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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 35] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1856. [Vol. 24

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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

EUROPEAN.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The Niagara, from Liverpool, about 9.30, A. M., on Saturday, 16th, arrived at Halifax on Monday 25th, at 8.45, P. M.

The ship sailed from Southampton on Wednesday 12th, for New York. On the same day the North American, for Quebec, and the City of Manchester, for Philadelphia, with 150 passengers, left Liverpool. The Canadian arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, the 13th. A lamentable accident occurred on board the Canadian on her homeward passage. The Reverend Wm. Marsh, drank by mistake a quantity of disinfecting fluid, and notwithstanding every care it proved fatal. The vessel arrived off the bar at the entrance of the river Miramichi at 5.15, on Friday evening—the voyage being called eight days twenty-three hours and a half meantime.

GREAT BRITAIN.—From every part of the United Kingdom, the harvest reports are of a favorable character, and little doubt is now entertained that the grain crops will be, at least, a fair average in quantity & quality. In Scotland the crops are very heavy. With respect to potatoes, also, there is general concurrence of evidence that the crop, though not entirely free from disease in some parts of England, Ireland and Scotland, promises to be abundant and excellent. Late rains have been beneficial to green crops. Harvest operations are now general, and so much labour is wanted that farmers have outbid railway contractors, who find themselves compelled to suspend for the present all but pressing public works. Sir S. Morton Peto, in a letter, suggests that the Government might wisely imitate the example of that of France, and permit the soldiers of regiments stationed in the rural districts to earn wages by helping to gather the harvest.

In the political world there reigns the profoundest quietness, leaving nothing worth reporting.

FRANCE.—Friday, 15th, was the fete of the Emperor. Salutes of artillery were fired from 6. A. M. to 6. P. M. At midday High Mass was celebrated in the cathedral of Notre Dame, in presence of the dignitaries of the State. Te Deum was sung in all the churches in France. The afternoon, from two till six o'clock, was devoted to dramatic representations of military events, games, balloon ascents, &c. The evening was occupied by a concert in the gardens of the Tuilleries. At night the gardens and Place de la Concorde were illuminated with colored lanterns. At 9 o'clock, a display of fireworks took place at the Barriere de L'Étoile and Barriere Du Trone.

There is a movement among the Orleansists. A private despatch from Hamburg states that the Duchess of Orleans, the Count of Paris, and the Duke of Chartres, with M. Thiers and his suite, have left that city for Ostend, in consequence of a despatch received from England.

The Moniteur publishes a decree opening the credit of 523,000 francs for payment of interest and sinking fund of the share guaranteed by France of the Greek loan of 1853.

Marshal Pellissier's title is Duc de Malakoff. His pension is a hundred thousand francs (about £5000 currency) per annum. M. Rouland is appointed minister of Public Instruction.

The harvest has terminated in the South of France, and is proceeding in the centre and North. It is inferior beyond the Garonne, and along the banks of the Rhone and Saone; middling between the Garonne and the Loire, but magnificent in every part of the country north of this river. The new wheat brought to market is of a superior quality. There are immense arrivals of wheat at Marseilles.

SPAIN.—Spanish news is uninteresting. Reports in the 'Gazette de France,' which require confirmation, are to the effect that disturbances had arisen at Cadiz in disarming the national guard; but with this exception, the general disarming is everywhere being carried out without resistance. Fears entertained of scarcity were diminishing.

PORTUGAL.—The Government has sent the war steamer 'Mimello' to Madeira, with a cargo of provisions and medical stores. The cholera was increasing at Lisbon.

[Other extracts from English papers received by the Niagara, may be seen on our 2d page.]

The change of a single letter makes a curious difference in a word sometimes.—A paper copying from 'Benton's Thirty Years' calls it 'Thirty Bears' in the United States Senate. There are not more than half as many.

There has not been a murder committed in Vermont for the last ten years.

THE TROUBLESOME NEIGHBOR.

BY CARL CANTAB.

Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Adams were near neighbors. If this had been in the city, they might have lived thus many years without making each other's acquaintance. As however the village in which they lived, was but a small one, vicinity naturally led to familiar acquaintance, and thus an interchange of neighborly courtesies. It will not do to cultivate exclusiveness in country villages—"to keep one's self to one's self," as the saying is. Every one makes it a point to know all about every body else, and feels aggrieved if any impediments are thrown in his way. This however, is something of a digression.

'Bridget,' said Mrs. Adams, to her Irish maid of all work, entering that lady's precincts one morning, 'how much sugar is there left in the bucket?'

'Shure marm, and there isn't more than enough to last to-day.'

'Is it possible?' said Mrs. Adams, in surprise, 'and it was only got last week. What makes it go so fast?'

'I'm thinking, ma'am it's because Mrs. Brown has sent to borrow it three times.'

'Has she borrowed anything else lately?'

'Well, first and last, she's borrowed about ten pounds, and a few days ago she sent in two pounds of dirty brown sugar, full of sand and sticks, that wasn't fit for any Christian at all to eat.'

'Has she borrowed anything else lately?'

'I should like to know what she hasn't borrowed. Yesterday she borrowed a bar of soap, a quart of milk, half a dozen pounds of flour, and a pint of molasses. Every day she sends in her Jane to borrow something or other.'

And doesn't she return other things better than she did in the case of the sugar?'

'Faith ma'am, and it's lucky you may think yourself if she returns anything at all.'

'If that's the case, Bridget, matters must be looked into a little. When Jane comes to borrow anything more, just let me know, before you let it go.'

'I can't understand,' thought Mrs. Adams as she walked away, what a woman can be thinking of, to depend so constantly upon her neighbors. To my mind it's just as bad to borrow an article without intending to return it, as it is to pick a person's pocket.'

Mrs. Adams had hardly seated herself to her work, when Bridget popped her head into the door and said:

Please ma'am, Jane is here, and says Mrs. Brown sends her compliments, and would be most obliged for the loan of a castor.

'Hasn't she got one of her own?'

'Yes ma'am but it's got rusty, and she's going to have company to dinner.'

'Very well; we can do without ours for one day; but you must tell Jane to return it before the dinner hour to-morrow.'

'Yes ma'am.'

Bridget disappeared, but returned in the space of a minute. Jane forgot to ask the loan of a table cloth, and a dozen knives and forks.

What can the woman mean? said Mrs. Adams, in astonishment at this new demand. Well, you may give them to her, but tell her strictly they must be returned to-morrow.

It seems to me, she continued, when Bridget had left the room, that Mrs. Brown must be strangely destitute of household conveniences, or she would never be obliged to borrow by the wholesale, as she has done lately.

Bridget, said Mrs. Adams, the next evening, has Mrs. Brown returned the articles she borrowed yesterday?'

'Faith, not a bit of it! but hark! there's a knocking at the door this minute. Perhaps she's bringing them back.'

Mrs. Brown sends her compliments, said the young lady in question, on being admitted, and would be greatly obliged by the loan of a pair of glass lamps. Tommy broke ours to-day, and she hasn't got any to burn.

Well, said Mrs. Adams, not overwillingly, she can have ours for tonight. I suppose, of course, she will provide tomorrow. But you haven't brought in the castor and other articles I lent you yesterday.

Yes, no, said Jane coolly; no more I have not.

Mrs. Brown thought, as she expected company to dinner day after tomorrow, she would just keep 'em, and that would save the trouble of sending again.

Very considerate, upon my word, thought Mrs. Adams, though she did not say it. She could not help saying, however, with some slight emphasis.—Isn't there any thing else I could lend Mrs. Brown would like to borrow your gridiron?'

Gridiron? said Mrs. Adams, in astonishment.

'Yes ma'am, we've mislaid ours where we can't find it; and so, if you hadn't any objection, we'd like to borrow yours, we're going to broil some steak tomorrow morning.'

Bridget, said Mrs. Adams, in a tone of despair, get the gridiron for Jane; and if, she continued, turning to the latter, you could make it convenient to return it in course of a fortnight, I should be glad.

Oh, yes, replied Jane simply, not noticing the sarcastic tone in which she spoke, I do not think we shall want it, more than a week.

I don't see the castor, remarked Mr. Adams to his wife the next day at the dinner table. Bridget ought to remember to place it on the table.

So she would, but Mrs. Brown our next door neighbor, has borrowed it.

Borrowed the castor, rather a strange request, I think. But why didn't Bridget cook the stake I sent home?'

Because Mrs. Brown has borrowed the gridiron.

Mrs. Brown again! You ought not to lend her so freely. By the way where are all our umbrellas? It rained this morning, but I could find none in the place.

I don't know I'm sure. Perhaps Bridget can inform me. Bridget, said she, when that young lady had answered the bell, do you know what has become of all the umbrellas?'

Shure ma'am, and Mrs. Brown has got two of them. She borrowed them a week ago.

And hasn't she returned them yet?'

No ma'am; and I don't believe that's the worst of it.

Just then the bell rang and Bridget obeyed the summons.

Mrs. Brown sends her compliments, said she, re-appearing, and would like to borrow your largest wash tub.

Well, said the former at length, for sublime audacity, the palm must certainly be awarded to Mrs. Brown. It is said that three removes are as bad as a fire. I should like to know how many removes are as bad as a borrowing neighbor.

Am I to tell Jane that, sir? said Bridget, a little mischievously.

No, no, said Mr. Adams laughingly, you may give her the tub, and you needn't say anything about returning it—it won't do any good.

Seriously, said Mrs. Adams, after Bridget had left the room, something must be done, or very soon the house will be empty. You don't know half the extent to which Mrs. Brown carries her borrowing propensities. Within the past week she has borrowed tea, coffee, milk, sugar, flour, eggs, frying-pan, knives, table-napkins, a castor, gridiron, shovel and tongs, and other articles, as the adjectives say in their advertisements, too numerous to mention. This is bad enough; but Mrs. Brown, in addition to this, seems to regard the act of borrowing as investing her with permanent possession. At least I judge so, from the fact that she seldom or never returns the borrowed articles.

Is it possible? said Mr. Adams, in astonishment. Certainly some one must be put to this wholesale robbery. Suppose we begin to borrow of her! It's a bad rule that you won't work both ways, and perhaps if you make her feel a little of the annoyance to which she has subjected you, it may be productive of benefit.

A good idea, said his wife, laughing; and it is better to try this course than to refuse directly lending any further; that would only produce bad feeling.

And yet, said Mr. Adams, we must come to that finally, unless the present course succeeds.

And next morning, Bridget was sent to Mrs. Brown to borrow a dozen tumblers, nutmeg grater and a couple of sheets.

Mrs. Brown was surprised. She had never before received such an application from Mrs. Adams, and could not help wondering, besides, at the miscellaneous nature of the loan requested. Her surprise was increased the following day, when Bridget brought her mistress's compliments and would like to borrow her clothes horse.

Yes you may take it; but we shall want it early next week. But you haven't brought back the tumblers.

No ma'am, said Bridget; mistress expects considerable company in a day or two, and it will save the trouble of borrowing again, if she doesn't return them till afterwards.

Well, thought Mrs. B., quite unconscious of the beam within her own eye, though she readily discovered the mote in that of her neighbor, must say that it decidedly cool.

Every New England housekeeper knows that Tuesday is ironing day in all well-regulated families.

I should like to know, remarked Mrs. Brown, on that morning, why Mrs. Adams doesn't return my clothes horse. She must know that it will be in use to-day. Jane, go over and ask for it.

Jane did her errand.

Gave my compliments to Mrs. Brown, replied Mrs. Adams, and tell her that since she borrowed our clothes-line, we've had to dry our clothes in the house, and therefore were

obliged to borrow her clothes horse. We should have been through using it, but as she has got our largest tub, it takes more than a day to get through with our washing.

Mrs. Brown took the hint. The clothes line was returned, the tub was sent back, and she never borrowed of Mrs. Adams again.

CANARIES.

It may not be amiss to give a few hints to those who would like to keep Canaries, but do not know how to manage them. Put them in roomy cages of wood and plain wire. Painted metal cages are injurious, as the birds pick off the paint and eat it, when they become sick. Feed them upon canary and rape seed, and water, and now and then a slice of apple and a lettuce or cabbage leaf. Srew coarse brown sand on the bottom of the cage, and hang a piece of cuttle fish in the cage, for cleaning their beaks and crops. In very hot weather give them a dish of water to bathe in. September and October the birds moult; at such times a little maw seed with a pinch of saffron in their water, is beneficial. They begin to breed about the middle of March, or the first of April. In Europe it is customary to place one male with two females, when they do much better than with one female. Clean out the cage twice a week, and three broods a year are easily obtained. More than that would not be good for anything. If the bird is very uneasy, frequently picking itself, it is troubled with lice from the dirtiness of the cage. Clean the cage thoroughly, and rub a little common flour under the bird's wing. In two hours it will be freed from them. If it should ruffle its feathers, and draw itself into a little fuzzy ball, a little saffron in the water will relieve it.

When you mate the birds, give them a little willow basket, which you can obtain at seed stores, a little cotton, a lock of wool, and a little Manila hemp, and they will soon begin to build their nest. When the nest is completed, the female will lay an egg every morning until there are four or five in the nest, when she will commence setting.—In thirteen or fourteen days the young are hatched. Until they can crack seed, they will require to be fed on hard boiled eggs.—One third of an egg crumbled fine, should be placed in a small cup, and put into the cage every morning until the young can feed themselves. Sometimes, while laying, the hen will fall from the nest, egg in hand. Assistance should be rendered early or she will die. The best remedy is to rub a little sweet oil on the lower part of the abdomen. By following these few simple directions, you may increase your stock of birds almost at will, and you may rely upon it, for your slight care they will repay you with pleasure and amusement a hundred fold.

A NOBLE DOG.

The following is taken from the Trinity (California) Times. It records one of the most remarkable instances of canine sagacity of which we have ever heard.

William Dredge lives about five miles from town, at the base of the mountain which towers north of us. A short time after midnight, on the morning of Wednesday last, he was aroused from his slumbers by the howl of a dog. No menace on his part could rid him of the presence of the strange intruder. The dog continued to walk around the cabin, still repeating his dismal moaning howling, occasionally making efforts to effect an entrance, through the closed door-way. Surprised and somewhat alarmed at this singular demonstration, Mr. Dredge at last hastily dressed himself and unbolting the door, when a large mastiff rushed in. The dog at once caught hold of his trousers, and employed very gentle means to induce the man to accompany him outside. Dredge's first impression was that the animal was mad; and yet so peculiar and earnest were the dumb entreaties, that he finally yielded, and proceeded without the cabin. A joyful yell was the result, and the delighted brute now capering and wagging his tail, ran before him, and now returning and gently seizing him by the hand and trousers, induced Dredge to follow him.

Their course was up the precipitous side of the mountain, and soon they were forcing their way through a snow drift that had settled in one of its numerous fissures.—Here comes the wonder. Upon the snow lay the body of a woman, who had evidently perished from cold and exhaustion. Her limbs were already stiffened in death; but what was the surprise of Mr. Dredge, to see that faithful dog, ferret out from the bundle of clothing that lay by the side of the woman, a young child, about two years old, still warm and living. A little inspection, aided by the starlight and the brightness of the snow, enabled him to discover that the person of the woman was nearly naked.—With a mother's affection she had stripped her own person in order to furnish warmth to her exposed infant. The trusty dog had completed her work of self-sacrifice.

Mr. Dredge immediately conveyed the child to his cabin, and arousing some of his neighbors proceeded again to the mountain to secure from the attacks of the wild beast the person of the unfortunate woman. Her body was buried the next day. The child and dog have been adopted by this good Samaritan; but as yet he has been unable to obtain any light as to the name of the woman, or how she happened to stay on the mountain side at such an unfortunate hour. The child is doing well, and is truly a handsome boy.

A PROVIDENTIAL MAN!

There is no aspiration so glorious as the desire to do good. Howard, bending over the couch of sickness and smoothing the pillow of death, was greater than Napoleon at Austerlitz. And Thomas Holloway, whose inestimable medicines are subduing diseases of every type, is every part of the habitable globe, is more worthy of respect and honor than any warrior that ever drew the sword. When Kasuth visited the United States he was designated by one of our clergy as the "providential man." Surely Professor Holloway, who has come to our country on a nobler errand, better deserves that title. His establishment in New York has been the fount source of health to thousands of our afflicted fellow citizens. His agencies, established in every city and town of the Union, are the PEOPLE'S DISPENSARIES.—What is true of the popularity of his medicines here, is true throughout the world; for wherever civilization has penetrated, by land or sea, they are known and appreciated. From Greenland to Terra del Fuego—from the Mississippi to the Ganges—they are advertised in every printed language, and resorted to by races of every name and color, as the only reliable and proven remedies in all the phases of diseases. The leading medical periodicals of London and Edinburgh not only except HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT from their general denunciations of patent medicines, but unreservedly commend them. In short, if we are to believe the concurrent testimony of all nations, Professor Holloway has done more to ameliorate human suffering and rob the grave of victims, than any other medical discoverer of this or any former age. We have unquestionable authority for saying that his central offices for the old and new world—London and New York—send out annually more than ten millions of dollars' worth of his medicines. The statistics of the cures effected by their means, cannot of course, be ascertained, but judging from the facts within our own limited sphere of observation, we should say, that no ordinary quack volume could contain the record. Surely the discoverer and philanthropist who has accomplished such results may, without arrogance, be styled a PROVIDENTIAL MAN.—[Chicago Times.]

CAN DO THEIR OWN KISSING.—Not a thousand miles from this village lives a very exacting landholder. He makes his tenants "come to time" on the day the rent becomes due, and will only relax his stern decrees when a handsome woman is in question.—Not long since he called for his rent of a very worthy mechanic, who rejoices in the possession of a pretty little wife. The husband was not at home when Shylock called, and he was enchanted with the pretty little wife of the tenant. She could not liquidate the amount due; but the landlord, becoming really enamored, told her he would give her a receipt in full for just one kiss.

"Sir," said she, boiling with indignation, "myself and husband are very poor; perhaps we cannot pay our rent; but I tell you, sir, we're not so poor but that we can do our own kissing."

Ain't that a glorious consolation for poor folks? The hardened creditor may take all their property, but he can't deprive them of the privilege of kissing.—[Elmira Gazette.]

ANECDOTE OF MR. ASTOR.—On one occasion John Jacob Astor was importuned for a charity subscription, and finally gave ten dollars.

"Why, sir," exclaimed the astonished collector, "your son William gave twenty dollars!"

"Very good, sir," said Astor, "but you must remember the racial has a rich father."

An old lady walked into the office of a Judge of Probate in Massachusetts, once upon a time, and asked:—

"Are you the Judge of Probates?"

"I am the Judge of Probate."

"Well, that's it, I expect," quoth the old lady, "you see my father died destitute, and he left several little infants, and I want to be their executioner."

In two years 4000 miles of telegraph wire have been erected in India.

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J. W. STREET.

European Intelligence.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

per Steamer Niagara at Halifax.

ITALY.—A report was circulated on the Paris Bourse, that there had been an attempt at an insurrection in Naples; it turned out, however, to be untrue, and from the precautions taken to suppress such attempts, they are not likely to take place.—The secret Liberal press has, however, just issued another proclamation to the people, calling on them to agitate firmly and quietly. Garibaldi publishes a letter in a Genoa paper, saying that he has just discovered, that the gallant Roman Ceccanaccio, his two young sons, and five other victims, who were reported to have escaped, were shot in cold blood by the Austrians in 1849, at La Carolina, and that this measure was concealed. This statement has created excitement throughout Italy.

It was reported that the Submarine Telegraph cable from Sardinia to Algiers, was broken and lost in the laying; this was incorrect; an accident happened to it, but this was not serious. The latest despatch concerning it, dated the 13th, says:—“We are successfully proceeding with raising the cable to make the junction, and advance towards Algeria. (Signed) Brett.”

THE EAST.—The war steamer Gladiator has returned from the Isle of Serpents to Constantinople, and reports that there were but fifty Turkish and eight Russian soldiers on the island, and that there was no armed seizure of it as reported. The island is nothing but a bare rock of very limited size, and contains only one building; the Turks and Russians live together. The Gladiator had left again for the Black Sea, with new instructions of a more positive nature. The English press protests against the indifference of the French Government as to whether the Isle of Serpents belongs to Russia or Turkey.—A proof of the value of the island, (which is called also “Fidonisi”) is that all the allied fleets made it a rendezvous before landing the army at Eupatoria.

The remains of the Allied fleet have not yet left, and as France and Turkey have no disposable ships, four English ships have joined Admiral Stewart's squadron, cruising before Balzschik. The evacuation of Turkish territory by the French troops terminated on the 15th, and the gendarmes would leave by the 16th. Tekeddin-Pacha is appointed Governor of Kars. The international commission which has removed to Jassy, persists in requiring that Russia shall give up the town of Belgrade.

RUSSIA.—The Archbishop of Kherson has formally consecrated the south side of Sebastopol, preparatory to its being rebuilt.—Russian consular agents are now authorized to grant passports immediately. Russian Quarantine regulations are re-established in Russian ports of the Black Sea and the sea of Azoff as before the war. It is confirmed that Russia is constructing a first class naval arsenal on the island of Kaski, in the Gulf of Bothnia.

The largest in Asia is reported bad, but considerable stores remain from last year. The Paris paper “Nord,” affirms that the Russian Government has made concession of railway lines to capitulate extending to upwards of 3000 English miles.

LATEST.—General Marmora has, in the name of the King, invited Gen. Canrobert, who is at a Sardinian watering place, to visit Turin. According to the Italian correspondent of the London Times, the Neapolitan army is greatly displeased with the government.

A Vienna journal states that as soon as the Austrian Cabinet was informed of the indisposition of Russia to restore Kars, and the occupation of the Island of Serpents, it addressed an energetic remonstrance to the cabinet of St. Petersburg.

The death of Dr. Backland, dean of Westminster is announced.

General Windham is appointed to the command of a division of the Bengal army.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.—Morning News, Aug. 16.—Her Majesty and the Royal family returned to Osborne, from Plymouth, yesterday, by Rail, stopping for a short time at the Exeter, Bath and Bristol Stations, and staying about two hours at Salisbury, where the royal party visited the Cathedral.

The Divan has received a formal renunciation of the Russian government claims to the Isle of Serpents. Kars will be delivered up immediately to the Turks. The Daily News remarks, that for these two acts on the part of Russia, there is said to be little doubt that we are in a great measure indebted to the prompt determination of Lord Palmerston.

The Times City article says the English funds continue to show a total absence of fluctuation. The demand for money on the Stock Exchange was rendered more active by the foreign stock and share settlement out of doors, and the Bank of England there was likewise an increased enquiry. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon there was no alteration from the rates of last year. The Corn market this morning was again without registry.

A prospectus has been issued of the Bank of Toronto and Canada with a capital of £500,000. Messrs. Young, Son & Magay have just made the satisfactory announcement that their contest with the Ship Union was terminated successfully. It arose from an effort of Messrs. Young & Co. to improve the efficiency, comfort and moral position of the persons in their employ, and notwithstanding the opposition of the Union and the absence of co-operation with them by others of the trade, they have been able to attach to them

an ample supply of independent and intelligent workmen.

The Gold by the Royal Charter did not arrive in London till this evening. Although the greater portion will at once be despatched to the Bank of France it is still believed that some small amount will be taken to the Bank of England. The returns of the Bank of France for the past month are on the whole satisfactory.

Telegraphic advices, anticipatory of the East India Mail, of the 3d from Bombay, and 10th from Calcutta, report Exchange at Bombay 2 a 3/4; money easier; freights declined and trade quiet.

Calcutta exchange 2 1/2, and quiet. Produce dull. The accounts of the indigo crop are bad; yield 1300.

Freights at Calcutta low. American ships accept 88 to the United States. The India mail which brought from Madeira dates to the 13th Aug. informs us that in Poucha alone there had been 5000 cases of cholera, and 1500 deaths out of a population of 28,000. Both medicine and physicians were deficient.

WEST INDIES.—The Merlin arrived at Halifax on the 20th, brings Bermuda dates to the 13th. Yellow fever raged at Cuba, Jamaica, and had appeared at Bermuda. Cholera had broken out at St. Thomas. The Legislature of Bermuda was, on the 7th inst. prorogued by His Excellency, Mr. Freeman Murray, in an extraordinary manner. His Excellency prorogued the Houses by simply posting up a proclamation in one of the principal streets. This step seems to have been taken upon his own personal responsibility. The cause of this proceeding is said to be dissatisfaction of the Executive with the decision of the Assembly upon a contested seat. To prevent a successful petitioning candidate from taking his seat, as he would have done, on the 8th, the House was prorogued on the 7th.

LATE CALIFORNIA NEWS!

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.
Steamer Daniel Webster has arrived at the Balize. She brings San Francisco dates of 5th, and Aspinwall of the 20th August. The Illinois left Aspinwall on the latter date for New York, with a million and a half dollars, and five hundred passengers.

Business dull at San Francisco. The Vigilance Committee was in full force. They had made many additional arrests, and executed two persons, since the departure of the last steamer.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Steamer Granada, from Aspinwall, brings California dates of 5th.

The Vigilance Committee had hung Joseph Hetherington, Dr. Sandall, and the murderer Brice.

Judge Terry was still a prisoner. Hopkins had recovered. Several attempts had been made to fire the cities of Sacramento and San Francisco. Serious disturbances had taken place in different parts of the State between Americans and Foreigners.

The loss by the Sierra Nevada fire is set at \$2,000,000.

The failure of Palmer, Cook & Co. to pay the State and city coupons in New York, had created a feeling of indignation throughout the State, and the State Treasurer was to provide for the speedy payment of the overdue interest.

The crops throughout the State were in a satisfactory condition.

The San Francisco papers say that three hundred recruits for Walker would leave in the next Nicaragua steamer.

NICARAGUA.
Dates from Nicaragua are to the 9th. Matters look equally for Walker.

A body of Salvadorian and Guatemalan troops, headed by Catubano, were posted at Leon.

There were many deserters from Walker's army, in one case a whole company.

Walker revoked the exequatur of the British Consul at Leon.

Another revolution had been put down in Costa Rica.

Col. Salazar had been convicted of treason to Walker's government and shot. Several natives have also been shot for the same cause at Massaza. It is said that certain papers found on the person of Salazar led to the dismissal of the British Consul at Leon.

Robert M'Calmont, Esq., one of the London directors of the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway, is dissatisfied with the management of that concern, and has begun to make enquiries of a nature most unpleasant to the contractors. The great bridge over the St. Lawrence, planned by Mr. Stephenson is to cost £1,400,000; Charles Liddell, an English engineer, reports that a substantial bridge of stone and iron can be built on the same spot for less than £400,000. This in one item alone would give a saving of one million of money.

EARLY HARVESTING.—We understand that a field of Wheat on the farm of F. A. Wiggins, Esq., on the Kennebecasis, eight miles from the city, is now being reaped. The seed which was the produce of the farm of Mr. Gault of South Bay weighed 68 lbs. to a bush, and was sown about three months ago. The early maturity, as well as the abundance of the crop and the excellence of grain, should induce our farmers generally to procure a similar seed and endeavour to cultivate so valuable an article of bread stuffs in the Province.

How to Know a Fool.—A fool says the Arab proverb, may be known by six things—anger without cause, speech without profit, change without motive, inquiry without object,

putting trust in a stranger, and not knowing his friends from his foes.

To the Editor of the St. Andrews Standard.

Mr. Editor.—As the Sessions will open on the 16th inst., you would render a service to persons intending to get Licence, by informing them through your paper, that every applicant should explain where the shop, store, or dwelling is, for which the Licence is wanted; and whether for Wholesale, or Tavern; if the latter, what accommodations they have.

Yours, X.
Sept. 1, 1856.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, SEP. 3, 1856.

We feel it would be rather a bold prophecy to say, that our contemporaries of the Opposition side would admit this thing or deny the other, even though the one were a self evident truism, and the other an equally palpable falsehood; for, if it suits their purpose, they will deny the truism and maintain the falsehood, with the most unblushing hardihood and effrontery. It is quite edifying to see with what amazing facility they will sometimes swallow a camel and strain at a gnat; and then again at other times, how easily they reverse the old proverb and positively choke at the bare idea of the camel they made nothing of a few days previously, and gulp down the insect with a gusto as if it were quite refreshing to do so, and impossible for so small a thing to sting during the operation.

We apprehend however that with all their hardihood they will not venture to contradict or find fault with us for saying, that it is the duty of the Government to publish a statement of the provincial accounts for the information of the people; and that it is an unquestionable right belonging to the people to be furnished with such a statement. In accordance then with the duty on the one hand, and in deference to the right of the people on the other, the present Government on their advent to power laid before the public through the mouth of the Provincial Secretary, who is the officer to whom the duty belongs, a statement showing the position in which they formed the finances of the country. It was a mere discharge of an imperative duty on the part of Mr. Wilmot to make the statement he did—and the statement itself is nothing more than a recapitulation of facts and figures as furnished by the accounts of the Provincial Treasurer and Auditor General.

On the 8th ult., Mr. Tilley, the late Secretary under the Fisher administration, gave to the public, through the columns of the “Morning News,” a counter statement, wherein he pretended to prove that the accounts as exhibited by Mr. Wilmot were all wrong, and that they were purposely mis-stated for the express object of damaging him (Mr. Tilley) and the Government of which he was a member.

Although it is scarcely possible to conceive any question of greater interest to the people, affecting as it does the public character either of Mr. Tilley himself as that of the present Secretary, as well of the Treasurer and Auditor General, we have hitherto abstained from alluding to this matter, until we were in possession of evidence in support of the correctness of either one statement or the other. This has now been supplied very conclusively by the “New Brunswick,” in an article which will be found in the impression of that journal on the 26th ult., showing that Mr. Tilley was wrong in his figures. The proof is incontrovertible and sufficient for all purposes. We shall therefore not make any further remarks on that part of the subject, but we desire to call attention to it in another point of view, which is scarcely a less important one than that of the correctness or incorrectness of the accounts themselves.

The question raised by Mr. Tilley is, the financial statement as given by Mr. Wilmot; but even if he had successfully proved that such statement was false, it would have amounted to nothing as against Mr. Wilmot, but would have been a direct charge against the Provincial Treasurer and the Auditor General; for it is alone from the accounts of these gentlemen that Mr. Wilmot's statement could be drawn.

Mr. Tilley however, appears entirely to forget this, in his anxiety to sustain his own reputation as a financier, and in his desire to charge his successor with the political dishonesty of building a reputation by detraction and false statements.

We have yet to learn that Mr. Wilmot while making his exhibit of the Province accounts in the House of Assembly, avail

himself of the opportunity of exposing the incapacity of his predecessor or any of the late Government to control or arrange the financial affairs of the country—but even if he had done so, it would have been not only perfectly fair, but right and proper on his part. It was however, enough for him to lay the accounts before the country. Viewed in whatever light they might be, whether as right or wrong, they were damatory to the late Secretary and to his Government. If right—then they proved the incompetency of the whole financial arrangements of the Fisher cabinet. If wrong—then they were equally condemnatory of it, as having allowed their officers to make up such accounts.

Mr. Tilley is on the horns of a dilemma. Does he mean to accuse the Treasurer and Auditor of keeping and passing false accounts? We opine he will hesitate long before doing so.

In any case the present Secretary is scatheless, and Mr. Tilley's accusation of misrepresentation for political purposes recoils on himself.

PIANO FORTES.—These instruments may be said to be matters of necessity now-a-days. Almost every family feels the house incomplete, without a good Piano. While on a recent visit to Boston we had the opportunity of looking through some of the principal manufactories,—the amount of capital invested must be enormous. One of the best manufactories for Pianos is that of Mr. J. W. Vose, at the corner of Tremont and Lenox Streets. The new instruments at this factory are superior to any we saw elsewhere; the quality of tone, their remaining in tune for a long time, and the compass of the scale, which is seven octaves, together with their exquisite finish, fully entitle their proprietor to an extensive patronage. They are for sale at moderate prices, and fully warranted. Mr. Vose also manufactures Pianos of 6 and 6 1/2 octaves.

A YANKEE INVENTION.—The last Yankee invention is an apple parer, which pares, cores, and slices apples at a single movement. We have seen this performed, and that too with neatness and certainty, and we should be inclined to doubt whether it could be done except by a very complex arrangement of machinery. The machine is called Whittemore's apple parer, and is perfectly simple, and can be operated, as easily as the apple parer. It is sold by Messrs. Breck & Son, Boston. The price is only \$1.25, a sum so moderate as to put this truly labor-saving invention within the reach of every family.

Holloway's Pills.—The immense quantity of these extraordinary Pills sold in Canada, is at once a sufficient proof of the estimation in which they are held by the public, and the power they possess in vanquishing disease, is alike worthy of comment. Their extraordinary efficacy in liver and stomach complaints, as well as dropsy and affections of the liver and bilious disorders, it is presumed is the sole reason of their popularity; it is estimated that they effect upwards of 3000 cures per annum in Canada, alone, thereby showing that a vast number of the community at the present moment owe their health (many their lives) to the virtues possessed by these infallible Pills.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. Voluntarily, conscientiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the above named medicine.—We speak from our own observation and experience when we say that it removes pain as if by magic from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for checking Diarrhea, and removing the premonitory symptoms of Cholera. It is applied both internally and externally, with the best effects, and none who have once used the Pain Killer, would willingly be without it constantly in their homes.—Cincinnati Evening Nonpareil.

MARRIED.
At Wiscasset, Aug. 23, by Rev. Charles F. Tupper, Joseph A. Lee, Esq., Cashier of the Calais Bank, of Calais, to Miss Isabelle, daughter of the late Joseph A. Theabald, Esq., M. D., of Wiscasset, Me.

DIED.
At Campobello, on the 22nd ult., very suddenly by the bursting of a blood vessel, Martha Flagg, in the 20th year of her age. She was a very amiable young woman, and her decease casts a gloom among her friends and the neighbourhood.

At Boston, on the 20th ult., of consumption of the blood, Eliza Cameron, third daughter of Mr. D. D. Morrison, formerly of this town; much regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Shipping List.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
—ARRIVED.—
Aug. 26 h.—Schr. Ulica, Meloney, Sydney, —J. W. Street, consl.
CLEARED.
23rd.—Schr. Julia, Waycott, Baltimore, lumber—H. Seelye.

Notice to the Public.

MAILS FOR ENGLAND, SEPTEMBER, 1856.

Tuesday, 2d Sept., 6 A. M., via New York, per U. States packet.

Sunday, 7th, 9 A. M., via Halifax.

Tuesday, 9th, at 6 A. M., via New York, per U. States packet.

Friday, 12th, 6 A. M., via New York, per British packet.

Tuesday, 16th, 6 A. M., via New York, per United States Packet.

Sunday, 21st, 9 A. M., via Halifax.

Tuesday, 23d, 6 A. M., via New York, per United States Packet.

Friday, 26th, 6 A. M., via New York, per British Packet.

The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d single rate, via New York by British Packet 10d, and by United States Packet 1s. 5d pre-payment optional.

By Order,
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.
Post Office, St. Andrews,
Sept. 3, 1856.

SURVEYING.

To Landowners, Farmers, &c.

W. M. BUCK, C. E. and Surveyor.
Saint Andrews.

Boundary and Division Lines run out.—Late surveyed, and when necessary Plans furnished. Orders promptly attended to.—Terms moderate.

Meeting of Courts.

MEETING OF COURTS.—The Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 16th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Nisi Prius for the said County, will be held at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock.

At which time and place, all Magistrates, Coroners and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at these Courts, are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance.

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices,
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, Sept. 3, 1856.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,
of every variety.
34 KILBY STREET, - BOSTON.
GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture, for sale at low rates. Builders, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the country.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE at present occupied by Capt. GREEN.
Aug. 26, 1856.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the St. Andrews Post Office, St. Andrews, 15th August, 1856.—
Baker, Capt. David
Leary, Joseph F
Barrington, Mr., 2
Mabee, Paul
Canney, James
Maxwell, James
Cleland, Robert
McLean, Donald
Dunford, Mr.
McBea, James
Derby, G. H.
Norris, James, 2
Haley, Mrs. Ellen
O'Brien, John
Hannah, James
Russell, Wm
Haden, Francis
Sibley, Joseph
Jones E. S.
Wilson, L
Larkin, Wellington
Wells, William A
Linton, Elizabeth
Young, Charles
Persons calling for any of the above will please say “advertised.”
GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Scientific American.
TWELFTH YEAR.
One Thousand Dollar Cash Prizes.
The Twelfth Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 13th day of September next.

The “SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN” is an ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemist Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. PATENTS granted, are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the PATENT CLAIMS, together with news and information upon thousands of other subjects.

\$1,000, in CASH PRIZES, will be paid on the 1st of January next, for the largest list of subscribers, as follows:—\$200 for the list, \$175 for the 2d, \$150 for the 3d, \$125 for the 4th, \$100 for the 5th, \$75 for the 6th, \$50 for the 7th, \$25 for the 8th, \$30 for the 9th, \$25 for the 10th, \$20 for the 11th, and \$10 for the 12th. For all Clubs of 50 and upwards, the subscription price is only \$1.49. Names can be sent from any Post Office until January 1st, 1857. If there are fine chances to secure cash prizes.

The “Scientific American” is published once a week: every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume; illustrated with several hundred Original Engravings.

TERMS.—Single Subscriptions, 2 Dollars a year, or 1 Dollar for six months. Five copies for six months, 4 Dollars; for a year, 8 Dollars. Specimen copies sent gratis.

Southern, Western and Canada money, or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed (post paid) to MUNN & CO., 123, Fulton St., New York.

IF Messrs MUNN & CO. are extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors, without charge, or regard to the novelty of their improvements.

THE Subscriber

to call the attention of the public to the fact that the School-house occupied by Mr. C. is now open, and that the school will be held there, with a view to the improvement of the minds of the youth of the place, and to the advancement of the cause of education.

For Spelling, Read per quarter, p Arithmetic, Eng Geography, Book Keeping Geometry, or English Compo Latin or Greek Extra for Fuel, JAMES

St. Andrews, Au

Crown

THE Petition persons for Act, (12 Vic. c. subject to the R 1856, but no Cor Act is to allow a ment for any un Land at present other person. A required in every cases that the applicant has no land at own's land at present.

Samuel Ash, Thomas Borne, Patrick Curran, Joseph Christop Josiah Campbell George Gegan, JO

GIN. & I
E. “Ada” of 20 Hoghead 30 Bbls. Lo August 19, 1856

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Ex “Imperial” JUS TEA—20 Che 10 half CRUSHED SUGAR, 1 PIPES—20 B SHEET LEA WHITE PAI

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SHERIFF'S SALES

to take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of Julius L. Inches Aug. 23
Do James Magwood Sep. 6
Do R. Brockway jr. & Co Nov. 6
Do Samuel Joy Dec. 6

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 21 day of August next, at 12 o'clock at the Court House, in St. Andrews: The following Properties situated in the Parish of St. Patrick, viz.

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

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

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

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

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

Together with all the improvements, erections and buildings thereon.

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

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

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

FRANCIS RICHARDSON, of Stoughton. Letters, post paid, attended to.

* Remedies and Apparatus sent by express.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 5th day of December, 1856, at the Court House in St. Andrews:—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Samuel Joy, of, in and to, that PIECE OF LAND, situated

SHERIFF'S SALES.

in the Parish of St. Stephens, lying on the Eastern side of the road leading to Clarke's Point, containing ONE ACRE, more or less, purchased by the said Joy from Samuel Gutchell.

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

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

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

G. F. CAMPBELL, St. Andrews, 26th March 1855.

Ufford's Smoke Consuming Patent Lamp.

Is warranted to produce, without smoke and with only the poorest quality of oil or grease, at an expense of less than half a cent per hour, a light equal at least to four wax candles. Extremely simple and durable, less injurious to the eyes than any other artificial light, and will prove the truth of these statements. Price \$1 25, 83c. 07c.

We have one of the Lamps in use, and are able to conform to the favorable testimony of the Traveller, having found it answering well to what it claimed for. (Parish Recorder.)

No person who has ever tried one of the Lamps would be willing to give it up for ten times its cost, if it could not be replaced. [New England Farmer.] Boston, 117 Court street, head of Sudbury.

PARKS & FOLSOM, 236 Washington St., Boston

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

Dealers supplied on favorable terms. However Caused!!

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LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the Weak, the Nervous, the Delicate, and the Irritable.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY AND ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and 50 Maiden Lane, New York. Also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

1s 4d; 3s 6d; 5s 6d each box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

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

House and Lot for Sale.

To sell or Let, and immediate possession given, that commodious and comfortable COTTAGE, on west side of Frederick street, owned by the Subscriber; it is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the Town, in close proximity to the Court House. There is a well of good water in the yard, a Garden plot stocked with Fruit Trees—Apple, Plum, and Cherry—besides currants and gooseberry bushes. Terms of payment made easy.

JOHN SNELL, St. Andrews, 16th July, 1856.



AYER'S PILLS,

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Pains, 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 efficient Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a cative habit of body prevails; besides, it concentrates 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, Fevers, and other Bilious derangements. They tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which lead the Graces all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of the virtues of Physicians, Professors, and Patents, 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.

Amount the eminent gentlemen to whom we are allowed to refer for these facts, are

Prof. VALENTINE MOTT, the distinguished Surgeon of New York Hospital, and President of the Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Massachusetts.

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

DR. J. C. SOUTHWICK, Esq., one of the first merchants in New York City.

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A MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!

Holloway's Ointment.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

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

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, as this Ointment. It is so simple, and so easy to use, that it may be applied to the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS

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

PILES AND FISTULAS.

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

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

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bad Legs | Chiefo-foot |
| Bad Breasts | Chilblains |
| Burns | Chapped hands |
| Bunions | Corns (soft) |
| Bite of Mosquitoes | Cancers |
| Coco-bay | Contracted and Stiff Joints |
| Elephantiasis | Fistulas |
| Gout | Glandular Swelling |
| Scoury | Lumbago |
| Sore Heads | Piles |
| Tumours | Rheumatism |
| Ulcers | Scalds |
| Wounds | Sore Nipples. |
| Yaws | |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 50, Maiden Lane, New York also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s. 3d., 3s. 3d. and 5s. sterling, each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

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

Waggons, Carts, &c. EDWD. STENTIFORD, offers for sale.

WAGGONS, Carts, WHEELBARROWS, &c. N. B.—Pine & Spruce Boards, Hemlock Bark Laths, Shingles, and Country Produce, taken in payment. An Excellent House for Sale.

Samuel J. Crosby, WATCHES, JEWELRY, & SILVER WARE. 69 Washington Street, 3 doors south of Court Street, Boston.

Soap and Candle Factory AGAIN. THE subscriber in returning thanks for the extensive patronage received for the last twelve years, respectfully informs his friends and customers, that since the late disastrous fire in Water-street, he has erected a new Factory in Princess-street, a very short distance above the Post Office, and next adjoining Dunn's Scream Mill, where he will be happy to receive and execute all orders from his old customers and the trade generally; and by manufacturing a good article, at a fair price and light profit, to give satisfaction. GEO. WOODS. (Patent 3m.) St. John, Sept. 15, 1855.

FLOUR, Ex "UTICA" from Boston—Now Landing—60 Bbls. Fancy & Extra Superfine Southern Flour, Warranted fresh and good for family use. J. W. STREET. July 16, 1855.



No 36

A Visit to

Oh, have you And seen I'll be best Mother's f

Then fellers And pick Strick in little Than seed

Then they g I swow lik When he's g When he

They have g Its tarnation And it giv They've a th They keep Their paper Such a w How they fi Where th At thiek as What a n

TH LAS A LEAF FROM BY H

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I started w feet happiness sorely twin trials of fati without murt with the m with which t makes them of most obliten I returned to London want most healthy muddy paven menades; b booty little fi of my counte purity of an races of the J

It was in submission tured me th was exquisit enue in Ken tic solitude f tion in the e nately read on the rock and my Julis smart young Paris fashion Elysium.

I am old no small reg haunted my me thus fact part of my l flection, till came so con ble woman, and I an those unfor designates t to scrape a My soli enough, and moreov so old maid m's expecti ties, I wa