

The Standard,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
S. W. Smith.
At his Office, Market Square, Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
12s. 6d. per annum, if paid in advance.
15s. if not paid until the end of the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted according to written orders, or continued
if for sale, if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under, 4s.
Each repetition of Ditto, 1s. 4d.
First insertion of all over 12 lines 4d. per line.
Each repetition of Ditto, 1d. per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 26. SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1855. [Vol. 22]

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.

CURIOSITIES OF WORDS.

From French's new work on the English language, we take the following interesting paragraphs.

ORIGIN OF CHOOSE.

Sometimes a word springs up in a very curious way; there is one, not having, I suppose any great currency, except among school-boys; yet being no invention of theirs, but a genuine English word, though of somewhat late birth in the language, I mean to choose. It has a singular origin. The word, as I have mentioned already, a Turkish one, and signifies "interpreter." Such an interpreter or "chous" (written "chous" in Hakluyt, "chous" in Massinger,) being attached to the Turkish embassy in England, committed in the year 1609 an enormous fraud on the Turkish and Persian merchants resident in London. He succeeded in cheating them of a sum amounting to £4000—a sum very much greater at that day than at the present. From the vast dimensions of this fraud and the notoriety which attended it, any one who cheated or defrauded, was said to "choose," "chouse," or "chouse" to do, that is, as this "chous" had done.

"ITS" OF LATE INTRODUCTION.

Attention once called to the matter, one is surprised to discover how late introduction the word "its" proves to be into the language. Through the whole of our authorized Version of the Bible, "its" does not once occur; the work which it now performs being accomplished, as our rustics would now accomplish it, by "his" or "her" applied as freely to inanimate things as to persons, or else by "thereof" or "of it." "Its" occurs, I believe, only three times in all Shakespeare, and I doubt whether Milton has once admitted it into Paradise Lost, although, when that was composed, others freely allowed it. How soon all this was forgotten we have striking evidence in the fact that Dryden, when in one of his fault-finding moods with the great men of the preceding generation he is taking Ben Jonson to task for general inaccuracy in his English diction, among other counts of his indictment, quotes this line from *Calisto*—

"Though Heaven should speak with all his wrath at once,"

and proceeds, "*Heaven* is ill syntax with *his*;" while in fact he is within forty or fifty years of the time when Dryden began to write, no other syntax was known. Curious also is it to note that in the long controversy, which followed on the publication by Chatterton of the poems which he ascribed to a monk Rowley, living in the fifteenth century, no one appealed at the time to such lines as the following—

"Life and all its goods I scorn,"

as at once decisive of the fact that the poems were not of the age which they pretended. Warton who rejected, although with a certain amount of hesitation, the poems, and gives reasons, and many of them good ones, for this rejection, yet takes no notice of this little word, which betrays the forgery at once; although there needed nothing more than to point to it, for the disposing of the whole question.

ORIGIN OF SELFISH.

Again, new words are coined out of the necessity which men feel of filling up gaps in the language. Thoughtful men, comparing their own language with that of other nations, become conscious of deficiencies, of important matters unexpressed in their own, and with more or less success, proceed to supply the deficiency. For example, that too common sin, the undue love of self, with the positing of the interests of all others to our own, had for a long time no word to express it in English. One writer tried to supply the want by calling the man a "sunt," as one seeking "sua," or his own things, and the sin itself "suntism." "Philauty" had been more than once attempted by our scholars. The gap, however, was not really filled up, till some of the Puritan writers devised "selfish" and "selfishness," words which to us seem obvious enough, but which yet are not more than two hundred years old.

*Thus Exod. xxviii. 17: "Of beaten work made he the candlestick: his shaft and his branch, his bowls, his knobs, and his flowers, were of the same;" cf. Mt. v. 15.
†Rev. xii. 2: "The tree of life, which yielded her fruit every month."

"There is no country in the world," says a contemporary, "where the people are so addicted to the medicine eating propensity as the United States. It has grown to be a perfect mania—a disease of itself. The fact is, Nature never designed the human body to be such a receptacle of medicine. If men would but study the laws of nature, diet properly instead of excessively, be regular in their habits, instead of regular in their doses, use common sense and cold water freely, and the doctor as little as possible, they would live longer, suffer less, and pay little for the privilege."

A Dying Mother's Love.

The plague broke out in a little Italian village. In one house the children were taken first. The parents watched over them, but only caught the disease which they themselves could not cure. The whole family died. On the opposite side of the way lived the family of a laborer, who was absent the whole week; only coming on Saturday nights to bring his scanty earnings. His wife felt herself attacked by the fever in the night; in the morning she was worse; and before night the plague-spot showed itself. She thought of the terrible fate of her neighbors. She knew that she must die, but she looked upon her dear little boys, she resolved not to communicate death to them. She therefore locked the children in the room, snatched the bed-clothes lest they should leave contagion behind her, and left the house. She even denied herself the sad pleasure of a last embrace. O, think of the heroism that enabled her to conquer her feelings, and all she loved, to die! Her eldest son saw her from the window. "Good bye, mother," said he, with his tenderest tone, for he wondered why his mother left him so strangely. "Good bye, mother," repeated the youngest child, stretching his little hand out of the window. The mother paused, her heart yearned toward her children, and she was on the point of turning back; she struggled hard, while the tears rolled down her cheeks at the sad sight of her helpless babes; at length she turned from them. The children continued to say, "Good bye, mother." The sound sent a thrill of anguish to her heart, but she pressed on to the house of those who were to bury her. In two days she died, recommending her husband and children to their care with her last breath.

A bickering pair of Quakers were lately heard in high controversy, and the repentant husband exclaimed—

"I am determined to have one quiet week with thee!"

"But how wilt thou be able to get it?" said the taunting spouse, in "reiteration," which married ladies so provokingly indulge in.

"I will keep thee a week after thou art dead," was the quaker's rejoinder.

The following is a true copy of a sign up on an academy for teaching in one of the Western States:—

—Freeman and Huggs, School Teachers.

—Freeman teaches the boys, and Huggs the girls.

We have a span of horses, said an economic the other day, on our farm, that support themselves without any cost.

"Why, how is that?" exclaimed a listener.

"Why you see," remarked the questioned one, "one is a saw horse, the other a clothes horse."

Mr. W. W. Barnard, for some time surveyor for the province of New Brunswick, and lately cashier at St. John, N. B., has been appointed inspector of mails for Scotland. Salary is £300, rising by £20 to £500.

Contracts for thirty thousand hogs have been made in Indiana, to supply the allied army in the Crimea!

SCRAPS.

Mrs. Partington on Marriage.—"If ever I'm married," said she, looking up from the book he was reading, and kicking the door too, energetically—"If ever I am married!" Don't speak of Marriage, I say, till you are old enough to understand the bonds that bind conjugal souls. People never speak of marriage with impunity. It is the first thing children think about now-a-days, and young boys in pinafores, and young girls with their heads frizzled into spinnies, and full of love-sick stories, are talking of marriage before they get into their teens. Think of such ones getting married! Yet there's Mr. Spade, when heaven took his wife away, went right to a young lady's cemetery, and got another, no more fit to be the head of a family, than I am to be the board of Mayor and Aldermen."

An Old Bible.—The oldest book in the United States, it is said, is a manuscript Bible in the possession of Dr. Witherspoon, of Alabama, written over a thousand years ago. He describes it as follows:—

"The book is strongly bound in boards of the old English oak, and with thongs, by which the leaves are also well bound together. The leaves are entirely made of parchment, of a most superior quality, of fineness and smoothness little inferior to the best. The pages are all ruled with great accuracy, and written with great uniformity and beauty, in the old German text hand, and divided off into chapters and verses. The first chapter of every book in the Bible is written with a large capital of inimitable beauty, and splendidly illuminated with red, blue, and black ink, still in vivid colors; and no two of the capital letters of the book are precisely alike."

beauty, and splendidly illuminated with red, blue, and black ink, still in vivid colors; and no two of the capital letters of the book are precisely alike."

LETTER FROM AN ENGLISH OFFICER, NOW A PRISONER IN RUSSIA.

The annexed is the copy of a letter received from Lieutenant John Chadwick, of the 17th Lancers. Lieutenant Chadwick, and Lieutenant Clowes, of Brougham, were the two officers made prisoners at the celebrated Light Cavalry charge at Balaklava, on the 17th of October last:—

"KAROF, April 2, 1855.

"I have deferred from day to day, and from week to week, writing to you, in the hope of having some definite news to give you as to what is likely to be done with me and the other officers, prisoners. All we know, however, is that we are to be sent to Riazan, about 100 versts from Moscow, where, I suppose, we shall remain until we are exchanged, which I sincerely hope will be this summer. We left Simferopol on the 20th January, and arrived here on the 15th of last month, so that you may imagine that we suffered some little inconvenience during that long march at such a time of the year. The distance was something over 700 versts (a verst is two thirds of an English mile). We have a little more than that distance yet to traverse, but the Governor General has been very kindly allowed us to remain a little to recruit ourselves, and until the weather gets a little better for travelling; besides which, we have been given to understand that the present Emperor has given an order that we are to travel along with post-horses, and not in the same manner as we came here, day by day, with English, French, and Turkish soldiers, prisoners, and Russian convicts on their way to Siberia. It would be quite useless for me to attempt to describe to you what we suffered on our journey here; I could not do it. Suffice it to tell you, that I was impious enough to wish often that I had met the same fate as my poor mare did at Balaklava. I am in company with Frampson, 50th Regt.; Lt. Duff, 23d; Lieut. Clowes, 8th Hussars; and a Mr. Carrow, who was master of the Calcutta transport, which was wrecked near Eupatoria on the 14th November. He poor fellow, a few days before he reached here, became idiotic, and is now in hospital. He is nearly well now, but weak. Of 12 men of the 17th Lancers who were taken prisoners on the same day that I was, five only are living. Corporal Hall and private Jenner, of Simferopol, the former having had his leg taken off, the latter his arm; private Wightman, left sick at Alexandrievsk on the way here; and private Marshall is here. Private M. Allister has gone on for his destination. The seven dead are privates Harrison, Ellis, Young, Kirk, Edge, Brown and Sharp. The two latter started quite well from Simferopol, but died on the journey. I wish you would write to Taylor, the riding-master at the depot, in order that he may cause their friends to be written to. I know nothing of course, about the state of affairs with regiments at home, but hope you will give me in your next letter all the news you can, bearing in mind, of course your letter will be read, and not reach me if it contains anything objectionable."

The following letters have been received from Captain Malafaye, of the 92d Regiment who was taken prisoner on the 24th of March during the sortie made by the Russians in front of the Malakoff Tower:—

"Hospital of Sebastopol, March 31.

"I presented my letters of introduction yesterday to Prince Vassichikoff, colonel of the Imperial Guard and aid-de-camp of the Emperor. My strength is recovering, as I am relieved from the difficulty of breathing, caused by a wound under the left arm. I took advantage of the time I was in the hospital to visit Captain Pierre, of the 2d Zouaves, made prisoner during the night of the 23d February. I had likewise the pleasure to afford relief to some of my poor wounded comrades. I shall endeavour to remain with one of them, an officer, whose wounds are mortal, until he shall have rendered his soul to God. Prince Zulfikine is likewise very humane. Having heard that Captain Fern, of the navy, had been kind to me, the Prince invited him to dinner. Those officers afterwards showed me the harbor of Sebastopol and the batteries which form the left of their defence. My position as prisoner does not permit me to say what I think of them, but I may repeat, what the French troops already know, that the defence of Sebastopol reflects the greatest honor on the Russians. The defenders of the town, on their part, feel the most profound respect for the brave allied armies. Prince Vassichikoff has, to-day, allotted me an apartment, in which I am writing. It is likewise occupied by a British colonel and a captain, captured the same day that I was. I have already taken tea with them, and find them very agreeable."

shall mess with them, and we are to be supplied from General Osten Sacken's kitchen. You are however aware how little I regard my food, and I would willingly live on bread and water the remainder of my life, if I could but that sacrifice to recover my sabre—my poor sabre. I had carried it during 15 campaigns, and every soldier can conceive what pain I suffered on being deprived of it. General Zulfikine made several efforts to recover it, but ineffectually. The Russians have a great desire for all articles coming from France. Everybody wishes to exchange my money, and I was offered a valuable watch for mine which is old and out of repair."

"SEBASTOPOL, April 2.

"General Osten Sacken's aid-de-camp has brought me the St. Petersburg Journal printed in French. You can have no idea, my dear brother, with what avidity I read it. While reading the articles dated Paris I forgot I was a prisoner in the hands of the Russians. Prince Vassichikoff hearing that I had not received my clothes, and fearing that I should suffer from cold, has sent me a magnificent cloak, which belonged to a French officer, no doubt dead. Since I have been here I have not received any letter either from France or the camp. My greatest anxiety is to learn whether my boldness on the 22d March did not compromise my company. I shall thank God if I alone have suffered. The English colonel with whom I am lodged is married and the father of four children. The captain plays draughts, a game with which I was not acquainted, but which I quickly learned. The game of chess is more interesting, and when I receive my chess-board we shall be the better able to pass the time."

"April 4.

"Baron Captain Krudener has just called to invite me to dine with him at 3 o'clock. I have omitted to describe to you how I pass my time. I rise at 8 o'clock, as late as possible, in order that the day may not appear too long. We then take tea, which is the Russian breakfast, and which they drink with a little bread. But as they know that the French and English are accustomed to something more substantial, they give us a dish of meat. We make a very comfortable dinner at 3 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock are again served out with some excellent white bread. We are offered a fourth repast at 10 o'clock, but we prefer to go to bed. I have already told you that our provisions are supplied from the kitchen of Baron Osten-Sacken, Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Sebastopol."

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF LIVE STOCK BY A RAILROAD TRAIN.—Night before last the train on the Central Ohio Railroad met with a series of accidents, which resulted in a greater loss to the owners of live stock along the line, than the owners of stock in the road. Through the politeness of Mr. W. D. Dalrymple, engineer on the train, we learn the following particulars:—Near Castle station the train ran through a large flock of sheep, killing some 25 or 30; and after proceeding but a short distance, ran through a drove of hogs and flock of geese, making considerable havoc among both. Shortly afterwards, when the train was nearing the town of Norwich, it ran over two cows, by which the engine and one passenger car were thrown off the track. Another engine was brought into requisition, and the train proceeded onward and reached this without further accident. The passengers escaped uninjured. [Ohio Statesman, June 9th.]

The Boston Mail has been sold out to a party of practical printers, who will carry on the paper hereafter. Timothy Bigelow, Esq. is to be the editor, and he is a young man of talent and facility in composition, and may make himself distinguished in the editorial fraternity yet. [Boston Courier.]

AN INTERESTING POSITION.

A perfectly authenticated story is told of an officer residing in British Guiana, who amused himself in fishing, and hunting in a neighbouring river. One sultry day, tired with unsuccessful sport he threw his lines, and drew his canoe to the river's edge, for the purpose of refreshing himself in the water. Having done so, he stretched himself half-dressed, on the benches of his canoe, with his gun at his head loaded with shot and in this position he fell asleep. Presently he was aroused from his slumber by a curious sensation, as if some animal were licking his foot. In a state of half torpor, natural to waking from a sound sleep, he cast his eyes downwards, and to his horror perceived the head and neck of a monstrous serpent, covering his foot with saliva, preparatory to commencing the process of swallowing him whole. The officer had faced death in many forms—on the ocean and in the battle-field—but never had he conceived of it in such terrible guise. For a moment and but a moment the officer was fascinated, and then without drawing his foot, he instinctively seized the gun lying beside him.

The reptile apparently disturbed, for it had

evidently mistaken the officer for a dead carcass, drew its head below the canoe. It rose again, moving backward and forward as if in search of the object it had lost. The officer with the muzzle of his gun within a yard or two of the serpent, fired lodging the contents in its head. The terrible blow, with a hiss, raised its heretofore unseen body in the air, and seemed determined to throw itself upon the officer and embrace him in its powerful coils. A fortunate stroke of the paddle sent the canoe into the stream and to a place of safety. Having procured assistance, the officer returned to the place of attack, and having killed the reptile, found it upwards of forty feet long and of proportionate thickness. —Harper's Magazine.

A Welsh clergyman applied to the Diocesan for a living. The Bishop promised him one; but as he was taking leave, he expressed a hope that his Lordship would not send him into the interior of the principality, as his wife could not speak Welsh. "Your wife, sir," said the bishop, "what has your wife to do with it? She does not preach, does she?" "No, my lord," said the parson, "but she lectures."

Suspect men and women who affect softness of manner, and untroubled evenness of temper, and education studied, slow and deliberate. These things are all unnatural, and bespeak a degree of discipline into which he that has no sinister motive cannot submit; to drill himself; the most successful knaves are sharp and smooth as a razor dipped in oil. They affect the innocence of the dove, to hide the cunning of the serpent.

WESTERN BLISS.—An Oregon widow thus writes her experience during her sojourn on the Pacific coast:—"I have indeed been most unfortunate; both of my arms are slightly slightly palsied, each of my legs have been broken, my health is generally bad. I had but four husbands in my time, but they all up and died; poor things; and I had four yokes of oxen, and the coarsest Indians stole and eat them."

NOT ABLE TO SUBSCRIBE.—There is a piece of quiet but telling sarcasm in the following:—"Get a paper to spare?" "Yes, Sir, here is one of our last. Would you like to subscribe?" and take it regularly?" "I would; but I am too poor." He had just returned from the circus, which costs fifty cents; lost time from his farm, fifty cents; whisky, judging from the smell, at least fifty cents—making a dollar and a half actually thrown away, and then begging for a newspaper, alleging that he was too poor to pay for it! This is what we call saving at a spite and wasting at the bargain. [Am. paper.]

True joy is a sincere and sober emotion; and they are miserably out who talk laughing for rejoicing; the seat of it is within, and there is no cheerfulness like the resolutions of a brave mind.

"Never fall out a grey hair," said a gentleman to his daughter; "two generally come to its funeral." I don't care how many come to the funeral, if they only come dressed in black."

The Present Age.

In these brief words what a world of thought is comprehended! what infinite movements! what joys and sorrows! what hope and despair! what faith and doubt! what silent grief and loud lament! what fierce conflicts and subtle schemes of policy! what private and public revolutions!

In the period through which many of us have passed, what thrones have been shaken! what hearts have bled! what millions have been butchered by their fellow creatures! what hopes of philanthropy have been blighted! And at the same time what magnificent enterprises have been achieved! what new provinces won to science and art! what rights and privileges secured to nations! It is a privilege to have lived in age never to be forgotten. Its voice of warning and encouragement is never to die. Its impression on history is indelible. —Channing.

We must send some temperance agent to the Crimea. A letter from there contains the following:

"The men go to the trenches in high spirits now, as Mr. Tower and Mr. Egerton, the administrators of the Crimean army fund, have obtained permission from the authorities to give each man a pint of beer before he starts. On the morning of the 12th they sent up by rail 1100 gallons of beer and four nine gallon casks of port wine, to be distributed gratis among the men engaged in the trenches. I saw a party of 900 men of the 4th division march down on Saturday night to the batteries, and I really believe they could not have looked more cheery and pleasant had they been bound to Greenwell Fair."

Arrival of the "Asia."

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

Mamelon and White Tower in possession of the Allies.

The steamer "Asia" from Liverpool arrived at Halifax on the 20th inst., at half past one o'clock a. m.

THE WAR.

General Bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 6th of June. Results not yet known.

NEGOTIATIONS.

Conferences at Vienna have been formally closed. The closing emanated from Western Powers, and the negotiations for Peace are not likely to be renewed, unless Russia shall apply to Austria for her good offices.

Prussian correspondence says that Austria considers herself released from all engagements to Western Powers, the latter having refused to conclude peace on reasonable terms. Austria still however professes herself the ally of France and England, but subject of Article one of Treaty of December 24, which says, "The high contracting powers reserve to themselves the right of proposing according to circumstances such conditions as they may consider necessary for the general interests of Europe." Of this right Austria takes advantage.

The Vienna official paper adds, that although the Conferences are closed, Russian plenipotentiaries have the Austrian proposition under consideration, and Austria is still desirous to effect mediation. Meantime the military commissaries of France and Britain have left Vienna. Appointment of Baron Manderston as special envoy to Vienna is announced, and considered as important, the supposed object being to avail himself of present neutrality amongst central powers of Europe.

War news by this arrival consists mostly of details of previous government telegraphs. Details are to hand of the affair before Sebastopol on night of May 22d, but main facts were previously known: the details show gallantry on part of French, but also show that the victory was not a further success, but merely a successful attempt to destroy dangerous works which Russians had erected in front of their defence, and which would have outflanked the French attack.

Russian plan was to unite all their ambulances by a line of gabions connected by a continuous covered way with their present defences, and to transform it into a French position, which was accomplished, at an immense loss, which says Pelissier, gave to the reinforcements the proportions of the battle. Pelissier's despatch is quite interesting.

Details received of allied advance on the Tchernaya. Allied force numbered 20,000—French, Sardinians, and Turks. Russians made no opposition, but retired with their guns. Condition of ground shows Russians never intended to maintain the position.

New reconnoissances had been made, and a further advance was expected. Telegraphic accounts indicate that the allies are yet on their own side of the river. Details received likewise of the capture of Kerch—invading force numbered nearly 20,000, viz: 10,000 French, 5,000 Turks, and 3,500 English, in numerous steamers. Expedition entered Straits of Kerch on Thursday 24th, and commenced firing upon the forts of Amekabaki, the garrisons of which speedily abandoned the place, having previously blown up magazines. Allied gun-boats silenced the Paulovskaya battery, and burned some Russian gunboats and small craft. The garrisons of Kerch and Yenikab variously estimated from 2,000 to 10,000, were seen to leave and fall back into the interior by the southern road. Meantime, allies landed without opposition. Next morning moved in towards Kerch—gun boats all the time occupied in scouring the Tamsanski gulf and in reducing the forts on Sandbank; all the inhabitants had fled—many houses were burning, and by Friday three o'clock, the empty cities of Kerch and Yenikab were in the hands of the allies, and steam flotilla entered sea of Azoff last winter's tempest having washed away the forty ships sunk by the Russians across the strait. Allies found found 17,000 tons of coal at Kerch, and 50 dismounted guns, but no powder and stores; total number of vessels burned by Allies, 240. Allies propose to fortify Yenikab, and garrison it by Turks, but not hold Kerch.

The steamers of light draft are cruising as near as possible to Taganrog, and gun boats yet lighter are preparing. Considerable discrepancy exists in accounts of allied proceedings at Genitschek. Sidney Herbert in Parliament on the 5th, expressly said the press draws inferences from these successes that are not justified by facts—for editorials speak of Arabat and Genitschek were already taken, but although allies have bombarded the one and destroyed the stores at the other place, we are not yet in possession of them, and must not therefore think that we are masters of the Potrid Sea.

Gortschakoff telegraphs, June 3d, St. Petersburg, that Allies had left Genitschek, and part of the burned stores would be saved. Allied steamers afterwards visited Arabat, and burned some merchant ships. General Wrangel remains at Argaintcha, Allies have made no movement towards the interior of peninsula of Kerch. Cracow letter reports that insurrection in Ukraine is not yet suppressed; discontent of people is chiefly directed against the priests as agents of government.

BALTIC.—British and French fleets were,

June 5th, close to Cronstadt. Admiral Dunas had made reconnoissance. New fortifications had been erected since last year. Several timber-laden vessels had been captured by Allies. Americans have recently made money by running cargoes of salt to Russian Baltic ports, but the speculation is now dangerous.

Asia.—Pelissier telegraphs, June 3d that the Russians had evacuated Boudjak, Kalch, and themselves destroyed sixty guns and six mortars. Their entire force is concentrated at Anapa. Changes have occurred in the Turkish Cabinet. Riza Pacha has been dismissed. Mehmed Ruchdi succeeds him as Seraskier. Darbar Pacha, General of Imperial Guard, also dismissed, and Selim Pascha appointed. Captain Pacha is threatened. No answer yet received to the remonstrance sent home by Lord Stratford against M. Benedetti, (French Charge's) intrigues. It was Benedetti who effected the fall of Redschid Pacha, because Redschid was under influence. Napoleon has approved of Benedetti's proceedings, and appointed him nominal Minister at Persia, a step of promotion, but does not remove him from Constantinople. Some say in this the commencement of larger differences between France and England. Meantime Stratford is laboring for Redschid's restoration to power.

New political combinations are springing up. London Times at present echoes the government, is all for war, but argues that any prospect of a new invasion of the principalities by Russia is extremely remote. It will be long before the Russians will recover strength for great operations of offensive war, and to cross the Pruth would be to give a casus belli to Austria, and probably to rest of Germany. Hence the Times advises to unite Moldavia and Wallachia into one independent State, and in five years it would have become strong enough to resist invasion, and act as a barrier between Russia and Turkey.

BRITAIN.—In Parliament, adjourned debate on the war was resumed, and ended, after a protracted discussion, in Sir Francis Baring's motion being permitted to pass, viz:—"That this House having seen with regret that the conferences of Vienna have not led to a termination of hostilities, feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to Her Majesty in the prosecution of war, until she shall, in conjunction with her allies, obtain for the country a safe and honorable peace."

Roebuck's Committee had held a meeting to compare their reports. Roebuck, Drummond, and Peckington, and Lord Seymour each submitted drafts. Seymour's was taken as the basis for the report to be prepared for Parliament.

Sir Joseph Paxton proposes to Parliament a magnificent boulevard around London eleven miles long, costing £32,000,000 sterling. Imperatrice, steamer of Liverpool, Brazilian line, used as a transport ship, is wrecked in the Downs, after collision. West India mail ship Tyne arrived at Southampton—news unimportant. Gavazzi is coming back to America.

FRANCE.—King of Sardinia will probably meet Queen Victoria in Paris in August, perhaps also the Sultan will come.—Lord Mayor of London is visiting Prefect of Seine.

IMPORTANT.—Latest Raglan telegraphs, evening 5th.—Mamelon and White Towers are taken by the French; loss not known.—Utmost gallantry displayed by all concerned.

MONEY.—Although Exchanges have declined and report of gold again begins, Money continues very easy at 3 1/4 per cent. Consols, closed at Friday at 91 3/4. Bullion increased £700,000 sterling.

Freight from Liverpool to United States quite unchanged. Passengers dull.

On Friday there was again a decidedly better feeling, and the market closed steady at the quotations of last week.

MANCHESTER.—Business quiet during the week.

LIVERPOOL BREAK STUFFS.—Some Circular reports less doing in Wheat and Flour, and last week's prices barely maintained.—Indian Corn continued in fair demand at one shilling advance. White Wheat, 12s 12s 6d—red 10s 9d 11 9d. Western Canal Flour, old, 4s 6d 4s 4d; new 4s 4s 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 4s 4s 6d. Ohio, 4s 4s 6d. Canada, 4s 4s 6d 4s 4s 6d. White Corn, 5s 5s 6d; yellow, 5s 5s 6d; mixed, 5s 5s 6d.

OUR PROSPECTS.—It has afforded us more than an ordinary share of pleasure, to be able to state that there is reasonable hope for a good time coming. Flour which has been enormously high, is now offered in New York to be supplied at \$9. Potatoes which have ranged from 8 to 10 shillings per bushel, are now advertised for 4s 3d. Butter which was selling at the outrageous price of 18 and 20d. per lb., is now at 1s. Fire Wood recently \$8 is now at \$4, add to which deals in the English market have improved 20s per standard and Colonial ships 30s. per ton, and to crown the whole, the largest breadth of land both in the Provinces and the United States that was ever planned, has been brot to requisition this season, with a most cheering prospect of a bountiful harvest both in Europe and on this side of the water.

With all these prospects in perspective, we have much cause for gratification, and thankfulness to the giver of all good gifts. Ad continuation of which a Boston paper says: "We continue to receive the most flattering accounts of the state of the crops throughout almost every part of the Union. We are told that the wheat crop in Illinois will probably be 25 per cent. greater than of last year, and that the corn crop in the West will be 25 per cent. greater than of last year, and that the fruit crop is 'tremendous.' The accounts continue to be encouraging from all parts of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, &c. According to the latest advices from New Brunswick, all the crops are in a very prosperous condition. The Augusta Banner says 'Maine never had so much seed in the earth before, at one time, and the prospect is most promising for bountiful crops.'—Boston paper."

The allies have again bombarded Sebastopol, and have made an assault, the French capturing the Mamelon and White Towers. The Mamelon is a battery of thirteen guns in front of the Malakhoff Tower. This battery is without the main line of defence, and was erected by the Russians after the siege commenced: for the possession of it there have already been several severe contests.—It commands the Russian works in the vicinity. Of the location of the White Tower we are not informed, though it is possible that the Round Tower may be the one which has been captured. This is an important battery in front of the French left attack, and is one of the main defences of the place. The possession of these positions is an important success for the allies, but does not ensure the ultimate fall of Sebastopol. In regard to the movements in the Sea of Azoff, there appears to be some discrepancies in the statements. Sydney Herbert says the allies are not masters of the Potrid Sea, although it appears they hold Kerch and Yenikab, and have injured, if not destroyed, Arabat and Genitschek. In the British Parliament, the

Mississippi, Louisiana, &c. According to the latest advices from New Brunswick, all the crops are in a very prosperous condition.—The Augusta Banner says Maine never had so much seed in the earth before, at one time, and the prospect is most promising for bountiful crops."—Chronicle.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1855.

THE MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The weather which had been very wet for the last few days cleared off and was delightful on Tuesday morning; in fact it was a splendid day, warm enough to be comfortable, and the air clear and bracing. On Monday afternoon about 5 o'clock, the steamer Creole arrived with a Band and large number of our Brethren of the "mystic tie" accompanied by their friends; many more would have started but were prevented by the heavy rain. On Tuesday about 9 o'clock A. M. the Steamer Nequasset, Bro. Carey, arrived from Eastport with a large number of Brethren and visitors, and a short time after, the Steamer Queen with a large party from St. Stephen, Milltown and Calais. At 10 o'clock, a Lodge was opened in the Town Hall, by W. M. Rev. Dr. Alley, and shortly after the Provincial Grand Master, Hon. A. Keith was escorted to the Lodge by the P. M. of St. Mark's, and two of the oldest Masters preceded by Comp. Jas. Boyd as Grand Standard Bearer, and supported by the Banners of St. Marks. On entering the Lodge, Right Worshipful was received with the honors; and having taken his place a Grand Lodge was opened; Br. Gowan, Gd. Purveyor, Br. Thomas of St. John's Lodge, G. J. W., Br. Reading of Albion Lodge, G. J. W., after the Lodge was closed the Procession was formed in the Market Square, under the direction of Comp. S. T. Gove, G. Marshal.

The following is a sketch of the Procession; each Lodge having its Marshal, Tyler, and Banners.

Band.
Union Lodge, Milltown.
Albion Lodge, St. John.
Sussex Lodge, St. Stephens.
Hibernian Lodge, St. Andrews.
Band.
St. Croix Lodge, Calais.
Lubec Lodge, Lubec.
Eastern Lodge, Eastport.
St. Mark's Lodge, St. Andrews.
Provincial Grand Master, Hon. A. Keith.

The Procession passed up Water street, through Adolphus St., thence down Queen to Edward street, and up Edward to Carleton-st., thence along to William-st., passing through the beautiful grounds of Lauchlan Donaldson, Esq. to King-st., thence down that street to All Saints Church, to attend Divine service; after the services the Procession reformed and marched to the Town Hall, when the Lodge was closed. The Brethren then went in Procession down Water street to the Dinner Hall, which was really tastefully and elegantly fitted up for the occasion; and the tables groined under the weight of the good things provided by Mr. BRADFORD.—Several Masonic and Patriotic toasts were given and responded to. About 4 P. M., the party broke up much pleased with the entertainment and the day's proceedings. Upwards of 300 of the Brethren joined in the Procession, and we learn that 340 partook of dinner. There could not have been less than 1000 strangers in town yesterday, and all went away highly pleased. The foregoing is but a hasty sketch of this magnificent celebration. We may, perhaps, give a more detailed account in our next;—and conclude for the present by saying, that it was the largest Masonic Procession ever seen in the Province; indeed it was universally admitted, that all the Lodges looked remarkably well; no celebration ever passed off better. We are happy to learn that the large concourse of visitors, were both pleased and satisfied. To use the words of a distinguished visitor—it was truly a "Grand-Masonic Demonstration."

SHEDIAK RAILWAY.—The St. John papers announce the arrival of the hon. Mr. Ritchie from England by the last Steamer. The views taken by the St. John Press, as to the result of his mission respecting the Shediak Railway differ so widely, that it is difficult to say who is correct. The Courier, rather good authority on Government matters says, "the result will probably not be known until it is officially announced to the Board of Directors and the Government."—The New Brunswick, on the other hand, says, "perhaps the developments will be so great that he is afraid to disclose them," and "that it is openly stated by some, that Mr. Jackson thinks he has good grounds for backing out of his contract."

It appears to us, that the Province had better unite upon pushing on one Railway,—for instance, the one in construction from St. Andrews to Woodstock, and thence to Quebec. For some time 25 miles, have been open and the Engine has run that distance. After completing the line to Woodstock, and ascertaining that it pays well, of which there can be no question—then commence other lines, but it will not answer to have "too many irons in the fire at once."

Body Found.—On the evening of the 22d inst., the body of a grey headed man aged about 60, was picked up at L'Etoile, by Edward Green. The deceased had on grey satinet pants, socks, striped vest, homespun scarf, and a white cotton shirt. Dr. Gove proceeded to the place on Saturday evening last to hold an Inquest. Verdict of the Jury, "Found Drowned."

The late rains have been a great benefit to the crops generally; on some low lands however, we learn that the seed potatoes rotted, and the farmers were obliged to plant them over again; wheat, oats and barley, are looking well, and the grass crop promises to be abundant.

Distressing Occurrences.—On Monday evening, 18th inst., a fine little boy, three years old, was drowned in the river, a short distance from F. H. Todd, Esq.'s residence—the father, Mr. McWilliams, is in California, which adds under the circumstance, to the deep affliction of the Mother.—Patriot.

On Tuesday 19th inst., a man by the name of Clark, while being engaged in working on Mr. Waddell's new house, fell from a third staging and died almost immediately; his son a young man, working on the same stage with his father saw him in the act of falling, and running to save him, caught a slight hold of one of his feet, but it was too late, and the unfortunate man falling, struck on his head, breaking his neck—he never spoke, his death being instantaneous. The deceased lived in Charlotte, State of Maine, about twelve miles from Calais, whither the remains were conveyed to the sorrowing survivors, he has left a large family. "Truly, in the midst of life we are in death."—Id.

At the Paris Exhibition, Canada will occupy a creditable position, her products occupying about a thirty-fifth of the entire space.—The United States will cut a very poor figure. Six hundred square yards were applied for her, of it only 170 will be required by her exhibitors.

St. John Ships still taking the lead!—We have been shown a letter from Melbourne, announcing the arrival at that port of the clipper ship Matias Cusino, in the shortest run ever made from Valparaiso to that port. We expect soon to have the satisfaction also of hearing of a sister ship, the Bibio, now one of the Black Ball Line of Australian packets from Liverpool, making a passage to Sidney, that will, if possible, add to the already world-wide celebrity of these splendid vessels.—Messrs. James Smith & Son, of this City, who also built the famous Marco Polo.—[Courier.]

At the meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of British N. America, held on the 6th inst., it was stated that the net profits of 1854 were £29,691 17s. 2d. A dividend as usual at the rate of 6 per cent. was declared, and likewise a bonus of 30s. per share—making nine per cent. for the year. It was agreed that the sum of £2000 should be presented to the widow of Mr. Atwood, the late Secretary.—[London pap. June 6.]

THE CROPS.—We continue to receive the most flattering accounts of the state of the crops throughout almost every part of the Union. We are told that the wheat crop in Illinois will probably be 25 per cent. greater than ever before grown there—while the fruit crop is "tremendous." The accounts continue to be encouraging from all parts of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, &c. According to the latest advices from New Brunswick, all the crops are in a very prosperous condition. The Augusta Banner says "Maine never had so much seed in the earth before, at one time, and the prospect is most promising for bountiful crops."—Boston paper.

The allies have again bombarded Sebastopol, and have made an assault, the French capturing the Mamelon and White Towers. The Mamelon is a battery of thirteen guns in front of the Malakhoff Tower. This battery is without the main line of defence, and was erected by the Russians after the siege commenced: for the possession of it there have already been several severe contests.—It commands the Russian works in the vicinity. Of the location of the White Tower we are not informed, though it is possible that the Round Tower may be the one which has been captured. This is an important battery in front of the French left attack, and is one of the main defences of the place. The possession of these positions is an important success for the allies, but does not ensure the ultimate fall of Sebastopol. In regard to the movements in the Sea of Azoff, there appears to be some discrepancies in the statements. Sydney Herbert says the allies are not masters of the Potrid Sea, although it appears they hold Kerch and Yenikab, and have injured, if not destroyed, Arabat and Genitschek. In the British Parliament, the

debate on the conduct of the war had terminated in the passage of a motion to sustain Her Majesty in the prosecution of the war until a safe and honorable peace is concluded.—Boston Journal.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A certain Cure for Scald Heads.—Henry, Maria, and John Ames, of Bras D'Or, Nova Scotia, were all three affected with this disagreeable malady; Maria in particular was in a wretched plight with it, and although there were many remedies tried, yet the malady did not seem to decrease, indeed the disease spread itself all over the surface of the head, to the great annoyance of the parents and discomfort of the child; the blood of the others was equally impure. At last the parents put the three under a course of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which cured them all in the space of nineteen days. Their health has since considerably improved. These remedies are also wonderfully efficacious in all diseases of the skin.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday last July, 9, A. M., via Halifax; and via New York on FRIDAY the 6th, 6 A. M.; and on TUESDAY the 10th, 6 A. M. via New York. The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d the single rate, and via New York 1s. 5d, prepayment optional.

By Order,
G. F. CAMPBELL,
P. M.
Post Office, St. Andrews,
June 22, 1855.

Steamboat and Railroad TO AND FROM Portland, Boston & St. John TWICE A WEEK.

THE favourite Steamer ADMIRAL, Captain Wood Hertsch, leaves Portland, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY Evening at 5 o'clock, or on the arrival of the 12 o'clock Train from Boston, for EASTPORT and ST. JOHN.—Returning leaves ST. JOHN on MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Eastport and PORTLAND, connecting with the half-past 5 A. M. Train for BOSTON, and landing her Passengers in Boston by 10 A. M.

The steamer NEQUASSET, Capt. T. Carey, will in future, connect regularly with the Admiral, making the line complete to St. Andrews and Calais. Fares as low as by any other line. Tickets to St. John, Portland, Boston or Montreal, can be had of ROBERT STORR, Agent, St. Andrews, June 20.

ATHENÆUM FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON. Capital £200,000 Sterling. Rt. Hon. the Earl of GLENALLOCH, Chairman.

THIS Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in the same; Household Furniture, Linen, Wearing Apparel, &c.; Ships on the stocks, in harbour or in dock; River Craft and their Cargoes; and Farming Stock of all descriptions in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies, and also in Foreign Countries. HENRY SALTER, Manager, 30 Saville Street, London. WM. WHITLOCK, Agent for Saint Andrews.

Wanted Immediately. A respectable man to act as Agent for the sale of the Publications issued by the London Printing & Publishing Company, in St. Andrews and vicinity. References required. Apply or address to ROGER HUNTER, Market Square, St. John, N. B.

BRITISH HOUSE, ST. ANDREWS.

Just received per Packet Ship John Barbour, via St. John, and Steamer Asia via Halifax, the Largest, Cheapest, and BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, ever brought to this market. Particulars in next weeks paper. D. BRADLEY, St. Andrews, May 16, 1855.

NOTICE.

MR. NEIL LOCHARY, of Saint Andrews, having been 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 debts without delay. His receipt will be sufficient discharge for the same. SAMUEL GETTY, St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

BRANDY.

VERY superior PALE BRANDY.—Just received. Also, PORT WINE and SHERRY—On consignment to THOMPSON & CO. December 12, 1854. nm

Summer Arrangement. BETWEEN ST. JOHN & ST. ANDREWS, FROM 1st JUNE UNTIL 1st NOVEMBER.

THE Subscribers having become Contractor for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between ST. JOHN and ST. ANDREWS, would inform his friends and the public generally that his Coach will leave the Saint John Hotel, St. John, every evening, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock; and St. Andrews, John Bradford's, every morning, Mondays excepted, after the arrival of the American Mail. Persons wishing to travel by this Line will find good horses, comfortable coaches, careful, sober, and obliging Drivers, and all they can well expect from the Proprietor.

STAGE FARE AS FOLLOWS:
All the way through either ways, 15s. Way fares from St. John to Musquash, 5s.; from Musquash to Lepreau, 3s. 4d.; from Lepreau to McGowan's, 1s. 8d.; from McGowan's to Pennfield, 3s. 9d.; from Pennfield to Saint George, 1s. 4d.; from Saint George to Saint Andrews, 3s. 3d.; from Saint Andrews to Pennfield, 1s. 4d.; from Pennfield to McGowan's, 3s. 9d.; from McGowan's to Lepreau, 1s. 8d.; from Lepreau to Musquash, 3s. 4d.; from Musquash to Saint John, 5s., or 4d. per mile.
N. B.—Books kept at the St. John Hotel, St. John, and at J. Bradford's, St. Andrews, where persons can enter their names and receive any information respecting the Line, and rely upon being called for.
JOHN WINTERS.
St. John, N. H., May, 1855.

London & Parisian DEPOT. May, 1855.

THE Subscribers beg to announce her removal from Germain Street, to more extensive and commodious premises in Prince William Street, adjoining the Golden Plover, and also that she has at great expense secured to her patrons the services of two of the most eminent Milliners of London or Paris. In addition to a large Stock in this department, unrivalled in variety and beauty of design, the Subscriber has imported a full and complete assortment of every article necessary to the costume of Ladies and children, including—
HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACES, PARASOLS, Mantles, French, and English STAYS, Long Cloths, and MUSLIN GOODS, Printed Cambrics, and French Delaines, Lyons and Spitalfields SILKS, Ladies' Dressing Gowns, Berlin Wools and Worsted in every shade, together with HABERDASHERY, and all Goods required to perfect the assortment of a FANCY REPOSITORY.

Thankful for past favours, an assurance is offered that at the New Establishment still further efforts will be made to deserve extended patronage and encouragement.

A large Stock of the above Goods will be kept especially devoted to the Wholesale Trade.

A. WOOLAN.
St. John, May 14.

SURROGATE COURT, County of Charlotte.

In the matter of the Estate of FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BABCOCK, late of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased.

WHEREAS WILLIAM BABCOCK, Administrator of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, and Credits, which were of the said FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BABCOCK, deceased, at the time of his death, hath this day filed his Account with the said Estate, and hath prayed that the Creditors and next of Kin of the deceased, and all persons interested in the said Estate may appear and attend the passing and allowance of the said account.

NOTICE thereof is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors and next of Kin of the said deceased, and to all persons interested in the said Estate, and they are hereby cited to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Office of the Registrar of Probates in Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, on Tuesday the tenth day of July next, at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of the account of the said Administrator.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1855.
H. HATCH,
Judge of Probates of the County of Charlotte.

Geo. D. STREET,
Register of Probates.

Charlotte County Bank.

At a meeting of the Stockholders held this day pursuant to notice for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year the following Directors were duly elected agreeably to the Act.
Honble. H. HATCH,
J. W. STREET,
SAML. T. GORE,
G. D. STREET,
WILFORD FISHER,
L. H. DEVERES,
DANIEL GILLMORE.
H. HATCH,
Chairman.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the Honorable Harris Hatch was re-elected President for the coming year.
C. W. WARDLAW,
Cashier.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having had his Office destroyed by fire, will for the present conduct his business at his residence just above the Court House, where all persons desirous of seeing him, are requested to call.
R. M. ANDREWS.
St. Andrews, 23d April, 1855. (d)

GENEVA, &c.

Ex "Achilles" from London, and "Eudocia" from Liverpool via St. John.
30 HHDS, Pale Rotterdam Geneva,
7 do boiled and raw Linseed Oil,
3 Cases Patent Rice Starch,
1 Hhd. best old Brown Sherry,
2 Qrs. Cases best Pale do,
2 Punns. fine old Jamaica Rum,
5 Viceses Crushed Sugar,
1 case Stationery, &c. &c.
May 23, 1855 J. W. STREET.

Ship Timber for Sale.

TWO HUNDRED TONS of Spruce and Hardwood TIMBER, for sale at Big L'Etoile Island. The timber is suitable for building a vessel from 300 to 500 tons. Parties about building will make early application to
PETER CAMERON.
Mascareen, April 11, 1855.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

The Subscriber has just received a further assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c. consisting of—
Gold and Silver Lever & Lepine Watches, Guard Chains, Gold Lookets, a superior article; Earrings, fine gold finger Rings, silver Jet and steel Shawl Pins, black Brooches, &c. &c. Silver Tea & Table Spoons, salt & mustard de Joseph Rodgers & Sons old English Razors, Pocket Jack and Pen Knives, &c.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired &c.
GEO. F. STICKNEY.
St. Andrews, Jan. 24, 1855. rm

School Teacher WANTED.

WANTED in District No. 4. Deer Island, a first or Second Class Licensed Teacher for twelve months. Apply to
JOHN RANDALL,
or JOHN STOVER.
Deer Island, April 18, 1855.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES.

Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street, - Boston.
Railroad, Hay, Coal and Farmers' SCALES set in any part of the country, at short notice and by experienced workmen.

Emigration.

Persons 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, £5 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; 1-2 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 emigrants; the Ticket will be forwarded by first mail after receipt of the money.
J. & R. REED.
St. John, N. B. Jan. 13th, 1855.

Molasses & Flour.

EX UTICA from BOSTON, now Landing.
100 Bbls. Canadian Superior Fancy FLOUR,
24 Hbds. new crop MOLASSES.
J. W. STREET.
April 3, 1855

CARD.

Messrs. R. Storr & Co. BEG to inform their friends and the Public of St. Andrews, that they have been enabled to secure the services of a FIRST-RATE CUTTER, to superintend their TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

who will be ready at all times to attend strictly to the wishes of their Customers, and furnish them with articles of the newest Fashion, patterns of which he is constantly supplied with.
Messrs. R. S. & Co. beg also to state, that they have now on hand,
A CHOICE SELECTION OF THE NEWEST GOODS, In Fancy Dog Skins, Vestings, Broadcloths, &c.

In making this announcement, Messrs. R. S. & Co. beg to thank their friends and patrons for the kind and uniform encouragement which has been shown to them since the opening of their establishment, and of which they respectfully solicit a continuance.
St. Andrews, March 19, 1855.

Notice.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK, will meet at their Office, On Monday, the 7th May, at noon, to elect Directors, and take into consideration such business as may be laid before them.
C. W. WARDLAW,
Cashier.
C. C. Bank, 2d April, 1855.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine has been unwholesome and irritating to the bowels. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langour and Loss of Appetite, Lactescent, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Constiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula, Eruptions, Cuts, and soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required. They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Biliary Calculi, Palpitation of the Heart, Dropsy in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even when no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken in excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body, and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Assayer and Practical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.
SOLD AT
Agents for St. Andrews, O'Neil & Turner
M. S. Hannah—St. George, E. P. Knight.

ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under:—
Ships Captains Tonnage To sail
Liberia, Kenney, 875 5th May
Imperial, Moran, 279 5th June
Middletown, Delaney, 995 5th July
John Barbour, Marshall, 990 20th do
John Owens, Doane, 1235 5th Aug.
Joseph Tarrant, Gray, 912 20th do
Endicott, 1011 5th Sept.
David G. Fleming, Cruickshank 1425 20th do.

These Ships are built of the best materials, sail remarkably fast, are classed A 1 at Lloyd's, and coppered, and will be dispatched punctually on the days appointed.
They are commanded by men of the greatest experience and nautical skill, and no expense or exertion will be spared to make this line efficient in every respect for the safe and speedy conveyance of Goods.
Orders for shipment of Goods by this line are respectfully solicited.
For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool, to Messrs. FERNIE BROTHERS & Co, Warner Budin g's, Water Street, or at St. John, to J. & R. REED.
June 1, 1855

Provision and Iron STORE. ST. STEPHENS.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have taken Store in the South end of Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON'S wooden building, where they have received and offer for sale—
200 Bbls. extra Canadian FLOUR,
1000 Bushels Corn,
25 Bbls. Clear and Mess Pork.
ALSO,
Received ex Ship Pamphylia from Liverpool:—
26 Tons refined IRON, assorted from 1-4 to 7 inches diameter, round,
47 Tons flat and square Iron, all sizes
60 Do common Iron, 1, 7-8, 3-4, and 5-8 inch round.
6 Cwt. best Cast Steel
3 1-2 Tons best small Chain, short link, 1 1-8, 1-7-8, 3-4, 9 1-16, 1-2, 7 16, 3-8, 5 16
6 Kegs Ox and Horse Nails
4 Kegs Boat Nails; 1 Keg Fun Rivets
213 Bags Diamond Deck Spikes, from 3-12 to 10 inch
1 Ton best London White Lead
1-2 Ton Black Lead. Raw and boiled Paint Oil,
50 Chaldrons Smith's Coals.
25 Tons Pig Iron.
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.
JOSEPH ANDREWS & CO.
St. Stephens, Jan'y 6, 1855. c.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE REVISED STATUTES of the Province are to be offered for sale. Booksellers and others can earn the terms, and will be supplied with Copies, on application to Mr. Henry S. Beck, Bookseller and Stationer, Fredericton.
By Command S. L. TILLEY.
Secretary's Office,
2nd January, 1855. } 4i

PACKET,

BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS AND ST. JOHN FOR THE WINTER.
THE Subscribers respectfully intimate to the merchants and travelling public, that their fast sailing Pilot Boat "JOHN CONLEY," has commenced running once a week, between the above mentioned places, touching at Eastport when required—for the accommodation of Passengers and freight. The vessel is well found, and under the charge of the Subscribers. Will leave St. Andrews every WEDNESDAY and St. John every SATURDAY, wind and weather permitting. For passage &c., apply to either of the subscribers.
HUGH MELONEY,
OBD. CLARKE.
St. Andrews, February 7, 1855.

Blanks For Sale at this Office.



CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

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

Jackson C. H., Jackson City, O., 29th Nov. '55
Dr. J. C. AYER—Sir: The Cherry Pectoral is much inquired after. Several of our best Physicians have used it, three of them in their own case, and always with the happiest effects. The numerous patent medicines "swarm" before them lead to credulity in regard to every new remedy; and it is only after undoubted evidence of value in any article, that any thing like a general confidence can be excited.

The unrivalled excellence of this combination of agents (in the Cherry Pectoral) proved by the rapid relief by repeated trial and their own observations, has compelled medical men to proclaim about its usefulness. Its beyond all doubt the best general remedy we have for Pulmonary Affections of this climate, at the same time sedative and expectorant—a rare combination of properties.

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

Allegan Mich. 19th Jan. 1853
Dear Sir—No one, so, not one—man, woman or child—can be found to deny that the Cherry Pectoral is all that it claims to be. There is much used in this vicinity, although not known until recently. The community should know its virtues.
JOHN R. KELLOGG, M. D.
Agents—Odell & Turner, St. Andrews; A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen.

IN STORE, And for sale by the Undersigned, MARCH 31, 1855

10 Hbds. bright MUSCOVADO SUGAR (in bond.)
22 Chests, Congou and Souchong
8 Boxes, TEAS
6 Bbls. refined crushed Sugar
3 Boxes, 1 cwt. each, best Poland Starch
3 Hbds. best boiled and raw Linseed Oil
2 Tons No. 1 & 2 London and L'pool White Paint, 14 and 25 lb. kegs
30 Kegs black and yellow Paint
1000 Feet Window Glass—assorted sizes
2 Casks Whiting
20 Boxes Glasgow & Woodstock Pipes, 10 gross each
24 Boxes Moulds and Dipt Candles
20 Do com. and p y Soap
2 Do Spermac. Candles
1 Qr. Cask best White Wine Vinegar
2 Hbds.
5 Bbls. best Cider Vinegar
100 Gross Beer and Wine Corks
70 Bbls. Byass' London bottled Porter and P. Ale—quarts and pints.

IN BOND, and Duty paid:—

15 Hbds. best Rotterdam Geneva
2 Pip-s
16 Hbds. Hennessy & Martell
2 Qr. Casks Brandy, vin. 1851.
2 Hbds.
4 Qr. Casks Pale Brandy
3 Punns. old Jamaica and Demerara Rum
6 Punns. Alcohol, 90 to O. P.
1 Do best Malt Aqua
2 Hbds. Old Port Wine
1 Qr. Cask fine old brown Sherry
1 Do O. L. P. Madeira
11 Baskets first quality Champagne—quarts and pints.
14 Bbls. C and FF Gunpowder.
180 Qrs.

HARD WARE:—

10 Tons Pig Iron
19 Boxes Tin Plates
2 Tons Sheet Iron
7 Bags, 100 lbs. each, Horse and Ox Nails
46 Do Deck Spikes, assorted sizes
5 Do Cut do
32 Do fine Cut Nails
40 Stones Iron Wire, assorted;
1 Roll Sheet Lead, &c. &c.
J. W. STREET.

PACKET,

BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS AND ST. JOHN FOR THE WINTER.
THE Subscribers respectfully intimate to the merchants and travelling public, that their fast sailing Pilot Boat "JOHN CONLEY," has commenced running once a week, between the above mentioned places, touching at Eastport when required—for the accommodation of Passengers and freight. The vessel is well found, and under the charge of the Subscribers. Will leave St. Andrews every WEDNESDAY and St. John every SATURDAY, wind and weather permitting. For passage &c., apply to either of the subscribers.
HUGH MELONEY,
OBD. CLARKE.
St. Andrews, February 7, 1855.

Blanks For Sale at this Office.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the St. Andrews Post Office, 20th May 1855.
Jaker John Kirby James
James John Laughlan Michael
Miss Elizabeth Laughlan Mary Jane
Rowley Patrick MacCrom John
John Hall Charles Miller John
Laird Patrick MacCrom Wm. 2
Jaffin Capt. A. Meloney James
Logan Patrick O'Donohue Mr. B.
Hill Nehemiah Robinson Allen
Leam George Randell Joe
Persons calling for any of the above will please be advised.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Waggons, Carts, &c.

EDWD. STENTIFORD,
offers for sale,
WAGGONS, CARTS, WHEELBARROWS, &c.
N. B.—Pine & Spruce Boards, Henlock Boards, Laths, Shingles, and Country Produce, taken in payment.
An Excellent Harse for Sale.

ALBION HOUSE, ST. ANDREWS.

Messrs. Storr & Co.,
Have the honor of announcing to their patrons and the inhabitants of St. Andrews generally, that they are now prepared to meet them at the Store immediately opposite their old stand, with a more VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK than ever they were in a position to offer before.

Profiting by their experience, they have selected and will have ready for inspection, ON THURSDAY NEXT, an UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCK of

General Dry Goods,

suitable for the season, and replete in every department; it would be unnecessary to particularize, it is sufficient to say the assortment is complete.

The TAILORING portion comprises every novelty of the season, consisting of West of England Broadcloths, Black and Fancy Doeskins, double and single mill'd Cassimers; Vestings in endless variety; and a full and complete assortment of every article necessary to the stock of a first class Woolen House. All orders left with them will be faithfully executed under the superintendence of a cutter of first rate talent and experience.

The Subscribers beg to return their sincere thanks for the very flattering encouragement they have received since commencing business, and to assure their customers, they will spare no endeavors to deserve a continuance of those favors so liberally bestowed.
May 23, 1855. R. STORR & CO.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, June 5, 1855.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the third day of July next, at noon by the respective Agents, at their Office, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1853, 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 COUNTY.

By Deputy—
100 acres, lot 4 east, block 1, Fanning's division, Wm. McGuire, improved.
94 acres, lot F, block 22, Saint George, James Cox.
100 acres, lot —, block 22, east of Magavick River, Charles Lee.
240 acres, lot —, block 22, Dugald Falls, Jacob Lee improved.
150 acres, lot 63, block 10, Pennfield, S. W. Cook, improved by Jas. Vernon.
100 acres, lot 36, block 11, N. of St. Andrews road, Daniel O'Donnell; improvements to be paid for to Mrs. Waters, formerly Mrs. McCallum.
100 acres, lot 37, block 11, N. of St. Andrews road, James O'Donnell; improvements to be paid for to Mrs. Waters, formerly Mrs. McCallum.
YORK.
50 acres, front half of 18, tier 2, S. E. Harvey, Geo. Kister.
4w JAMES BROWN, Sur. Gen.

TO BE SOLD.

ON the 29th day of JUNE next, at Public Auction, on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale:—
that well known

Steam Saw Mill,

situate at the Pagan Wharf, in St. Andrews. The Engine is about forty horse power, and driver two Gangs, with the necessary edging and trimming Saws; is in good order.

Terms liberal; for particulars, Apply at the C. C. Bank, St. Andrews 29th May, 1855. (Courier 3 ins.)

A. MUIR, CABINET MAKER, &c.

Has removed to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. C. Stevenson, nearly opposite Mr. Jas. Berry's. Furniture made to order, neatly repaired and polished.
St. Andrews, May 9, 1855.

