftentimes successful resource of lawyers—ridicule.

"What did you say your name was?" he quipped flippantly.
"Folk's call me Crazy Pat, but—"
"Crazy Pat eh? A very euphonious title; quite romantic eh?"
"Romantic or not sur, it wudn't be a bad idea if the Parliament wud give it to yourself, an lave me to chuse another."

"This caused a slight laugh in the court-room, and the presiding judge peeped over his spectacles at the Attorney, as much as to say, "You have your match now."
"And what did you say your trade was?" continued the disconcerted barrister with an angry look at the witness.

"I'm a tanner sur."
"A tanner eh? And how long do you think it would take to tan an ox hide?"
"Well sur, since it sames to be very important for ye to know, its myself that'll tell ye—that's intirely own'to circumstances, intirely."

"Did you ever tan the hide of an ass?"
"An ass? no sur; but if you'll just stip down the lane, after the court, be jabbers I'll give ye physical demonstration that I can tan the hide of an ass in the shortest end of three minutes."

The unexpected reply of the witness brought forth roars of laughter, in which the bench heartily joined; whilst the baffled attorney, blushing to the eyes, hastily intimated "Crazy Pat" that he was no longer required.

Arrival of the 'America,' SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

IMPORTANT NEWS!—BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE TURKS!!!

The steamship America, with dates to the 24th June, arrived at Halifax on the 5th inst.—The Baltic arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

The war news is of the greatest importance.—The siege of Silistria has been raised, the Russians having been defeated by the Turks and driven across the Danube. The order of events is as follows:—Siege operations were begun on the 17th May. Until June 15th, the attack and defense were carried on with equal bravery. On both sides repeated storming parties were directed against the entrenchments. Mines and counter mines were exploded, causing immense slaughter to the besiegers and besieged.

On the 2d June, Musa Pacha, the brave Turkish Commander, was killed by a shell; soon after which, Prince Paskiewitch, the Russian Commander, was struck and disabled by a spent ball, and will probably die. On the 13th, a tremendous attack was ordered under General Gortschakoff and Schilders, but after severe fighting they were repulsed; and a Turkish brigade sent from Shumla by Omar Pacha, succeeded in entering the fortress. This reinforced the garrison on the 15th made a sortie. A desperate hand-to-hand contest ensued, and ended in the complete discomfiture of the Russians. Prince Gortschakoff was severely wounded. Schilders had his leg shot off, and two other general officers were killed. The carnage among the Russians was dreadful, and they retired fighting across the river. Pursuing their advantage, the Turks crossed an arm of the river, seized the Islet of Hoppa, and blew up the Russian siege works, thereon.

The Turks then brought out their guns and erected temporary batteries on the bank of the River before the North face of the fortress. The Russian battalions East and West of Silistria immediately retreated in good order across the river, and destroyed their bridges behind them. The Russians are now in the vicinity of Kalareesh, awaiting reinforcements and orders. General Liprandi's division and several detached corps are marching in haste from Slatina to join them.

This victory was gained entirely by the Turks, the French and English not having arrived.
The siege of Silistria being raised must alter the whole Russian plan of operations in Bulgaria, and consequently must change the plan of the allies.

It is surmised that Paskiewitch will order his whole force to fall back on Jassy. Ere this the Russians have probably relinquished all their positions on the left bank of the Danube, excepting the forts of Hissoria, Matschin and Tsakitcha, and the apprehensions of their advance on the Balkan is for the present at an end. Russians have evacuated Mogoselli and Sinsaitsea. Five thousand Turks have occupied Turkickoi, and it was reported that the Turkish garrison of Rutschuck crossed to Gurgevo, killed 400 Russians, and took nine guns.

Russia again makes peace overtures through Austria, but as terms are said to be the immediate retirement of the Allies from Turkey it can scarcely be regarded as true. A rumour is again afloat in the English papers that the Czar will abdicate, but no dependence can be placed on the statement.

The Czar is likewise reported to be sick and for that alleged reason did not meet the King of Prussia. He has however ordered Prince Dolgorouke, Minister of War, to proceed immediately to the Danubian Principalities to draw up an accurate report of position of affairs in a Military point of view. This

unusual mission produced profound sensation at St. Petersburg.

It is officially announced that the convention between Austria and the Porte for Austrian occupation of the Moldavia and Wallachian principalities was signed on the 14th June, and at a Cabinet Council at Vienna on the 19th, the Emperor presiding, it was resolved that if an evasive answer comes from Russia, Austria will forward an ultimatum demanding a categorical reply within eight days.

It is stated that Napoleon has intimated to the Austrian Government that France will interpose to crush any revolutionary movements in Hungary or Italy while Austrian troops are engaged against the Russians. A similar declaration is expected from England.

THE BLACK SEA.

Admiral Dundas and Hamilton issued a circular on the 7th, announcing the close blockade of the mouth of the Danube. Most of the fleets were cruising off Sebastopol. Six or eight ships were at Varna assisting the embarkation of troops, transports with heavy guns having arrived; perhaps Sebastopol was to be attacked soon.

Circassia.—Sifer Pacha is appointed Governor of Circassia and Adasia. The Circassians are reported to have defeated the Russians with great loss. Schamyl was in full march upon Tiflis.

THE BALTIC.

Nothing of importance has transpired.—Two English steamers had destroyed the wharf and some gun boats at Kemi, in the Gulf of Bothnia.

The English ships Odin and Vulture landed 150 men at Gambia Karley, but were attacked by the Russians and driven back to the ships with the loss of 3 officers and 8 seamen killed. 2 officers and 14 seamen wounded, and 29 taken prisoners.

Admiral Napier has sent four ships against the place, and all the Russian pilots are sent into the interior.
The British, under Admiral Plumridge, have taken possession of Torone, unopposed, and it will be fortified as a station for the English troops.

Active continues in fortifying the Swedish ports.
On the 13th of May, three British steamers destroyed the ships, dock yards and stores at Brästerstad, in the northern part of the Gulf of Bothnia, and destroyed property to the amount of 350,000 roubles.

On the 31st a steamer captured several vessels off Ulenburg, and on the 1st of June four steamers destroyed the dock yards and stores at Ulenburg, causing damage to the amount of 405,000 roubles.

A telegraphic despatch dated Gothland, the 11th, says the French and English fleets were at Högensund, 20 miles from Svanborg, and it was expected that they would attack the latter place on or soon after the 13th. There were 16 Russian ships in Svanborg, and they have blocked the harbor by sinking a ship loaded with rock.

RUSSIAN MAILS.—The Russian agents were trying to induce some new spirit into the Migueine party.

The vines of Madeira had been almost universally covered with blight.
St. Petersburg, 12th June.—Several ships had arrived with goods, and they were likely to find return cargoes.

The Officers and Crew of the Tiger, it is said, were to be exchanged for Russian prisoners.
St. Peter-Burg, June 8.—The news of the withdrawal of Greece to the ultimatum of the Western Powers, caused great surprise. Russia reckoning on divisions, contrived at great expense, in the Southern provinces of Turkey.

London, June 16.—Disaster.—The Europa, cavity transport, was burned to the water's edge while on her passage to her Gibraltar station, with troops. Twenty-one lives were lost, including Col. Moore, commander of the troops, and fifteen soldiers. The remainder on board, sixty-six in number, saved themselves in boats.

Lord John Russell has been unanimously re-elected to his seat in Parliament by the city of London. He addressed the citizens in very decisive terms as to the war.

VIENNA, June 16.—The Russians made another unsuccessful attack on Silistria on the 10th. Marshal Paskiewitch received a very severe commotion on the right leg, and was obliged to delegate the command to General Gortschakoff, and to be removed to Jassy.

It is stated that the Porte signified his acceptance of the Convention proposed by Austria, with reference to the eventual evacuation of the Principalities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is nothing of interest from the Parent Country. In Parliament a motion has been put on the notice Book to inquire if the Government has taken steps to secure equal advantages with the United States in the trade with Japan. Lord Dudley Stuart has moved for a copy of the Serbian protest a-

gainst Austrian occupation. Also, for a copy of the Austro-Prussian convention, with its additional article.

The London Times has an editorial expressing the greatest satisfaction with the reciprocity treaty just concluded by Lord Palmerston, but regrets that Great Britain has not secured a share in the American coasting trade.

The Government organs still advocate an immediate attack on Sebastopol. They also recommend that part of the Baltic fleet be sent to the Black Sea.

Several failures have occurred, among which are Davidson & Gordon, metal brokers, London; Hoots, Moon & Co. Leeds; Halsey, Wakefield; T. Taylor & Son, Halifax; Savelly, Bairen & Co., in the worsted trade, with some smaller firms.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Saturday, June 24.—General Danenberg has succeeded to the chief command of the Russian forces in consequence of the wounds received by the Generals lately in command. General Luders had his jaw carried away by a cannon ball.

The reports of the English loss at Kamla Karley are confirmed. On the 21st all the screw steamers proceeded to Cronstadt. A Stetin telegraph says the fleet of upwards of 40 vessels had been signalled from the Western end of the island of Cronstadt.

It is telegraphed that at the conference at Teschin it was decided that Prussia would not formally declare war on Russia, but would place a proportion of the Prussian army under the orders of the Emperor of Austria.

FRANCE.

A conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor during his promised visit to the baths of Pyrene, has been discovered in the departments of Laine and Gironne, and 150 arrests have been made.

The Prefect has been dismissed, and is succeeded by M. Leva-jour, the friend of Lamartine.
The Moniteur publishes the report of the Minister of the Interior on the state of the nation, which is very favorable.

The reports of the crops are better from South of France, and favorable from Algeria.

MARKETS.

The Liverpool market was active with large business done at an advance of 1/2, which was attributed to the easier condition of the Money Market, and the resawking business at Manchester.

BREADSTUFFS.—Fine wheat throughout Great Britain, with improved prospects of the crops in France, have depressed the Liverpool markets, which closed flat, business being confined to supply the immediate wants of consumers. Holders were eager to realize at a decline of 1s. to 2s. on Flour, 3s. to 6s. on Wheat, and 1s. to 2s. on Corn.

Beef continued firm but demand during the week less active. More doing in Pork.—Sugar was dull and quiet.

The Money Market was easier. Consols had advanced to 93 1/2 to 94.
Freights were dull, with rates further declined. Dead weight to New York 22s. 6d. to 25s.

GREAT FIRE IN KENSINGTON.—Loss 60,000.—Three Lives Lost.—Several Persons Badly Injured.—15 Persons Reported Missing.—Philadelphia June 20.

The Large Cotton and Woolen Mill on Jefferson and Mifflin streets, Kensington, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon.—The cause said to be friction of the machinery.

There were 130 operatives in the building when the fire commenced, and as the stairs were almost enveloped in flames, a terrible scene ensued among those in the upper stories mostly females, who commenced jumping from the windows, and but for the active exertions of the firemen with their ladders and ladders, all must have perished. It is reported that 15 persons are missing, and three lives, a man and three young ladies are certainly lost. Thomas Hill is amongst the missing; he went to sleep in the building about three o'clock, and has not been seen since. A man named McLean jumped from the third story and broke both his legs. A female who jumped from the fourth story also broke both her legs. Three sisters named McKinde, were terribly injured. A large number were severely burned about the hands and face.

The building was occupied by Mr. Rivets, Messrs. Houghton, Roe & Philip, and Mr. Holt. Each firm had large stocks of goods and materials, all which were entirely destroyed. Loss estimated at \$60,000.

Notice.

THE SCOTCH COURT will hereafter be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, at Saint Andrews, of which all persons will take notice.
H. HATCH,
Sqr. Judge for Charlotte.

July 4, 1854.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FREDERICTON, July 7, 1854.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH,
President of the St. Andrews and Quebec R. R. Company.

SIR.—In reply to your inquiries of me in your letter of the 4th inst., as to the state in which I found the Saint Andrews & Quebec R. R. in my late tour to St. Andrews, I beg to say, that I travelled out upon the engine 17 miles from St. Andrews. I thence proceeded on foot to the extent of the Company's grading, about 29 miles from St. Andrews. The track timber is laid to the Fredericton road, and the plate laying put on as well as the ballasting. The contractors assure me that the road will be completed by 1st September to the new Fredericton road, 25 1/2 miles from St. Andrews. There were on Friday last 204 men at work upon the road, with a large number of horses, and a strong desire manifested on the part of the contractors to increase the number of labourers. The work has progressed the last month beyond my expectation. The Steam Mill upon the line is in active operation, and will be of great benefit to the contractors in the manufacture of track timber, and will supply the place of a large number of men. I was surprised to see the communication in the St. John papers to which you called my attention, stating that the contractors had abandoned the work. I was present on the 4th while the men were being paid for the last month labor—an amount of £1,000 sterling, and at the same time entered into arrangements for the furtherance of the work with the contractors, Sykes & Co.

You are at liberty to make what use of this you please.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your obdt. Serv't,
GEORGE L. HATHEWAY,
Govt. Director.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Ms. Editor.

Charlotte County having returned a number of its Members acknowledged to be favorable to a liberal tariff, and a like political creed, among whom is Mr. Brown, one of the oldest champions in the cause of progress, now in the legislature; York having returned Mr. Fisher, a like progressive man, and a man of working parts, as may be seen by taking a retrospective view of his past political life; Saint John County, Mr. Ritchie, a man of great energy and independence, always willing, (and it is a fault, too willing,) at all times to do battle in the movement of progress. With such men as these, added to the young blood of the last House, and the fresh infusion by the late Election made in Charlotte and elsewhere, what is to hinder the rightful and acknowledged progressive party striking for their rights, and ousting the present expediency men of the Government, whose avowed principles are to let things be, or rather let us be; don't alter the Election law, don't interfere with the Franchise; don't touch our perfect Tariff; &c. and what is to hinder Fisher from claiming his right to the Attorney General—Brown the Surveyor Generalship; Ritchie a position high in the honor and esteem of all, and making a Government who would have some congeniality of feeling, and therefore able to work for the public good, and not for the protection and sole benefit of personal friends, as is done at present. It requires only a manly, straight-forward movement, and it is done; but, should Fisher be tampered with by the office of Speaker being held out to him, and the legitimate office through which his old colleague L. A. Wilnot became a Judge of the land, lost, then let it never be said by himself or his friends that he has been unfairly treated, if, when the fight is won, another wears the laurels. Hanington is as old in honors as any. He has been Speaker, and is entitled to it again, and I trust will get it. Believing these to be sentiments of the majority of the Electors and elected for Charlotte, I am,

VIDO.

FATAL EFFECTS OF AN INFERNAL MACHINE.—A dispatch from Cincinnati, states, that on Monday evening, a box was sent to the Marine Hospital, corner of Longworth st. and Western Row, and deposited in the room of the steward, J. H. Allison. About ten o'clock the steward and his wife being above in the room, opened the box, when it exploded with terrific force, mangle the bodies of both Mr. and Mrs. A. in a frightful manner. Mrs. Allison had both her arms blown off, and her skull fractured, while Mr. A. was shockingly mangled. The furniture, windows, ceiling of the room, &c., were shattered to atoms. The indications are, that the box contained a bomb shell about 6 inches in diameter. The noise of the explosion was heard a distance of five squares.

The Allison are both dead.—Mr. A made a statement before his death, which, with other information obtained will probably lead to the detection of the guilty parties. It is said that a fellow named Conwell committed a murder, sometime since, and that Allison was acquainted with the facts, consequently it is supposed that Conwell desired to take Allison's life. The description given by the latter of Conwell, answers that given by the boy who delivered the box, of the person from whom he received it.—[N. Y. Paper]

THE SPANISH NAVY.—The London Chronicle thinks that, in the event of a war, the United States will not find the Spanish Government a contemptible foe. In addition to the immense injury she may do by a system of privateering, which she would undoubtedly adopt on our extensive commerce,

she has now a navy of a somewhat formidable character, as follows: Line of battle-ships, 8; frigates, 6; sloops, 5; brigs, 14; schooners, 10; steamers, 29; armed transports, 8; making a total of 902 guns, a steam power of 6,952 horse power, carrying 997 officers, 4,397 sailors, and 1,351 troops. Two frigates, seventeen brigs, and nine steamers are stationed at Cuba, and a reinforcement is about to be sent out.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the "Baltic."

Boston, July 8.
The steamer Baltic, from Liverpool, nine days and twelve hours, has arrived at New York.

Vienna despatch asserts positively that Russia, out of consideration for Austria, has consented to evacuate Principalities.

Lord John Russell officially announced to Parliament, siege of Silistria raised.

Advanced guard of Allies had reached Plevandi. Omar Pacha's whole force advancing to Danube.

Nothing from Baltic, Black Sea, or Asia. England has sent Sir John Bonham to negotiate commercial treaty with Japan.

Weather fine in England and France. Consols 94 1/2. Breadstuffs dull, with further decline of 6d. on Flour and Indian Corn, 2d on Wheat.

Latet.—Austrians take possession of Principalities when Russians withdraw.

THE WAR.

The London Gazette contains official despatches from Sir Charles Napier, announcing the blockade of the Russian ports, and giving an account of the surrender of the Russian shipping at Libau on the 20th of May. Capt. Key closes his account by saying— "Although I had the opportunity of destroying a large amount of the enemy's property, such as their houses, vessels on the stocks and vessels repairing, I did not consider it right to do so, as the troops had left the town so pitifully to its fate, and the people had assisted in getting the vessels out by opening the bridge, &c., which would have detained us some considerable time had we been obliged to blow it up, though I was prepared to do so."

The fact of the town of Libau, containing 10,000 inhabitants, and formed by nature with unusual facilities for defence, being temporarily taken possession of by 130 men, without a shot being fired, I attribute almost entirely to the judicious conduct of Capt. Cumming during his conference with the magistrates when he landed with a flag of truce. Brahestadt, where the English destroyed gun boats, merchant ships, &c., in Finland, was in consequence of the Finns refusing to let the British into the harbor to seize the gun boats they were building for the Russians. Ten thousand barrels of tar were among the property destroyed. Uleaborg, where the British destroyed the dockyards, 18,000 barrels of tar, and other property, is, next to Abo, the chief commercial town of Finland. Its exports are tar, fish, and salt provisions.

Loss of the transport Europa and twenty one Lives.—The transport ship Europa left Plymouth, England, on the 30th May, under command of Capt. Gardner. On the night of the 31st, she took fire in the lower peak, among a quantity of hawsers, rope, tar sails &c. Every possible exertion was made to extinguish the flames, with pumps and buckets, but with no avail, and in half an hour after the first appearance of the fire, all hopes of saving the ship from destruction were abandoned. The Europa had been run away before the wind, towards a barque and brig to the leeward, and when it was certain no human power could save her, the boats were lowered. In a short time all the officers of the ship (except the captain) and most of the soldiers and crew had left her; there were still on board Capt. Gardner, Lieut. Col. Moore, the veterinary surgeon, twenty six soldiers, the carpenter, one seaman and the cook. The masts soon went by the board, and the ship rounded to the wind, which driving the flames to where the remaining persons were, forced them to take shelter where they could. A number took to the wreck of the mainmast, and some were lost in the attempt to gain it. The captain and carpenter managed to cling to the fore-chains of the ship, until a boat from the brig Clemanthe rescued them, and ten others from the spars about the wreck. Those who perished were Col. Moore, the regimental veterinary surgeon, sixteen of the troops, one woman and two sailors. The men in the boats were picked up by other vessels, and all saved were put on board H. M. S. Tribune, on the 4th June. They afterwards reached London.

Rejection of the Reciprocity Treaty.

We learn from the Boston papers that the Washington correspondent of the New York Express has announced that the United States Senate rejected the reciprocity treaty with these Colonies on the 1st inst. in executive session. This announcement is somewhat strange, as the Americans would undoubtedly receive the greatest amount of benefit from its consummation, and it was doubtful if all the Colonies would agree to a measure which gave the Americans such manifest advantage in a commercial point of view. This action of Congress is another proof of the illiberal spirit which pervades the councils of the United States, and we trust it will prove to the people of British North America the folly of "knocking at the door" of Republican States for a fair exchange on their commodities. Henceforth let them depend upon themselves, and not waste their

time in the absurd attempt of obtaining anything approaching to fair play from "Brother Jonathan."

Since writing the above, we learn by a telegraph despatch, received yesterday, from Washington, that up to Thursday last, no action had been taken by the U. S. Senate on the reciprocity treaty. It cannot therefore be correct that the treaty has been rejected, although we believe that a strong feeling is manifested at Washington against it, but our people will not be very sorry on that account.—New Bruns.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1854.

A federal union of the British North American provinces, would be a vast benefit to them. At present their interests which are identical are divided, owing to the false system of legislation which has been pursued, taxing the products of our sister provinces.

Were there a union these unseemly imposts would be abolished, the system of carrying on the Government would be less expensive; the interests of the Provinces better cared for, and from their position, trade and great natural resources, the British North American Union, would occupy a proud position among the nations.

The simpler the form of Government, assimilating it as much as possible to the Parent government, the better. Some writers assert, that the union would not be permanent, arguing that nature has rendered it impossible, as the lower provinces would gain no advantage by a union with Canada.

This is strange doctrine, truly. Such a union, would render the connexion with the Mother Country more permanent, the Provinces would participate in the trade of each other, and who will assert that no advantage would arise to Canada from having winter

seaports in the Bay of Fundy, which she undoubtedly will have so soon as the bonds of union are consummated by railroad—and that this will be the case sooner or later, no one will be fool hardy enough to deny.

Besides there would be a profitable home trade, and an extended market for our manufactures.

In fact the Provinces would then become so far independent of England, in commercial matters, that they would in a great measure cease grumbling at her commercial policy—the great natural resources of the Country would be developed—and Railroads constructed. We would then be in a position to demand reciprocal trade from the United States. We do not pretend to advance anything new in advocating a Union of the Colonies, but merely desire to record our vote in its favor, at present, and at another time will give our views more fully on this all important scheme for the prosperity of the Colonies.

From our United States' papers we learn, that considerable ill feeling was manifested on the "Fourth." Lives were lost, and the Catholic Chapel at Dorchester was blown up by gunpowder.

At Manchester, N. H., a riot occurred between the Irish and native Americans, and the Catholic Chapel at that place was much injured. Another attempt was made to destroy the Chapel, but the police interfered.

Excursion on the St. Andrews & Quebec RAILROAD.

We had an opportunity yesterday, through the politeness of the new President, of traversing the whole length of the Railroad, as far it is completed. The distance which we travelled in the car was exactly sixteen miles.

The locomotive can run a mile further, but the road is not there sufficiently ballasted, to convey passengers. On this tract of 16 miles, we observed only a few men at work, finishing some job, near one of the viaducts, the rest being engaged in various ways, a head, on the line. We were told that 14 miles, more, would be finished in the fall, so as to open 30 miles for the actual conveyance of lumber and other articles of traffic. It would be absurd to expatiate, now a days, on the advantages which will immediately accrue to this Town, and that section of the County, on so much being achieved—conceive the number that will be employed in getting logs for the Chamcook mills, and the Steam Mill. The men that will be engaged in manufacturing them, the cordwood that will be got out, and brought to this port for sale or shipment, the facility afforded to the country people to bring their produce to market, free from fatigue and expense.—The completion of 30 miles, will then be a fact, and a very useful one. It will reassure the doubtful, confirm the sanguine, and convert the sceptic as to the practicability of the undertaking. The new Directory are practical men, and men of energy, and they are stimulated by many motives, to accomplish

the undertaking,—by self interest, and the conviction that in benefitting themselves, they will benefit their fellow citizens, and a strong desire to merit the good opinion entertained of them, by the Shareholders, who elected them. We can hardly express the delight which this little excursion afforded us. The Directors had some claims to adjust, with various persons on the road, and took the opportunity of inviting a number of ladies and gentlemen to accompany them, among whom we observed several from St. John. We set out about 11 o'clock and were accommodated in a long car, fitted up with seats, and screen to keep off the smoke, and decorated with flags.

The weather was delightful, and the scenery unsurpassed anywhere. We glided past mountain and lake, hill and dale, with a speed of ten and twenty miles an hour. Every curve of the line excited fresh admiration. At a convenient time and distance a "spread" was made, at which, under the shade of beech and birch, every luxury of the season was displayed in gipsy fashion on the grass. After an hour being spent with the utmost hilarity, we pursued our trip, and returned in the evening highly delighted with the urbanity and politeness of our entertainers, the sociality of our company, and the healthful excitement of the excursion.

SUMMER RETREAT, AND SEA BATHING.—Mr. Stentford, has fitted up his large House at the corner of Queen and Edward Streets, for the reception of Visitors, and those desirous of enjoying the salubrious air of St. Andrews, and the advantages of sea bathing.—The House is very neatly furnished, is beautifully situated a garden in front, and surrounded by fine old trees giving it a romantic appearance. He also furnishes board and attendance; the premises are capacious, and will accommodate several families.

MR. MALCOLM MACAULAY, who has been employed as Operator in the Telegraph Office here, for some months, resigned the situation, and removed to St. John, last week, there to engage in mercantile pursuits.

During the time he filled the office of operator, he was universally respected for his strict attention and obliging manners; and he carries with him the best wishes of the community.

THE CIRCUS.—On Friday last, Messrs. SANDS & CO., Equestrian troop, performed in our town, before a very numerous and well dressed audience. The performances were pleasing; there was no revolting exhibition of the pliability of the human frame in the postures of the "India Rubber Man," nor tumbling that was displeasing to the most delicate and fastidious. The riding was particularly chaste and artistic. One feat we never saw before, and it was particularly admired. One person balances on his waist a long pole, which another ascends with the agility of a wild cat, and puts himself into all manner of graceful attitudes, on, and about it, with an ease and confidence that is totally inexplicable to us. Just after the opening of the evening's performance, we were sorry to learn, that a fracas occurred which does not reflect much credit on some of the populace.

A man, we understand from Robinson, was drunk and troublesome in the Circus, and on application of Mr. Sands to the constables in attendance, was removed, to prevent further disturbance. When outside the constables were set upon by some young men from Robinson, and notwithstanding the efforts of the constables, and the remonstrance and threats of the Sheriff, before more aid could be obtained, the prisoner was rescued and carried off in the triumph. Mr Justice Ker was knocked down in the scuffle, the Sheriff threatened with violence, the constables roughly handled, and the authorities put at complete defiance. We are told that the Americans wondered arms were not used by the constables, and were surprised when they heard they possessed no other weapon than their hands. We regret to learn that some young men belonging to respectable families in the neighborhood of the town, were prominently concerned in this affray. The authorities are determined to support the law, and to take measures to punish all concerned in this affray. These steps will cost the County some thirty pounds, and terminate in putting some two or three into the penitentiary!

LUKE, July 10.—A fire broke out this morning about two o'clock, which destroyed Fowlers' Plaster Mills and Stores, six Houses and two Vessels—loss about \$100,000.—Insurance about \$12,000.

INSPECTOR OF STEAM BOATS.—The Royal Gazette announces the appointment of Mr. Wm. M. Smith as Inspector of Steam Boats plying in the waters of the Province, except the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. Smith has long been favourably known in this community as Engineer of the Steam Ferry Boats across the Harbour, in which situation he has won "golden opinions" from all. He is son of the late George N. Smith, Esq. and is every way well qualified for the responsible situation to which he has been appointed.—New Bruns.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—It is stated in the latest American papers received by the Steamer Admiral, that this treaty was rejected by the United States Senate on the 1st of July, in consequence as is alleged, of the

inequalities of benefits conferred and received (!) and an interference with the Revenue laws, which should have originated in the House of Representatives.

Sad Accident at Miramichi.—As the steamer Colonel Fremont was towing Mr. Johnston's new vessel down the river on Wednesday last, the stewardess Rosanna Bell, aged 17, and the engineer, Alfred Bloucher, aged 22, while romping on the deck, accidentally fell and before any assistance could be extended they were both unfortunately drowned.—Gleaner.

Military Execution in Canada.—The Kingston Herald says that a soldier was shot for desertion on Monday last, at the garrison, Fort Henry, and adds that the articles of war will be for the future, in the case of soldiers, most rigidly executed.

Accidental Deaths.—Mr. P. Laughran of the Upper Mills, was found on the 26th ult. near the toll-house, nearly insensible, and in a few minutes expired.

An aged man was drowned on the 29th ult. above the toll-bridge and a little below the residence of F. H. Todd, Esq., by the upsetting of a canoe.

Stabbing!—We understand that a man was stabbed in three different parts of the body, at McGowan's, New River, on the night of the Election, June 27th.—Patriot.

EXPORT OF DEALS.—Port of St. Stephen. 45 vessels arrived at this port during the quarter ending 5th July, measuring 22,500 tons. Deals shipped at this port in the month of June—6,931,000 sup. feet. At St. John, 2,826,000 do.

The above gives the export of Deals from this port at no less than 6 millions, 105,000 of excess, over the port of St. John, in one month. There must be some business done this way, that's a fact; one day last week, we counted 18 large ships at the Ledge.—Well done St. Croix.—[lb.]

THE TURKISH VICTORIES.—By the English mail we have received our files of English papers, which confirm the telegraphic accounts published in our last, of the success of the Turks over the Russians at Silistria, and the termination of the campaign on the Danube.—The London Times, in a long article on the subject says:—

"The latest intelligence from the Danube confirms in the most striking manner the hopes we ventured to express yesterday, and we now learn with the greatest satisfaction the triumphant termination of the first great encounter of this campaign by the raising of the siege of Silistria. Swift and terrible has been the retribution which has fallen on Russian army engaged in this shameful and unprovoked aggression, and the chastisement is rendered the more humiliating to the pride of the Czar, and the more important to the political independence of the Porte, by the fact that a division of the Turkish army, unassisted by European troops, has sufficed to repel the invader with unexampled losses. These glorious results belong to the Turkish arms exclusively, and the soldiers of the Sultan never fought with more devoted and successful bravery than on this occasion. In St. Petersburg the intelligence of these events will be received with consternation, for already on the 13th inst., the Emperor had despatched his Minister of War to the scene of action to learn the causes of the failure of the siege. Before Prince Dulgorouki reaches the Danube he will learn that the Russian army has recrossed it, and that its chiefs are hors de combat."

The abortive attempts of the Russians to take Silistria, the 'Times' thinks will alter their whole scheme of operations in Bulgaria. The retreat of the invading army follows, therefore almost necessarily. This important change in the aspect of the campaign must lead to corresponding modifications in the plans of the allied commanders, and it is supposed that they will not undertake systematic operations beyond the Danube in pursuit of an enemy already discomfited by the failure of his own exertions, especially as the invasion of the southern provinces of the Russian empire would be an undertaking in which the most complete success could lead to no result, and the conquest of those wide plains would be as sterile as the occupation of the sea.

The 'Times' is therefore of opinion that the Crimea is the point where a blow should be struck, and that success in that peninsula is the essential condition of permanent peace. It trusts that the allied commanders will turn their attention to the important fortress of Sebastopol, which ought henceforward to be the principal object of this campaign. The destruction of that citadel and arsenal, which is the key to the ascendancy of Russia over the Black Sea and the East is, as Lord Lyndhurst powerfully declared the other night, the primary condition on which we may hope to preserve the independence of the Turkish territories. As long as Sebastopol holds out and shelters under its guns a fleet which is the terror of the weak, though it shrinks from encountering an enemy on equal terms, Russia holds a perpetual menace over the navigation of the Danube, over the independence of Circassia, over the commerce of Trebizonde, and over the Imperial city of Constantinople. The destruction of that fortress would tend more than any victories that could be won in the interior of the empire, to annihilate the policy which Russia has found means to pursue for the last century by her alternate practices on the fears, the doubts, the indifference, and the ignorance of the world. Sebastopol is the keystone of the arch which spans the Euxine from the mouths of the Danube to the confines of Mingrelia; and, such is the prestige of its strength throughout the East, that the ascendancy of Russia will not have yielded, in the estimation of the Asiatic nations, to the genius and valour of the

Western Power England and France stronghold of which we believe of this country point to which rected, from th no longer requ the Danube.

PROVINCE

The Hono Surrogate Ju County of Sa Sreet, Esqui

William M. Boats plying i vince, except under the Act

Holloway's Successfu Extract of a Siangrai, n

"To Prove my wife's cor a severe cold, and foot, caus size, ultimate wounds, or ul appearance, almost insup her medical a She therefore Ointment a tr have effected

This Paper of charge, at Establishmen Advertiser received for t

On the 6th beloved wife of builder. Mr of Goolsboro came with h years ago w maining a sh She was mar where she d death. Mrs. female, but d draws.—Co

TWELV Poun Capital Sto for sale At Bank in Sa 23d of Aug Terms, 5 p on 30th Aug

WE the rice County, th respectfully held in St. August nex consideration to lead to a ances.

JAMES JAS. I WM. H. A. I July 1st, 18

DE Dr SURG C

GRADUATE o Surgery, res public of St. of disease of

inserted on C ting Nature i Teeth cler ful-manner. Particular dren's teeth Office in recently occ the Post O

Dr. H. numerous pa C. H. Fiske the Professoi al Surgery.

WANT ABLE-I SMI Liberal W Contractor For

prior, July 5,

Western Powers until the united flag of England and France are waving over that stronghold of the East. With this conviction which we believe to be shared by the people of this country, the Crimea becomes the point to which all our force ought to be directed, from the moment that our armies are no longer required to defend the Balkan and the Danube.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.
The Honorable William B. Kinnear to be Surrogate Judge of Probate for the City and County of Saint John, in place of Alfred L. Street, Esquire, resigned.
William M. Smith to be Inspector of Steam Boats plying in all the waters of the Province, except the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, under the Act 17 Victoria, cap. 23.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills again Successful in the Cure of a Bad Leg.
Extract of a letter from Mr. Brotherton, of Stangra, near Boole, January 15th, 1854.
"To Professor Holloway—Sir—After my wife's confinement in 1850, she caught a severe cold, which settled in her right leg and foot, causing it to swell to an alarming size, ultimately forming into about twenty wounds, or ulcers, presenting a most fearful appearance. The pain she endured was almost insupportable, and the treatment of her medical attendants did no good whatever. She therefore resolved to give your Pills and Ointment a trial, and I am happy to say they have effected a perfect cure."
"This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 241, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical."

DEATHS.
On the 6th inst. aged 87 years, Margaret, beloved wife of Mr. Wm. Harvey, ship builder. Mrs. Harvey was born in the town of Goolbslow, Maine, in the year 1767, and came with her parents to St. Andrews 81 years ago where they camped and after remaining a short time removed to St. John. She was married and returned to this town, where she resided up to the time of her death. Mrs. Harvey was not only the oldest female, but the oldest inhabitant of St. Andrews.—Com.

ST. STEPHENS BANK.
St. Stephens, July 8, 1854.
TWELVE Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, being the residue of the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be offered for sale AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bank in Saint Stephens, on Wednesday the 23d of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—Terms, 5 pr. ct. at time of sale, balance on 30th August.

WM. TODD, Pres.

NOTICE.
WE the undersigned, hereby give Notice to the Teachers of Charlotte County, that a Meeting, which they are respectfully requested to attend, will be held in St. Andrews, on the 31st day of August next, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain measures calculated to lead to a redress of our present grievances.

JAMES DOW, Teacher, St. Stephen.
JAS. McBRIDE, do.
WM. H. GAFFRY, do.
H. A. K. BREWSTER, do.
July 1st, 1854.

DENTAL CARD.
Dr. E. N. Harris,
SURGEON DENTIST.
GRADUATE of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his services to the public of St. Andrews and vicinity, in all cases of disease of the Teeth and Mouth.
Full or partial sets of
MINERAL TEETH,
inserted on Gold or Platinum, so perfectly imitating Nature as to deceive the keenest observer. Teeth cleaned, filled, and extracted in a skillful manner.
Particular attention given to regulating children's teeth.
Office in SAWYER'S BLOCK, Main Street, recently occupied by Dr. Adams, Opposite the Post Office, Calais.

NOTICE.
WANTED for the ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILWAY, A number of ABLE-BODIED LABORERS, SMITHS and CARPENTERS.
Liberal Wages will be given. Apply to JAMES SYKES & CO. St. Andrews.
Contractor's Office, July 3, 1854.

For Sale or to Let,
THAT neat and commodious COTTAGE adjoining the residence of J. W. Chandler, Esq. For particulars apply to the proprietor, W. MACKINTOSH.
July 5, 1854.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
On Saturday the 23d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews:
ALL the right, title, interest and claim whatsoever of Otis Turner, to the following properties situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, viz:—
The northern quarter of the southern half of Lot No. 8, bounded by the Digdeguash grant, and by lands owned by Sarah Hanson and Isaac Turner, containing 50 acres, more or less; and
The Lot at present occupied by the said Otis Turner, containing 25 acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon.
The same having been seized and taken by virtue of an execution of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of George Hobbs, endorsed to levy £59 7 10, with interest on the sum of £53 16 10, from the 26th May, 1849, besides Sheriff's fees.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte
13th June, 1854.

Exchange for Sale
REQUIRED by the Controller of Her Majesty's Customs at Saint Andrews, the Sum of about £105 sterling, payable in dollars or half dollars at 4s. 2d. sterling, per dollar, or in British gold or silver at the sterling value.
Tenders will be received up to one o'clock on Wednesday, the 5th July 1854, by the Controller, for a Bill of Exchange to be drawn by him on the Receiver General of Her Majesty's Customs, London, at thirty days after sight.
Parties tendering will state what amount of Bill they will accept for above mentioned sum.
Tenders to be addressed to the Controller of Her Majesty's Customs at St. Andrews, and to be marked on the outside "Tender for Bill."
Custom House, St. Andrews,
June 28th, 1854.

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD NOTICE.
An adjourned general Meeting of the shareholders in this Company will be held at their offices in St. Andrews, on Thursday, the first day of June next, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business.
By order,
S. H. WHITLOCK,
Secretary
St. Andrews, May 6th, 1854.

NOTICE.
MESSRS. JAMES SYKES & Co. hereby for bid all persons from entering upon, or trespassing upon the seventy mile portion of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad, by the attempt to execute contracts or otherwise.
CONTRACTORS OFFICE,
May 25th, 1854.

MOLASSES.
JUNE 1st 1854.
FIFTY Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES (Just received) J. W. STREET.

Stray Horse.
FOUND on the St. John Road, near the Digdeguash Bridge, a stray Horse.—The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses on application to
ISAAC HANSON,
Digdeguash, 1st July, 1854 3d.

Watches, Jewelry &c.
The Subscriber has just received an assortment of
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,
GUARD CHAINS, KEYS,
SILVER, GERMAN SILVER,
BRITANNIA METAL,
Block Tin & JAPAN WARE, Cutlery, and Hardware.
Further particulars next week.
GEO. F. STICKNEY,
July 5, 1854.

STRAYED,
TO the Pasture of the Subscriber a large BAY MARE,
white stripe on her face. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges.
WM. CUNNINGHAM,
Chamcook, July 4, 1854.

Brandy.
Ex the "Robert" from Charente:
FIFTY Hhds. & Qr. Casks of Hennessy's BRANDY, vin. 1851.
J. W. STREET,
July 1, 1854.

FARM FOR SALE.
WILL be sold at Public Auction on Monday, 17th July next, that eligible Farm at Bocabee known as the Haycock Farm, containing 100 Acres, cuts 15 tons of hay, well wooded—on the place is a good frame House well finished and a large Barn. The lands bounds on the salt water, with an excellent fishing privilege.
Terms made known at Sale.
WM. BALLETINE,
St. Andrews June, 1854.

PASSAGE AND FREIGHT FROM LIVERPOOL.
THE BEAUTIFUL S.S. SHIP **PAMPHYLIA.**
WILL sail from St. Stephens early in July, for Liverpool and will return direct, provided a sufficient number of passengers offer by 10th July.
The ship will be commanded by an experienced and careful master, and affords a desirable opportunity for parties wishing to send for their friends. Apply immediately to
JAS. PORTER & CO.
St. Stephen, N. B.

TIMBER BERTHS.
CROWN LAND OFFICE, 31st May, 1854.
THE right of Licence to cut Timber and Lumber until the first day of May, 1855, on Crown Lands, in the following situations, which were last season under Licence to the undermentioned persons, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this Office, on the following day, viz. (Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon).
Thursday, 13th July, Pettediac, Musquash, and Saint Croix Rivers, &c.
[Not to interfere with any Lots of Land applied for within one year previous to the date of this advertisement.]
The upset rate of Licence will be Twenty Shillings, and the purchasers are to have the option of taking the grounds for one year only at the rates at which they are bid in, or for two or three years (including the first) at the rate of Fifty shillings per square mile for each year, unless the ground is bid off at a rate exceeding Fifty Shillings, in which case such higher rate will also be the rate on each renewal.
The mileage on all renewals to be paid in advance on or before the last day of June in each year, and unless so paid, the privilege to renew will be forfeited.
The exceptions from renewal of each Licence will be the Lots applied for within it during the previous year.
All Licenses in the following Lists, which are marked with asterisk (*) will be subject to the prior rights of the European and North American Company to take Timber or other material for the construction of the Railway.
ROBT. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

ST. CROIX RIVER.
On Thursday 13th July at 11 o'clock a M

No. (L.)	Name	Sq. Miles.	Situation.
1240	Reynolds, Wm R	2	Leiro River
705	Robert, Wm R	2	Little Leiro River
880	Seely, Henry E	4	New River
295	Prescott, Gideon	7	do
282	Hubbard, Francis	1	Fopelgash River
233	do	6	do
254	do	2	do
285	do	2	do
267	McCuill, John	3 1/2	Magaguavic lake
244	Gillmor, Daniel	3	do
214	do	7	do
1335	Vail, Solomon	2	Magaguavic
1175	Little, John	2	Magaguavic river
263	McCuill, John	2	do
293	Gillmor, Alfred	2	do
268	McCuill, John	2	do
815	Gillmor, Daniel	2	do
849	Seely, Henry E	8	do
264	McCuill, John	2	do
422	Gillmor, Daniel	2	do
362	Seely, Justus	2 1/2	do
257	Seely, Henry E	2	do (quad)
305	Brookway, Silas	2	Davis Brook & Magaguavic
1216	Douglas, Wm	2	St. John's Brook
1279	Gillmor, Daniel	2	Prime's Ridge
304	Brookway, Alvin	2	Pratt's Brook
1180	Brookway, Silas	3 1/2	Upper Trout E
1236	Brookway, Wm	2 1/2	do
280	McCuill, John	2	do
279	do	2	Lake Eutopia
1090	Wetmore, Douglas	4	Clear Lake
1206	Lee, Joseph	3 1/2	Reddon river
300	Weinere, Douglas	2	Red Rock Lake
273	McCuill, John	2	do
256	White, Hugh	3	Red Rock
405	Miliken, Hugh	3	Red Rock & Magaguavic
265	McCuill, John	2	Upper Niles Br k
243	Davis, Alfred	4	Davis Brook
306	Myshall, Joseph	5	do
278	McCuill, John	3 1/2	Piskelagan
276	do	9	do river
272	do	5 1/2	do
246	Gillmor, Daniel	3 1/2	do
262	McCuill, John	2	do
612	Pratt, Joseph	4	do
1278	Gillmor, Daniel	4	do
1292	McCuill, John	4	do
1136	Ash, Hiram	3	do
279	McCuill, John	2	do (Peltoma)
270	do	2 1/2	Piskelagan & St. John
275	do	2	do
274	do	4	M Douglas Inlet
248	Gillmor, Daniel	2	M Douglas
254	do	8	do [Stream]
294	Gillmor, Alfred	2	M Douglas Lake
251	Gillmor, Daniel	6 1/2	do
255	do	7	do
1375	do	4	do
308	Gillmor, A. H.	2	Clarence Brook
240	Gillmor, Adon.	2	do
309	Gillmor, A. H.	2	do
846	Gillmor, A. H.	4	do
848	Seely, Justus	2	do
277	McCuill, John	2	do
301	Seely, Justus	4	do
303	do	2 1/2	do
250	Gillmor, Daniel	2	Bonny River
253	Gillmor, Daniel	3	do
261	McCuill, John	6	do
269	do	2	do
206	Toal, Thomas	6 1/2	Riv St Croix
834	Albee, James	2	Saint James
291	Gates, Eph'm C	2 1/2	Pirate Brook
262	McAdam, John	3 1/2	do
242	Buchanan, J W	3	Musquash Brook
310	Hill, Munroe	4	do
203	McAdam, John	2	North Lake
307	Murchie, James	4	Loon Lake
784	do	4	Loon Bay
785	do	2	Porter settlement
204	McAdam, John	2	Monument Brook

ROBT. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

MAIL CONTRACT.
ANY Persons desirous of entering into a Contract for the conveyance of the Mails between ST. JOHN AND ST. ANDREWS, Six times per week each way, on and from 11th August 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 at such hours, as may from time to time be appointed by the Postmaster General, and 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 Post Office.
Tenders will be received until Wednesday the 28th June next, 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.
May 26, 1854.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL &c.
Just received per Schr. Utica, from Boston:—
SEVENTY Hhds. Wheat Flour, Fancy brand, 40 lb Pilot and Navy Brand, Bag Flour.
Ex Schr. GIPSY, from PORTLAND,
50 Hhds. Superfine Canada Flour.
IN STORE.
And keeps constantly on hand:
Crushed and brown Sugar, Hyson, Ning Yung and Souchong Tea, Molasses, Pickling and Cod-fish, Burning Fluid, Pickles, Lemon Syrup, Cheese, Tobacco, ground and raw Coffee, Spices, Pork, Hams, a good assortment of Room Paper, Boots and Shoes, Pottery and Meats' Plothers, and other agricultural tools—
With a variety of other useful articles.
W. WHITLOCK,
St. Andrews, June 7, 1854.

Port Wine & Sherry.
Ex "Glasgow" just arrived from London, ONE Hoghead superior PORT WINE, ONE do. do. PALE SHERRY, Dark and Pale BRANDY, of superior brands, consigned to and for sale by
THOMPSON & Co.
St. Andrews, 19th June, 1854.

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber has lately received a very extensive assortment of
British and American MERCHANDIZE,
which together with a large stock of Groceries and Dry Goods, will be sold at a small profit for cash.
JOHN LOCHARY.

CROWN LAND OFFICE.
July 4, 1854.
THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 1st day of August next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 15th May 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.
(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the applications for the purchase of the Land.)
(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)
CHARLOTTE.
By Deputy Mohand at St. Andrews.
95 acres, lot 3, block Y, St. Patrick, Geo. Ferguson; improvements to be paid for
R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the St. Andrews Post Office 15th June 1854.
Baker, John
Bowers, S
Britt, Elizabeth
Burns, Amy
Buckler, George
Barr, Joseph
Burgess, Thomas
Baxter, Patrick
Chisholm, William
Coogan, Henry
Corbett, Ann
Donington, John
Doyle, John
Dow, Ohio
Hughes, Rev. W
Hollis, Thomas
Hughes, Robert
Haghill, M
Harris, John
Haddock, Margaret
Keirness, Patrick
Langan, John
Lemar, William
McGrath, James
McAdam, Wm.
Persons calling for any of the above will please say advertised.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

TO ALL PERSONS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
WHEREAS, PETER MORRISON, of St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, a Creditor of JAMES HYSLOP, late of Saint Patrick, in the County aforesaid, yeoman, hath prayed that Letters of Administration may be granted to him:
I hereby cite all persons interested, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at Saint Andrews on the 25th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, to show cause why Letters of Administration should not be granted to the said Peter Morrison.
Dated at St. Andrews, 29th June, 1854.
H. HATCH,
Surrogate Judge of Charlotte.
W. HATCH, Solicitor.

BRITISH HOUSE, ST. ANDREWS.
NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber respectfully returns his acknowledgements to the Public, for the patronage so liberally extended to him for upwards of twenty years; and can state with confidence, that he is now
RECEIVING AND OPENING
The most Extensive and Select
STOCK OF
Dry Goods.
Ever offered in this Market.
And in addition, he begs to state, that these Goods have been selected from the best cash establishments in London, Manchester, Leeds, Bradford and Glasgow, which his Patrons will find from the extraordinary change in prices this season. His present stock being so much more extensive, that any previous year, he will be satisfied with the cost alone of many of the Goods, although the prices are from ten to fifteen per cent. less than goods purchased in this Province.
The Goods from Leeds have been received by the packet ship "Liberal", from Bradford by the "Middleton", from Manchester per "Dundonald" via St. John, and direct to this port per ship "Star of Freedom", and from London, by the steamship "Canada", via Boston.—The Goods from Glasgow are daily expected by the "Salvia".
(Stock advertisement in our next.)
St. Andrews, May 31, 1854
D. BRADLEY

ODELL & TURNER,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.
Have received their first consignment of
Summer Goods,
Per *Lampoon, Dundonald, Star of Freedom* &c. consisting of
SHAWLS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks, Parasols, Shot-Blaze, Balmaines, Barages, Novelty Checks, Poplins, Lustrs, &c. French & English Flowers, Dress Trimmings, Laces, Corsets, Muslins, Prints, Sherings, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies Work books and work boxes, Brussels, Imperial and Super C A P P E T S, Star Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Blankets, Stagnas, A Tickings, Supine BROAD CLOTH, Cassimeres, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, Tailors' Trimmings, MOURNING and FURNISHING GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
6 casks CUTLERY, Hardware & Joiners' Tools, 10 Trunks London Stationery, 10 Crates assorted Earthenware, 2320 Burs and Bolts common and refined iron.
St. Andrews, May 21, 1854.

ALBION HOUSE,
ST. ANDREWS, MAY 1854.
R. STORR & CO.,
BEG respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and its vicinity, that they have taken the Store in Water-street, immediately opposite the Post Office, and that they have
OPENED IT UNDER THE ABOVE TITLE
WITH
MAGNIFICENT & MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
of every description.
The Subscribers have been induced to take this step from a conviction that the people of St. Andrews have not hitherto enjoyed those advantages for buying goods from a
LARGE, WELL ASSORTED, AND FASHIONABLE Stock, that the extent and importance of the place, would warrant them in expecting. With the view of affording this desideratum, a partner of this Establishment has visited the European and American markets, and bought with great advantage, a stock of Goods, which for taste, variety, quality and CHEAPNESS, cannot be surpassed by that of any house in the Province. It would be impossible in the limits of an advertisement, to particularize, but on inspection it will be found to contain everything that is supplied by the most extensive houses in the first cities in B. N. America, from the minutest article in Haberdashery to those of the more costly character in
DRESSES, SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS, &c. &c.
Particular attention has been paid to the Woollen department, which will contain every novelty of the season, together with a large supply of
BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, &c.
with a full assortment of Linings, Trimmings &c. In making the announcement we trust the public will encourage us in this undertaking and we pledge ourselves to carry on this business in a spirit of liberality and continue to offer to purchasers advantages which will have no doubt be appreciated. The above will be disposed of for Cash.

HOLLANDS GIN.
Ex the "Anke Berg," direct from Rotterdam via "St. John",
50 Hhds best Hollands Gin, DeKeyers brand
June 6.
J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.
To the Proprietors and Managers of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway.
NOT being able to get any satisfaction for damage done to our property by the above Railroad Company, we hereby give Notice, that we are about to put up Fencing which will obstruct the Engine from running through our property, and will prosecute any person or persons removing the same.
Wm THOMAS,
CALEB BARTLEY,
SAMUEL BARTLEY,
GAWKS NIXON,
ROBERT MANTHORN
Waverig, 29th May, 1854.
VINEGAR—EX "Utica" from Boston, 10 Bbls CIDER VINEGAR.
J. W. STREET.
May 25, 1854.

Tea, Crushed Sugar, Starch, &c.
May 24, 1854
EX the "Star of Freedom" from Liverpool, 25 Chests of best Congou Tea, 12 half Chests of do, 5 tierces Crushed Sugar, 6 boxes best Poland Starch, 14 bags 4d—6d—8d—10d wrought Nails, &c &c
J. W. STREET.

