

E variis sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

[Vol. 22]

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What becomes of the Mediterranean? It becomes either a Russian lake, or a battle-field of a century between the Russian, fleets and the English fleets, holding the commerce of Europe between two fires? What becomes of maritime France on that sea, where she possesses neither Malta, Gibraltar, nor Corsica? Maritime France becomes the subaltern vessel of the naval power preponderating in these seas, England; or she becomes the object of the insults of Russia, even in her ports. When Russia is in the Danubian, the Russian frontier is at Marseilles and Toulon. What becomes of Germany? Already borne down for the last thirty years by Russian diplomacy or intervention, which can still restrain as long as the Czar feels behind him the counterpoise of Turkey, Germany becomes Russia. The confederation of the Rhine, thought of by Bonaparte, becomes a verity after the annihilation of Constantinople by the Czar; Germany, great and small, becomes a confederation of the Danube against France. At that price Russia preserves a slice of Poland, and the Rhenish provinces; at that price Austria preserves Italy, and if Italy languishes at the expense of France, a new Suiwarrov descends from Illyria into her plains with 200,000 Russians the aid of 200,000 Germans. Continental France cannot make a movement of her frontiers without meeting Germany, the

A distinguished church dignitary is about to lead to the Altar, the daughter of one of our Judges. The ceremony will take place on Thursday next, in St. Paul's.—(Halifax British American.

The best shots in the various corps provided with rifles have been collected into two volunteer companies, and the address of these young men often puts a stop to the Russian patteries. However, they have still to pick off as they say *le Monsieur un patriot blanc*. The following is the explanation of that phrase. The person in question is an amateur, an old soldier perhaps, who every day at some undetermined hour, advances in front of the fortifications with a piece of cannon, drawn by men: he has it placed in battery by his attendants, giving himself the pleasure of firing it off. He ordinarily plants his tent not far from the gun, and after each shot he withdraws to it for about ten minutes, probably to smoke a cigar and drink a glass of brandy; and then, when the piece is again recharged, he comes out and fires another shot. This course of proceeding takes place every day, and lasts an hour or two. There is no conceivable pleasantry that our sharpshooters do not amuse themselves with, relative to this white patriot. It appears that he has a number of domestics, for the sharpshooters have already killed about fifty of his attendants, and new ones always present themselves. Some of the Zouaves pretend that the greatest number of those persons are only lay figures which the master pulls down a piece of string when they fire. But in the end he will himself be caught.

SCOLDING CHILDREN—I will tell you what good it does to scold at your children for doing what you told them not to do—just as much good as to scold an unruly ox for jumping over the fence and eating the green corn contrary to orders previously given to him. Children are governed by two motives; the hope of reward and fear of unpleasant circumstances. A stream of scolding as long as from sun to sun, never yet had any other effect upon children than to render them wholly regardless of what is said to them. If you wish to make your children trouble some, scold them occasionally. If you wish to make them bad, scold at them a little harder, louder and more frequently. If you

A Runaway Vessel.—Yesterday the schooner *Atlantic*, of Salem, from New York, struck upon the rocks near the Glades House Co-hasset, about 6½ o'clock, A. M. The captain and crew went ashore, carrying their clothes and valuables, leaving sails all standing.—In a short time, before they could return to the vessel, she was driven off before the wind, and went to sea. The captain went to Co-hasset to find another vessel to go in pursuit, but failing in that came up to this city yesterday afternoon. The *Atlantic* was 130 tons burthen, four years old, and was loaded with a cargo of flour, beans, etc. The schooner and cargo, which were owned by one man, were valued at \$6,000, and were not insured.—*Traveller 13.*

ANY and all persons are hereby cautioned
against trespassing on a Lot of Land belong-
ing to the Subscriber, situated in Champeau. Any
person or persons purchasing wood or timber, from
Legan, wife or any of his children, will be prose-
cuted in accordance with the now criminal law.
E. DEWOLF

Dec. 27, 1854.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR, On seeing the statement in your impression of the 31 inst., "That the Board had refused to accept Mr. Byrne's offer to take all the responsibilities of the Company, and build the line, making his own terms with the Government,"—I immediately made some enquiries on the subject, being at first, with others, under the impression that you must have been misinformed:—in this I soon found I was mistaken, and I should at once have sent you a letter on the subject, had you not stated, that the want of time and space alone prevented you making any comment, thereby leading me to expect that article which has since appeared in your number of the 10th inst. The remarks which you have made are so correct and forcible, that nothing I could say would add to their weight; but there is one point in reference to this offer, or acceptance, (we will not cavil about words) on the part of Mr. Byrne to take the road, which I think ought to be mentioned. I allude to the assertion which Mr. Wilson has very publicly made, denying that Mr. Byrne has in any way signified his readiness on the part of Class A to accept the powers and responsibilities of the Company and build the line. I consider this the most flagitious thing I have almost ever heard of, and how Mr. Wilson could have had the hardihood to make such a statement is to me incomprehensible, well knowing, as he must have done, that the truth could not be disguised beyond a few days even with those most favorably disposed to put confidence in him. It only affords another proof to the many already existing, of what has been often said—"that he is perfectly indifferent as to the means employed, provided he gains his object." What that object, in this instance could have been, I am at a loss to discover, but I should not be surprised, when he finds, as he must do,—that he has failed in attaining it, to see him turn round, and again assert that he never denied the receipt of the offer from Mr. Byrne. Surely, Sir, such acts as these must at last open the eyes of the shareholders both here and in England to the true character of the man who is exercising such a baneful influence on their prospects.

I cannot curb my indignation sufficiently to trust myself to give full expression to my feelings regarding the headlong recklessness displayed by the Board, but it does appear to me, since the very existence of St. Andrews depends upon the Railway, that if the shareholders cannot be roused to a sense of the duty which they owe to their fellow townsmen as well as to themselves, that a Public Meeting ought to be called to denounce such pusillanimity.

There are three acts lately consummated by the Board (the first of which luckily can be of no effect unless confirmed by the Class A, which is not likely to be the case) which cannot be too strongly reprobated.—The first is a Resolution pledging the Company to construct a Branch to St. Stephens as soon as fifty miles of the main line are finished. The second—another Resolution putting the whole power of the Company into the hands of John Wilson till next June, with authority, to use and work the road for traffic, for his own individual behoof and benefit, and on his own responsibility alone.—And the last—The forcing the Contractors to deliver up the Locomotive under the verdict of the Sheriff's Jury, not only without making any preparations of having any competent person to take charge of it, but actually leaving it half full of water, standing in the open road, uncovered and exposed to the, perhaps, irreparable damage which it must receive from such weather as we have lately had.

The first we can be at no loss to account for—it was the bait by which the two new St. Stephens Directors were induced to join the Board: so that for £150,000 present subscriptions paid up by those gentlemen, the Company is to expend some £50,000 or £60,000 in building their branch before finishing the main line; and thereby take the trade and traffic into St. Stephens and divert it from St. Andrews, into which place it could never afterwards be directed.

The second—it is equally plain to see, is to enable Mr. Wilson to get down the timber he has cut on speculation.—But is it not astonishing, Sir, after the evidence given by Mr. Light the other day in the Court, "that the road is unsafe for traffic," and his refusal to take any responsibility upon himself while the line is worked by Mr. Wilson—to say nothing of the illegality and danger of the arrangement—is it not astonishing, I say, that with all his craftiness Mr. Wilson has been able to cajole his co-Directors into the commission of such a monstrous wrong.

The third act speaks for itself. The spirit or want of judgment—be it, which it may—which can lead men to sacrifice such valuable property carries its own condemnation.

Sir, only let these things be known and understood, and it will not require "arguments" from any one to overwhelm the perpetrators of them with the disgrace they merit.

I am, Sir,
Your obdt. servt.
CIVILS.

COPPER COIN.—The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last contains His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation, with an Order of Her Majesty in Council, declaring that the Copper Pennies and Halfpennies of New Brunswick Currency, recently coined at Her Majesty's Mint, shall be current and lawful money within the said Province of New Brunswick, and shall pass and be received as current and lawful money therein,

at the value of one Penny currency and one Halfpenny currency.

Latest from Europe.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Thursday with dates to the 30th Dec. The Sarah Sands had put into Cork for repairs, and would sail thence for Portland. Louis Napoleon has made a grand speech to the French Chambers, which slightly depressed the French and English funds.

Sebastopol held out. Frequent sorties took place, in which the Russians claim the advantage.

The Allies reinforced 18,000 men.

The Foreign Enlistment Bill has become law.

Parliament has adjourned.

No notable change in Markets.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Arctic arrived out on the 24th. The Arctic sailed from Marseilles on the 21st December, with 1,640 French troops for the Crimea.

There is no news of importance from the Crimea.

A high diplomatic conference was to be held at the residence of the British Minister in Vienna on the 24th December, between the ambassadors of England, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia. Prince Gortschakoff was to take part in the discussion. The conference was to be of a private character.

A Vienna despatch of the 26th says, that Gortschakoff presented a note which he has received from St. Petersburg for Count Drouot. It is believed to be unsatisfactory, but it is not the final reply of Russia.

In regard to the Russian mission to London, of which high expectation had been formed, it was surmised that M. Uaguet was merely the bearer of an autograph letter to the Queen, and that his instructions are merely to watch on the spot the course of events.

Nothing certain, however, was known.

AFFAIRS AT SEBASTOPOL.

The affairs before Sebastopol were unchanged up to the 20th December. The Russians claim to be doing considerable damage to the approaches of the Allies; nevertheless the French third parallel was mounted with cannon. The reinforcements of the Allies due to the 18th December reached 18,000.

An official Despatch in the Paris Monitor from Balaklava, says that the situation of the Allies is excellent. Gen. Liprandi, with 40,000 men, was manoeuvring in the vicinity of Balaklava.

Menshikoff was sick, and Gen. Osten-Sacken was in command.

In the meantime, 5,000 Turks had landed at Eupatoria.

The destination of Omer Pasha's army was kept a profound secret. It was thought they would invest the North side of Sebastopol.

The Railway expedition from England was already on the way in seven steamers and two sailing ships, with all the materials for constructing a Railway from Balaklava to Sebastopol. The wretched state of the country had put almost a stop to all operations.

The communication between Perekop and Simferopol was completely interrupted, and a week had transpired since a courier had arrived at Odessa from Sebastopol.

At the last accounts, the weather had improved, with heavy frost, and both armies were renewing their activity.

Admiral Hamelin, writing on the 12th, says that for the last four days the place has kept up a tolerably brisk fire. The enemy have made vigorous sorties against our lines, and those of the English. As soon as they reached the parapet, they were received by a well directed volley of musketry, and repulsed.

An obstinate struggle at the point of the bayonet, a skirmish, occurred near Inkermann, on the 15th.

On the 17th, Omer Pasha left Schumla for Constantinople. His proposed future movement was not known.

The Turkish troops began to arrive from Varua on the 18th.

Twenty two ships have been equipped and are now ready for sea.

It is probable the Russian garrison have mined the places in Sebastopol which they pretend to have left. We have further particulars as to the naval sortie at Sebastopol. Two Russian steamers, towing six gun-boats, went out of the harbor on the 6th Dec. After firing at the French they were compelled to retire.

The passage left between the sunken ships is only wide enough for one vessel to pass at a time. The Allied fleet has moved outside the double bay Chersonesus.

POLAND.

Orders have been received at Warsaw to complete the additional works of the Citadel within the two first weeks of January.

THE BALTIC.

France and England have notified the Swedish Government that all intercourse between Finland and the harbors in the White Sea is to be stopped.

Osten-Sacken is removed from the 3d to the 4th corps, vico Dannenburg, who is disgraced.

The chief engineer officer who conducts the defence of Sebastopol is Gen. Desirum, a Frenchman.

A levy of ten more men in every thousand is ordered in the Eastern part of the Russian empire, to be completed by March 15.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20th.—It is confidently asserted that a resolution has been adopted to storm Sebastopol as soon as the Turkish reinforcements come up. The French, it is said, are to storm, while the British and Turks attack Menshikoff.

There is a report that Omer Pasha has written to the Sultan, making it a condition of his accepting the command that he shall have two votes in the council of war, in order to prevent his being outvoted by Lord Raglan and General Canrobert.

Warsaw, Dec. 25th.—A despatch from Warsaw states that the Russian naval artillerymen were taken out of the Baltic fleet, and had arrived at Sebastopol, and that to their presence is due the precision of the fire from Sebastopol, as well as the sound boldness of the fleet.

The British Parliament is not in session. The Royal assent has been given to the Foreign Enlistment Bill, but the measure continues as unpopular as ever.

The Money Market was unchanged. Consols steadily at 91½ to 91¾. The billions in the Bank of England has increased £108,000 sterling.

The Arctic exploring ship Enterprise, capt. Colverson, has arrived at Hong Kong, on her way to England.

The event of the week is Napoleon's speech to the French Chambers. It is warlike in tone, and makes no mention of a prospect of peace. The speech was immediately followed by a vote of a loan of 5,000,000 francs.

The result of the meeting of the representatives of Vienna had not transpired.

The Patriotic Fund.—It is with much pleasure we notice that the "Patriotic Fund" for the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave soldiers who have fallen in the Crimea, will be handsomely augmented by this Province. It is reported that the Legislature will vote £10,000 in this purpose. Several of the leading Masonic Lodges—Temperance bodies and National Societies have given respectable amounts. Would it not be well to follow the example of our St. John friends and get up a "Grand Tea Meeting," and devote the proceeds to the noble purposes of the Patriotic Fund.—The inhabitants of St. Andrews, are celebrated for getting up a public "tea shine," equal to any town in the Province. It only wants to be started.—Who will move in the matter?

The American papers generally, we regret to notice, are sympathizing with Russia, in her attempts we may say to enslave the best Governments in Europe, and (like themselves,) in her unjust endeavors to extend her territories. How a country, professedly Republican, and which claims the proud title of being "the freest nation" in the world, can lend itself to support a most haughty and tyrannical Emperor, with millions of serfs or slaves, and who is a thorough despot, it is difficult to determine, unless it arise from an implacable hatred to Britain, and everything British.

This anti-British feeling has been spread immensely within a few months—by a large native American party called "Know Nothings," who appear to have carried most of the elections as they pleased. This party sacrifice every principle of honour and integrity to gain their own ends,—they have fitted out filibustering expeditions against Cuba, which they are resolved to annex to the United States, if they can, and these piratical attempts have been winked at by the Executive Government—they assisted in bombarding Greytown—and their thirst for an acquisition of territory is insatiable. In fact, from the tone of the Press in the neighbouring Republic, we should not be surprised to hear of their raising regiments and fitting out vessels to assist the Czar to increase his present overgrown empire and perpetuate barbarism. They know that the present contest, is one between liberalism and despotism—they know also that the commercial prosperity of their nation is mainly attributable to Great Britain.—and yet their inordinate desire to obtain Cuba induces them to fraternize with Russia, merely because France and England stands in their road.—This is, we believe, the principal cause of their sympathy for Russian tyranny.

We have received the first number of the "Westmorland Times," published at the Bend of Petticoat, by Mr. Geo. W. C. Lugin. The editorials are well written, the selections are interesting and the typographical appearance neat. In politics the paper is decidedly liberal, not pledged to the present government nor does the editor intend to be to any future one, except in so far as it is

conducted according to the well understood wishes of the people. We wish the proprietor that success, which his enterprise and ability justly entitle him.

The Amateur Theatrical Company of St. Andrews, have with commendable loyalty, given notice of a Performance to take place on Tuesday evening next 23d inst., the whole proceeds of which are to be devoted to the noble purpose of the "Patriotic Fund;" the Amateurs generously paying all the incidental expenses of dresses, scenery, &c., out of their own pockets. Their object is a laudable one, and no doubt the little Theatre will be crowded.

The Rev. Mr. Churchill of Fredericton, had a narrow escape from death, on the 5th inst., owing to the explosion of some "boiling oil" which ignited in a close store in one of his rooms, and upon which cold water had been incautiously thrown to extinguish the flame. The liquid flew all round the room. The Rev. gentleman's face, head and hands, were badly burned; so much so, that it will be some weeks before he can resume his duties.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.—Her Majesty in Council, has been pleased to appoint the Rev. W. H. Buck, Curate of St. George's, Southwark, to be Chaplain of the Queen's Prison, vice the Rev. H. Vachell, resigned.—London Observer.

The above named gentleman, is brother of Mr. Walter M. Buck, C. E. of this Town.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

John Duncan, George Young, and Moses Tuck, Esquires, to be Commissioners of the Portland Police, in the room of the Hon. Charles Simonds, and Thomas Allan and John Haws, Esquires, resigned.

William Wright, Esquire, to be Commissioner of Sewerage, &c. under the Act of Assembly 19 Vic. cap. 6, in the room of Mr. Baron Bristford, Esquire, resigned.

Alan McLean, Esquire, to be Shipping Master at the Port of Saint John.

Deputy Surveyor Wm. Mahood, to be reinstated in his office of Local Deputy and Seizing Officer for the County of Charlotte, in the room of Mr. Edw. Jack, who acted during Mr. Mahood's illness.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. L. TILLEY,
Secretary's Office, January 8, 1855.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—Another Masonic Contribution.—At a meeting of Carleton Royal Arch Chapter in this City, on Wednesday evening last, the sum of £25 was voted from its funds as a contribution to the National Patriotic Fund.

The St. Andrews and St. George's Societies in this City have taken steps to swell the contributions from this Province to the Patriotic Fund. The subscriptions of the members of the former Society are expected to exceed £200.—(Courier.)

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out in the Parish of Portland, in a house owned by the heirs of the late Wm. Jordan, and extended to the two houses adjoining, owned by Mr. Wm. Radcliff and Mr. J. Reed, all of which were consumed. The Brunswick Engine No. 1, of Portland, was early in the scene of the disaster, and did good service. One of our City Engines, No. 5, was also early on the spot, and worked well. After exhausting a well near the fire, No. 1 supplied No. 5 with water from the harbour, and thus kept the fire in check. We learn that the houses were all insured.—(New Brunswick.)

Late from THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The ship Minerva arrived at New York on the 1st inst., bringing Cape of Good Hope papers to November 4.

Accounts from the frontier state that there were fears of another Kaffir war. It was alleged that the Kaffirs were endeavouring to stir up the Fingoes to rebellion, the English having attempted to interfere with their system of polygamy, &c. Active watch was kept by the Government. The natives beyond the Orange River Sovereignty, had refused to allow further trading of the English with the interior of Africa, saying that they would kill off all their elephants, &c.

So large an amount of wool had accumulated at port Elizabeth, that freights to London had advanced.

The Cape papers contain severe articles on the policy of the home government, as regards the native tribes.

The country is in an unsettled state, and many murders are chronicled.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, contain cure for all Bilious Complaints and Disordered Stomachs. Another proof of their Efficacy.—Copy of a letter from James Trent, Esq., dated Adelaide, January 29th, 1854.—To Dr. Holloway.—Sir,—I was for some years a sufferer with a bilious complaint, accompanied with indigestion and a disordered stomach. In the hope of obtaining relief, I used a variety of medicines, but fruitlessly. I was, however, induced to try your Pills by a friend of mine who had derived great benefit from them, and must admit, that they soon restored my appetite, and effected a complete purification of the blood. I now enjoy the best of health.

(Signed) JAMES TRENT.

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday last, by Rev. Andrew Barron, Mr. Patrick Quinn, to Miss Mary Hayes, both of St. Andrews.

At St. John, on the 11th inst., at the German Street Chapel, by Rev. Richard Knight

Chairman of the N. B. District, Anne C., eldest daughter of Rev. J. H. Henniger, Superintendent of the Saint John Circuit, to Rev. James Taylor, Wesleyan Minister, of Moncton.

DEATHS.

At Auckland, (New Zealand,) on the 29th June last, after a short illness, Anne, wife of Major Cockburn, H. M. 58th Regiment, and formerly of the 76th. She had endeared herself by her many inimitable virtues, to a large circle of relatives and friends, who mourn their loss.

NOTICE.

DOCTOR STREET is about to remove from St. Martins to St. Andrews, and begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that on his return from St. Martins in the course of ten days, he will open his office in this Town, and be prepared to practice in his profession.

St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

Emigration.

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

Passage—From Liverpool to St. John, 45 currency for Adults; Children under 14 years, half price. Payment in all cases, required when the Ticket is furnished, but if not used, and returned, the money will be refunded.

Provisions supplied agreeably to the Passenger Act, as follows:—

For each Adult—3 quarts water—daily; 2 1/2 lbs. Bread, 1 lb. Wheat Flour, 5 lbs. Oatmeal, 2 lbs. Rice, 1 1/2 lb. Sugar, 2 oz. Tea, and 2 oz. Salt—weekly.

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

J. & R. REED,
St. John, N. B. Jan. 13th, 1855.

Fresh Arrivals from England.

WM. ASHLEY,

Clock & Watchmaker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of St. Andrews, that he has taken a Shop opposite the Post Office, for a short time, when he will be happy 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 shuffles, Brooches, Earrings, and a variety of other Jewellery.

Electro-plated Spoons, tea and coffee pots.

Also, a quantity of small wares, tortoise shell combs; tooth, nail, 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.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1855.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the sixth day of February next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous 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 Mahood, at St. Andrews.

70 acres, lot 4 east, block A, Fanning's division, Saint David, L. Simpson, Jr. improved.

100 acres, lot 104, block K, west of Dog Brook, William Frazier; 108. survey.

100 acres, lot 17, tier 11, Clarence Hill, John McGowan.

50 acres, lot 17, block 15, southeast of D, Pleasant Ridge, James M. Colloch.

88 acres, lot 3, range 13, Clarence Hill, P. O. Lee.

200 acres, in rear, on Lake Stream, P. O. Lee.

5w JAMES BROWN, Sur. Gen.

NOTICE.

MR. NEIL LOCHARY, of Saint Andrews, hereby being appointed my Attorney, I hereby request all persons having any legal demands against me, to present their claims to him for adjustment; and all persons indebted to me either by Note or Book account, are hereby required to pay to him their respective dues without delay. His receipt will be sufficient discharge for the same.

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

SINGING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has been solicited to open a SINGING SCHOOL for instruction in VOCAL MUSIC, in Saint Andrews, and has consented to do so, provided a sufficient number of scholars offer previous to the 15th inst. A list has been left at Mr. John Little's store, where subscribers names will be received.

Terms—7s. 6d. per quarter or 24 Lessons—to be paid in advance.

THOS. ALGAR,
Jan. 8, 1855.

HEALTH RESTORED!!
WOLLONAY'S PILLS.

Surprising Cure of a confirmed Asthma, after five years' suffering. The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman, named Middleton, of Scotland road, Liverpool.

SIR—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to sound health, after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm, intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. MIDDLETON.
Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

A Permanent Cure of a Disordered Liver, of many years duration.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.
Dear Sir, In this letter your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; but medical attendant assured her that she could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally created great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and she declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) J. GAMIS.
Nov. 22, 1852.

An astonishing Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, after being discharged from the Hospital insensible.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent surgeons in this town but, obtaining no relief whatever, and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.

I am, Sir, your obliged servant,
(Signed) W. MOON.
Oct. 8, 1852.

An extraordinary Cure of Dropsy, after suffering for eighteen months.

Copy of a letter from Mr. C. Briggs, Chemist, Goolle, dated February 15th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy recently effected by your valuable medicines. Captain Jackson of this place was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly reestablished. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Aguo	Jaundice
Asthma	Liver complaints
Bilious complaints	Lumbago
Witches on the skin	Piles
Bowel complaints	Rheumatism
Colics	Retention of Urine
Constipation of the Bowels	Serofula, or King's Evil
Consumption	Sore Throats
Debility	Stones and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary symptoms
Dysentery	Tic Douloureux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female Irregularities	Ulcers
Fever of all kinds	Veneral Affections
Fits	Worms of all kinds

Gout, Headache, Indigestion, all obstructions.

Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—Is 4d; 3s 6d; 5s 6d each box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

S. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients of every age and sex are affixed to each Box.

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

ODELL & TURNER,

Of Saint Andrews,

Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte.

July 19, 1854.

Noa Perpetua.

BY JOHN FALLIS, CO. OF LONDON

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE LATE

Duke of Wellington;

By Lieut. Col. Williams; (a Companion in Arms, of His Grace.)

Comprising the Campaigns and Battle-Fields of Wellington and his Comrades, the Political Life of the Duke and his Contemporaries, and a detailed account of England's Battles by Sea and Land, from the commencement of the Great French Revolution to the present time, interspersed with Anecdotes, Personal Recollections, and Adventures, &c.

ADDRESS.

The earthly career of Arthur Duke Wellington has closed; one of the greatest men of the nineteenth century, the foremost military commander of our age, has paid the debt of nature. The time has arrived for giving to the world "History of the Great Captain"—of the Events of his life and Time—a life marked by a "Glorious and honourable, and events the greatest which have ever agitated the civilized world, and whose influence will be felt upon society till the end of time." Such a work must appeal to the best and proudest feelings in the heart of every Briton—the glory of his country, the honour of its name and position among the nations—its own existence as a free nation, its recorded and engraven in the annals of the "well-fought fields," and the deadly imminent perils, the immortal battles and the glorious sieges in which Wellington and his Companions in arms gathered laurels and glory, and tore the victor's wreath from the brows of heroes decorated with the trophies of Italy, Egypt, and Germany.

To supply such a desideratum in English literature, the publishers of The Life and Times of the Duke of Wellington have determined to produce a book which shall present to the reader, not only the dry details which a mere biographical sketch would afford, but a comprehensive view, embracing the contemporaneous history of the period; exhibiting the circumstances which brought about the great events in which the Duke and his contemporaries were engaged, and giving to the reader a connected narrative of the lives and actions of the Warriors and Statesmen of the nineteenth century; and this from the pen of one who was a companion in arms of the great hero, and participated with him in many a well-fought field.

In order to carry out their views, the Publishers have determined that the work shall be profusely illustrated by Portraits of the Warriors and Statesmen of the last half century who have shed a lustre upon the history of their country; also representative of the most important engagements by sea and land from the period of 1750 till 1852; so that the work, when finished, shall form an illustrated Gallery of the Naval and Military Exploits of England.

It has been well said, "Character is the true strength of nations; true glory their best inheritance. When the time shall come that the British heart no longer thrill at the names of Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaque; of Talavera, Salamanca, Toucan, Waterloo—the last hour of the British Empire will be struck." The promotion and elevation of national spirit and feeling is therefore the duty and interest of every true and loyal son of England. May Heaven inspire the hearts of every one of us with that spirit and feeling.

Conditions of Publication.—The work will be issued on the 1st and 15th of every month, in Parts at 1s. 3d., and Divisions of 12s. 6d. each, bound in 9s. 4d. printed on Imperial 8vo double columns, each part will be embellished by two highly finished steel Engravings, and will contain 32 pages of letter press. A beautiful steel Engraving 13 by 19 inches, the storming of Seringapatam, the first victory in which the late Duke of Wellington was engaged in India, to every subscriber to the work.

GEO. GAY, Agent.

March 23, 1853.

FLOUR &c.

Ex.—Utica from Boston—just received.
60 Bbls. superfine flour.
10 Do. Rye do.
10 Bundles printing paper (Royal)
J. W. STREET.
7th March 1854.



AYER'S PILLS.

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammation, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a clogged habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feversish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep-seated and formidable disorders which had the harness all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected by the most judicious and formidable dissection, and extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Practitioners, has shown results surpassing anything hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are allowed to refer for their facts are:—

THOS. VALENTINE MORT, the distinguished Surgeon of New York City.

DOCT. A. A. HAYES, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Massachusetts.

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

W. C. SMITH, Esq., one of the first merchants in New York City.

C. A. DAVIS, M.D., Sup't and Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred such names, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the certificates of these eminent public men is shown in their effects upon trial.

The result of long investigation and study, and offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process, in a state of purity and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of superfluous and injurious qualities; by this, each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effect should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formula by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If however there should be any one who preferred them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few will be taken up by their contrivance, and how few will consist in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

Being frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formula by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If however there should be any one who preferred them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few will be taken up by their contrivance, and how few will consist in their mystery. I have no mysteries. Being wrapped up in their effects upon trial, the result of long investigation and study, and offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process, in a state of purity and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of superfluous and injurious qualities; by this, each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effect should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

Prepared by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Agents for St. Andrews, Mel & Turner, and St. George, F. P. Knight.

Farm for Sale.

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

D. McNAB.

November 1, 1851—xap

APPRENTICES WANTED.

Wanted, two Boys from 14 to 16 years of age to learn the Printing business.

Apply at the

STANDARD OFFICE.

BRANDY.

VERY superior PALE BRANDY.—

Just received, Also,

PORT WINE and SHERRY—On

consignment to THOMPSON & CO.

December 12, 1854.

OFFICIAL NOTICE, UNDER PATENT LAW.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MON-TOWER-TIBBETS, administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of Benjamin Franklin Tibbets, late of Canby, Queen's County, deceased, has Petitioned the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for an extension to him, as administrator aforesaid, of the term of the Patent granted to the said Benjamin F. Tibbets, under the name or style of "Tibbets' Sican Saving Apparatus," and that the same will be taken into consideration on THURSDAY the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, Fredericton.

S. L. TILLEY, Secretary's Office, 24th Nov. 1854.

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

A most astonishing cure of Scrofulous Ulcers—a 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 deposited before me, for a considerable time, she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Ulcers, and Ulcers in her arms, 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, Altwick 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 is length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent cure, 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 warmest confidence 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 Westminster 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 invaluable 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	Chilblains
Bad Breasts	Chopped hands
Burns	Corns (soft)
Blisters	Cancers
Bite of Mosquitoes	Contracted and Stiff Joints
and Sand Flies	Fistulas
Coco-bay	Glandular Swelling
Elephantiasis	Lumbago
Gout	Piles
Scurvy	Rheumatism
Sore Heads	
Tumours	

Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Scalds, Sore Nipples.

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.

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

ODELL & TURNER.

Of Saint Andrews,

Wholesale Agent for the County Charlotte, July 11, 1854.

A. BEYER,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he is prepared to receive Pupils desiring of being instructed on the Organ, Piano, Flute or Violin, or in Vocal Music, either at his own residence, or the houses of pupils.

From his extensive practice and experience as a Teacher of Music in the Provinces and the United States, he trusts he will receive a liberal share of patronage, from those requiring his professional services.

Mr. Beyer has just received and opened in the shop nearly opposite the British House, a choice selection of the latest

Music, Musical Instruments, Instruction Books, Stationery, Mantel Ornaments, a

great variety of Toys, Ladies Work Boxes, and numerous other articles, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest prices for cash.

Organs, Pianos, and other musical instruments tuned.

Musical Academy. A. BEYER.
St. Andrews, Sep. 5, 1854.

WATCHES,
Jewelry, &c.

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

GOLD & SILVER Patent LEVER

WATCHES, GUARD and Albert

CHAINS, KEYS, RINGS, &c.

Gold, Silver, plated, and Berlin Iron

BROOCHES, Ladies and Gents' gold Stone

set Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencil

Cases; gold LOCKETS; Jet, Stone, and

fancy steel Bracelets, Gentlemen's Pins &

Brooches; gold and Coralline Earrings;

gold, plated, pearl and bone Shirt Studs;

Ladies' Companions in silver & steel fings,

Scarf Buttons—SILVER PLATED and

Albata Table & Tea SPOONS; Silver &

Plated Butter Knives, Plated Cake Baskets

and Waiters; Plated & Britannia Metal

Candlesticks & Brass, Britannia metal and

Gilt H.P. Metal & Block tin Water Kettles,

Coffee & Tea Pots; Egg Cookers;

Plated & Britannia metal Cruet Stands &

Foam Racks; Glass & China Vases;

Paper mached Porte Folios;

Gents' DRESSING CASES;

Hat Hair, Nail, Tooth Shaving, Crumb,

Paint, White wash & Shoe BRUSHES,

Razor & Razor Strops & Hones, Drawing

and Carpenter's Pencils, Visiting Cards,

Old Brown Wind or Fancy Soap, Table

and Hand Blends, Accordions, Pens, Ink,

and Letter and Footscap Paper, Envel-

opes; Funeral Cards; Work Boxes;

Writing Desks; Cake & Spice Boxes;

Bears Grease & Hair Oils;

Lubin's, Cleaver's & Harrison's

PERFUMERY assorted;

Nursery & Work Baskets; Reticules;

Pocket Knives; Scissors;

Seis Ivory handled Knives and Forks;

Carvers; Stewels; Tea Trays;

Guns; Pistols;

Caps; Powder; Shot;

Powder Flasks & Shot Belts;

Spirit Levels; Violins, Preserving Kettles;

Milk, Pitt and Hand Saw FILES;

Brace & Bits; Looking Glasses; Scales

and Weights; Sauce & Frying Pans;

Brass & Iron Screens; Whips and Whip

Lashes; One case Toys; Lazenby & Son

Pickles & Sauces; with a great variety of

other articles:

Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, repaired

and cleaned, &c.

Agent for Fellows & Co. Sassa-

parilla, Dispersia Butters, Speedy Relief

and Lemon Syrup &c. Lyons Kathairon;

Berry's Tricophorous.

GEO. F. STICKNEY.

August 23, 1854.

Tea, FLOUR and Molasses,

NOV. 7, 1854.

Ex.—UTICA from Boston.

20 Chests Superior Congo TEA.

15 half Chests Souchong do.

10 Hbls. Muscovado Molasses.

70 Bbls. Canada Extra Superfine FLOUR.