

The Standard.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. 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 no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under 3s.
Each repetition of Ditto 1s.
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d 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.

Exarissumendum est optimum. — Cic.

No 43] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1854. [Vol. 21]

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.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR,
It was a matter of much surprise to me, after the stand you took in your paper of 27th Sept., in which you stated, that you would stand or fall in the principles laid down by your highly respectable predecessor, (namely, that nothing personal should appear in the Standard,) to see such communications published by you as those from your extremely talented correspondent "Civis."

May I take the liberty of asking, Sir, what you are pleased to call a personal attack? Is it not, collectively speaking, a personal attack to say that "The new Board have done literally nothing, nay, worse than nothing, for they have not only failed in every thing they have attempted, but have actually already come to a dead lock"? I pronounce it a libel on the talent and influence of Charlotte County, when it must be apparent not only, Sir, to you, but to all unprejudiced persons who may have heard the "out of door talk," that if the "present Board" were enabled to carry out their measures, our road would thus fall in its running order, it got to Woodstock, at least 40 miles from Saint Andrews.

Again, Sir—"Civis" makes an attack upon the Directors for not enforcing the payment of all Calls upon the shares taken by the Class B stockholders. I can only say, your correspondent cannot be acquainted with human nature, or he would not expect any set of men to pass a resolution that "would take money out of their own pockets, more particularly when you take into consideration how much the most prominent members of the Board now owe on their shares. In fact, Sir, taking the "original stock list" as a starting point, I much doubt if any of the present members whose names are on it, could raise money enough to save themselves from being "defaulters." Therefore I cannot see why any person should blame the so called New Board for not enforcing the Calls that "Civis" thinks they ought to do.

And now, Sir, with your permission, I will take a few extracts from the communication of "Civis" of the 11th inst., and make some comments upon them. "I think every one in the community is perfectly acquainted with Mr. Hatch's weakness of character, and how little able to cope with Mr. Wilson's superior shrewdness."—Allow me, as one who has known Col. Hatch for years to say, I think he has tact enough to see that Mr. John Wilson wishes to use him, and I hope independence of character enough not to allow himself to be used in any way prejudicial to the interests of the undertaking, at which he is, (as "Civis" says,) the nominal head.

At the same time, Sir, I must acknowledge that the real President would wish to rule the Board if he could; but I trust, Mr. Editor, you, with your well known independence, and "Civis," by his communications, may prevent him doing so, and making the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway a private speculation.

Your correspondent is too far too severe on Mr. Frye. Where is the man who would not occasionally change his opinions a little to benefit himself? Therefore I say, he should not be blamed for doing what most men would do,—myself, Sir, included.

The only fault I find that can be found with Mr. Hill is, that he is an "old ally" of Mr. Wilson's, and still remains true to his colours. Now, Sir, look at the consistency of "Civis" blaming Mr. Frye for changing his opinions, when it is really his interest to do so, and negatively blaming Mr. Hill for not forsaking an "old ally."

Again Sir—I am sure it is a small business for one capable of writing the "Civis" letters, to ridicule a son for obeying in all things the behests of his "venerable parent."—I trust your correspondent does not make use of the words "venerable parent" in derision, for John Wilson, Esquire, is a man beloved by every person who has ever had any business dealings with him.

I cannot conceive why Edward Wilson gets so much credit from "Civis" for being a man of "too independent a character to be a party to measures he does not approve."—Mr. Editor you must be aware, that all the Gentlemen who compose the present Board are equally as independent as he is. In your correspondent's remarks about Edward Wilson he gives what I trust is an unintentional and unmerited rebuke to the whole Board.

The late nomination of Doctor Gove seems to your correspondent "the most objectionable and improper of the whole, if he is correctly informed, as to his position with the Contractors." Taking it for granted that he is correctly informed, I ask the question, Sir, and ask it with some indignation, situated as the Doctor is, why he should not use a "little blarney" with the "little Colonel" to get himself into a position to look after his own interests? I would say to "Civis,"

Railway Directors are only men, and all men are selfish. "Charity begins at home." In the last communication of your friend "Civis," he asks the question, "How is the Railroad to be finished?" In a few words, Mr. Editor, I shall give mine:—

Get the Legislature to repeal the Act granting the Government lands to the road, and pass another Act for the issue of sufficient Debentures to finish it; then the Contractors will have security for regular monthly payments, and carry on the work with some energy, a thing that has not been done lately; and I will stake my existence, Sir, the Province will gain by it, for the land is amply sufficient to finish the work. The ridiculous mortgage that the Class A stockholders now hold, for their own sakes should at once be cancelled.

As I have heard that several of those gentlemen whose names have appeared in your paper of the 11th inst. feel rather annoyed at appearing in print; and feeling myself that you have outstripped the bounds of your prospectus, I take the liberty of sending you these few lines, trusting you have justice enough in your composition to publish them, so as to place the whole matter in its proper light before your numerous readers.

I am, Sir,
Your obdt. servt.
JOHN LOGANCRACY, Esq.

A LOVE OF A SHAWL.—In the Crystal Palace, New York, there is on exhibition an Indian Cashmere Shawl, made in Tibbet, by the patient industry of one of the most celebrated artists of India, Hadji Mohammed Hassan, for a prince of the royal blood, which is invoiced for duty at the Custom House, at \$2700. Shawls of this class, says the New York Tribune, are never made in manufactories, but in private families, generally in the houses of the nobility, for their own use, and are only procurable by special favor, as some favorite piece of needle work, made under similar circumstances, would be in this country. A part of the work in the corners tells its history in Turkish characters—that is, the name of the prince for whom it was designed, and when and where made. Its size is over 14 by 3 yards within the border. This jewel of Persia is owned by V. Chiang, the Turkish Commissioner to the World's Fair. The Tribune suggests that it be put up at auction, and guarantees the first bid will be \$10,000. If \$250 are paid for a ticket to the opera, it is fair to estimate, that, in a community like New York, half price at least will be bid for "a love of a shawl."—[Boston Transcript.]

A young widow, says the Courier du Nord, (France,) has just married a man frightfully disfigured. He fell in love with her four years back, and one evening, after some words between them, he went home and attempted to blow his brains out. The ball lacerated his face in a dreadful manner, but did not kill him, and in the course of time he recovered from the wound. The young woman afterwards became a widow, and wrote to the man that she wished to see him. He came, but she could not recognize him, so greatly was he changed. She passed some months in becoming acquainted with his dreadful ugliness, and has now married him.

BEARS.—The Recorder says that several Bears have been seen in the vicinity of Brookville within the past week. One large fellow was chased from the Perth Road in rear of the town to where Mr. Coulton's new house is being erected, where it took to the river, taking the Islands in its course in crossing to the other.—[Quebec Chronicle.]

The late terrible mortality in London, has led to the belief that plague as well as cholera has broken out. The English journals are silent on the subject, and the New York "Times," inclines to think that, in conjunction with the cholera, what the Germans call the "English sweating sickness," is in fatal operation, because the two ailments are not incompatible, whereas plague and cholera are rarely found in conjunction.

A short time since, as a London train arrived at the Warrington (Eng.) station, a "lady" quite intoxicated, called out for a glass of water. On its being furnished her by a porter, he was offered a sovereign to pay for it. This he refused, and had the water flung in his face, accompanied by an oath.—The porter, observing the carriage floor covered with sovereigns, called the station-master; but their being so late to wait, the poor drunken creature was locked in, and orders given to the guard to see her at the next station. A handkerchief full of sovereigns was observed on one of the seats. From inquiries subsequently made, it was ascertained that she had just returned from the "gold diggings" of Australia.

The origin of the word "Canada" is curious enough. The Spaniards visited that country, previous to the French, and made particular search for gold and silver, and finding none, they said among themselves, "aca nada," (there is nothing here.) The Indians who watched closely—learned this sentence and its meaning. The French arrived, and the Indians, (who wanted none of their company, and supposed they also were Spaniards come on the same errand,) were anxious to inform them in the Spanish sentence, "Acanaidat." The French, who knew a little of Spanish as the Indians, supposed this necessarily recurring sound as the name of the country, and gave it the name of "Canada," which it has borne ever since.

Two weeks later from California.
The steamer Northern Light, from San Juan Nicaragua, arrived at New York on the 8th inst., with 494 passengers and \$960,000 in specie. She connected with the Sierra Nevada, which left San Francisco on the 15th Sept.

Everything remained quiet at San Juan, and the town is being rebuilt by its inhabitants. In the interior, Chamorro had captured the three schooners comprising Castellan's fleet on the lake. The shipments of gold per steamers Panama and Sierra Nevada amounted to \$1,950,000.

The state elections in California were held on 6th September. In San Francisco the Know Nothings carried everything before them. They elected their candidate for Mayor, (S. P. Webb) formerly Mayor of Salem, Mass., by over 500 plurality. From sea, the chief emigrants have been Chinese. Every ten days or so, somewhere between 500 and 1000 of these people arrive at San Francisco. The late clamor against the race has almost died away in the city.—In the interior, however, it is still occasionally heard pretty loudly. The people of the different counties are continually quarrelling among themselves, and in several parts of the state they have recently had several pitched battles, in which a considerable number of combatants were slain.

The British and French war ships Amphitrite and San Francisco, left on the 2d on a cruise outside the Hebrides. Their destination was unknown. They appear to have overhauled several merchant vessels about to enter our harbor, as a Dutch bark, the Nova Zembla, from Hong Kong, reported that on the 2d she was fired into by the Amphitrite and compelled to stop and show her papers. The news from the mines continue to be of a very encouraging description, and the interior papers talk as if the miners in the different localities were averaging gains. In the southern mines the season is represented as being the most favorable for river and bar digging that had perhaps ever been known there.

More Indian massacres were reported among the overland immigrants for Oregon. Sandwich Island dates are to Aug 7, but are not important. From the Society Islands the news that the war had ceased, and the revolutionary chief was firmly established on the throne.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN THE CRIMEA. FURTHER DETAILS.

THE WAR.
Eight hours after the Europa sailed from Liverpool on the 20th ult., official news was received of a great battle at the river Almos, in the Crimea. On the 21st, the allies stormed the Russian entrenchments, and after four hours hard fighting, carried them.—The English and French lost 2,800; while the Russians lost 6000. Private despatches supply the further particulars, namely: That the Russians under Alenshikoff, in person, rallied on the river Kaischa on the 23d, and again gave battle to the allies. He was again defeated and driven into his entrenchments behind Sebastopol, where he again rallied and fought a third battle on the 24th, and was a third time utterly defeated. He then fled with the remnant of his troops into Sebastopol, which was beleaguered by sea and stormed by land. The Russian fleet in the harbour of Sebastopol was then burned. Ten ships had sunk. The Russians lost 18,000 men, killed and wounded, and the garrison of 22,000 men capitulated, and were made prisoners. Alenshikoff, with the shattered remains of his army, fell back and barricaded the inner harbour refusing to surrender. Six hours were allowed him to consider the matter, and it is reported, though not officially, that he surrendered at the expiration of that time.

Great rejoicings had taken place in Great Britain and France on account of these glorious victories.

An attack on Cronstadt is seriously menaced.

Another account says that Fort Constantino was invested by sea and by land on the 25th, and after an obstinate resistance was carried by storm. The Allies then bombarded the city and the fleet, and ten Russian ships of the line were sunk. The remaining forts were carried one after another until 800 guns were silenced. No less than 22,000 prisoners taken. The Russian loss in dead and disabled is not less than 18,000 men in Sebastopol alone. Alenshikoff, with the shattered remains of his army retired into a position in the inner harbour, threatening to fire the town and blow up the remaining ships unless the victors would grant him an honorable capitulation. The allied generals demanded his unconditional surrender, and in the name of humanity, granted him six hours for consideration.

The latest despatch says that Alenshikoff has surrendered, and that the British and French flags now wave over the walls of Sebastopol.

The entrenched camp of the Russians situated upon the heights of the river Alma contained fifty thousand men, with a very numerous force of artillery and cavalry, was carried at the point of the bayonet after a severe conflict of four hours duration. No general officer of the British was wounded. Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan personally commanded their respective troops. The French general Thomassin is thought to be fatally wounded. Gen. Canrobert was wounded in the arm.

The second engagement, on the plains of the "Kalamatai," lasted several hours—was very sanguinary, and ended in the total defeat of the Russians. Who were pursued to their entrenchments before Sebastopol.

Other despatches state that the garrison of Sebastopol were offered a free withdrawal, but they concluded to surrender as prisoners of war.

A despatch from Berlin, dated 29th, says that the return of the French fleet from the Baltic had been countermanded; and a despatch from Kiel, dated 2d inst., states that the French fleet had left that harbor on that day, to join Admiral Sir Cbas. Napier in the Baltic. Admiral Napier was before Revel on the 23d ult.

On Saturday, Sept 30.—It is again asserted that there are 30,000 Russians in the Dobruzhitsa and that Gen. Luders is constantly receiving reinforcements. Omar Pasha was only awaiting the orders of Marshal St. Arnaud, to attack Bessarabia. All the arrangements of the Turkish army indicate a winter campaign. The Russians are concentrated in the neighbourhood of Ismail.

The details of the fall of Sebastopol were not expected by the British Government before the 6th inst.

The Turks were hastening through Bulgaria by forced marches for the sea coast.

The Austrian Ambassador at Paris had called upon M. Drouyn de L'Huys, to express the satisfaction of his Government at the success of the allied armies.

BE GENTLE.—Violence ever defeats its own ends. When you cannot drive, you can always persuade. Few people will submit to coercion. A gentle word, a kind look, a good natured smile, can work wonders and accomplish miracles. There is a secret pride in every human heart that revolts at tyranny. You may order and drive an individual, but you cannot make him respect you. In the domestic circle especially kind words and looks are most essential to connubial felicity. Children should never be spoken harshly to. It does them no good. If they commit a fault they should be corrected for it in a mild but firm manner, and the impression it makes upon them is sure to prove salutary.

The time business of Rockland, Maine, has recently become very much extended.

On one day last week vessels loaded with 25,000 barrels of lime left the place for New York alone, besides a considerable number for other places. On the 3d inst., sch. Isaac C. Hunt sailed from Rockland for St. George, N. B., with 1,250 casks of lime, the first ever shipped to the British Provinces.

SAINT ANDREWS, CHARLOTTE COUNTY, &c.

The following Rules and Regulations made and passed by the General Sessions of the Peace, September Term, 1854, for preventing vice, immorality, disorderly conduct and indecency, in the streets, thoroughfares, alleys, and other public places within the Town Plot of Saint Andrews, and for abating and removing all public nuisances in the said places:—

ORDERED.—That every person shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds who shall commit any of the following offences.—That it is a law:—

FIRST.—Any person who shall wilfully break or cause to be broken, any lamp or window or window, or who shall throw any stones, snow ball, or other missile, at any window or lamp, or shall cut, break, or otherwise injure, any house, out house, barn, store, or other building, or wall, fence, pale, or any fixture, or appendage thereto, or shall inscribe or delineate thereon, with chalk, or paint, or in any other way whatever, any obscene word, figure, or representation, or shall cut, break, or otherwise injure, any tree, shrub, or plant, of the places aforesaid.

SECOND.—Any person who shall discharge any gun, pistol, blunderbuss, or any other species of fire arms whatever, in any of the places aforesaid, or within one hundred feet of any public street, or shall make any bonfire, or set off any rocket, squib, cracker, or any other species of fire work, to the annoyance or inconvenience of any persons passing or residing near.

THIRD.—Any persons who shall throw stones, dirt, or other missile into any of the places aforesaid, or shall coast on a sled, or use any slide down, upon ice or snow, or shall play at ball, pitching coppers, or other games of any nature or kind, in any of the places aforesaid, to the annoyance or inconvenience of any person or persons passing or residing near.

FOURTH.—Any person who shall fight, or use any obscene or profane language, violent cursing, or swearing, or shall indecently expose their person, or any part thereof, in any of the places aforesaid, or shall by insulting language or behaviour, taunting, epithets, or threatening gestures, attempt to commit a breach of the peace, or incite others to do so, or who shall be drunk, or feign to be drunk, or making any loud bawling, yelling, scolding, singing, or shouting, in any of the places aforesaid.

FIFTH.—Any person who shall turn loose any horse, or suffer any ferocious dog to go at large unmuzzled, or set on or frighten any dog to bark, or put in any way, or other animal, endeavour to fight, or who shall ride, or drive, or go so as to endanger life or limb of man, or to the common danger of others in any of the places aforesaid.

SIXTH.—Any person who shall wilfully and wantonly disturb any inhabitant by ringing any door bell, or knocking at a door without any lawful cause, or wilfully and unlawfully extinguishing the light of any lamp in any of the places aforesaid.

SEVENTH.—Any person who shall throw or lay in any of the places aforesaid, any refuse, filth, coal, or shall throw, or cause to fall into any sewer, pipe, well, stream, or water-voy for water, or cat to be around or near, or brewery, bake-hill, hogsty, or

EIGHTH.—Any person who shall

ORDERED.—That the foregoing Rules and Regulations extend and be in force in the Parish of SAINT STEPHEN, and all the Parish of SAINT GEORGE.—To wit:—To commence at the bridge over the river where the great road to Saint John crosses thence down the river to the Salt Water thence up river to the head of the Basin thence North to the highway; thence by the highway to the road leading up the river; thence in a straight line to the river, and thence down the river to the place of record.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR, I am glad to find from the remarks which I daily hear around me, that a more just appreciation of the position and affairs of our Railway seems to be gaining ground in the public mind; and that a more deep and earnest attention is aroused throughout the community generally on this—St. John's—most momentous subject. Sir, it cannot be doubted or denied that the very existence of this town depends on the carrying on of this road, and it is, therefore, no matter of surprise that the indignation of the people is beginning to make itself heard in angry tones against the men, who, by their obstinate persistence in retaining office as Directors, and shameful disregard of common decency; are hurrying onward in a line of conduct which cannot fail to blast all our hopes of ever having the line completed.

If my letters to you have, in any way, assisted in directing attention to the conduct of the Board, I am more than repaid for the trouble of writing them, but whether with or without my communications, the disgrace and obliquity they so justly merit cannot much longer be withheld; and the prestige of property and influence of station will then be vain to save them from the loss of all esteem and respect. Both the real and the puppet President may fancy themselves secure as the leading men in this community, but neither grey hairs, nor long years of residence among us can save them from the natural consequences of such acts as the one has promoted and the other acquiesced in.

Sir, I promised in a former letter that I would give you some account of the statements which have reached me regarding a few of the late transactions of the Directors; having, however, no better means of obtaining information than yourself of anything else, I do not expect I can tell you anything you do not already know; still, if you will grant me space, it may perhaps not be disadvantageous to show, how contradictory, injurious and peevish they have been.

Sir, it is well known that when this Board came into power they found an "Entry," (as it is called,) had been made on the line by their predecessors. Now, this measure of the Board, namely, either good or bad, legal or illegal, and consequently, according to common sense, should either have been sustained or repealed; but what did the Board do? Why, Sir, will it be credited? They did neither! That is, they determined not to repeal the Resolution of their predecessors making the Entry, but to keep it, as it were, like the sword of Damocles hanging in terror over the Contractors; and yet they encouraged them to go on with the work—countenanced—if not appointed one of their number (a Govt. Director into the bargain,) to accompany Mr. King to Boston for the purpose of hiring more men and buying Rolling Stock, and actually obtained a loan of £1500 from the St. Stephens Bank on purpose to advance the same to the Contractors, although they should have known that such an act was a virtual condonation of the Entry, and did know, at all events, that it was in direct opposition to a formal document, (which I understand had been entered into between the Messrs. Sykes and the London Board,) stipulating and agreeing that no further payment of any sort should be made by the Company until further work to the extent of £8,000 had been executed by the Contractors. To complete this "Act" of the Board they have now made another "Entry," but on what grounds, or under what of justice after their late conduct towards Mr. King and partners, I will defy the world to find out. In the name of all that is ridiculous, what explanation or excuse can be given for such folly?

It is another act of such gross improbity, had almost said dishonesty—that it is a complete breach of faith—I allude to the appropriation of the funds received from the proceeds of Debentures lately issued, without transmitting the bonds of the London Board to Messrs. Barling, Brothers, in violation of a solemn deed which everybody knows was executed some two or three years ago, and which at that time created the general topic of conversation. The Board will be strictly bound to the Class A Directors for therefore I shall say no more to them, but will serve them right, as our neighbours in pretty tartan well know.

It is with great satisfaction that I now for the first time meet you.

Our common feelings of loyal devotion to Her Majesty's person and rule, and the sincere desire which we alike entertain to promote the welfare of the people of this part of Her Majesty's dominions, are sure guarantees for the maintenance of that harmony between us, which is essential to the public interest. I have deemed it necessary to summon you for the despatch of business at an unusual period of the year, but I am confident that in the performance of public business, you do not regard personal convenience.

I commend to your consideration the Treaty which has recently been concluded between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States of America. A copy of this Treaty, and the Act passed by Congress in connection with it, will be laid before you.

By the terms of the Treaty, the consent of each of the Legislatures of the British North American Provinces is specially required before its provisions can have full operation.

much bombast after obtaining the Presidential chair, that "he meant to be master now."

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

CIVIS.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

Mr. Editor,

"Zero," in one of your late numbers, proposed a very good plan for getting rid of the Board of Directors of our Railroad. I beg to suggest an improvement to his plan. Zero says:

"Sue those that are able to pay, and won't."

I say no! Don't sue them, rather forfeit their shares; by which mode of procedure you will get rid of all Class B Stock at once, which will be a great relief to its unfortunate holders. I am sure their anxious minds have been racked and tortured long enough, "the most past endurance." My plan is this: Let a call be immediately made, and publish that the stock of defaulters shall be forfeited. There is no one who will doubt that the defaulters would include the whole of Class B. No one has the hardihood to believe for a moment that any of that poor deluded class would put their hands in their pockets, unless compelled to do so by force; on the contrary, there is no doubt that, to a man, they would only be too happy to have their shares forfeited.

By the above plan, Class B would cease to exist, and the valuable (query? expensive) and energetic Board along with it. The Government could then come to some understanding with Class A, and the works might proceed rapidly to completion.

I do not imagine the St. Andrews Board would be much regretted. They appear to be of no use but to mislead the shareholders, by guilting them with fair proposals, never to be realized. It is melancholy—not only melancholy, but heart-rending—to think of the many poor families who have been clinging to their native town while they had a copper to bless themselves with, from the alluring prospects held out with regard to the railroad; and the many families who, after having held on to the place of their birth, from love of it, alas, have at length been forced to sell their little all and flee to the hand of the stranger to save their young ones from actual starvation in the poor-house.

The Board appear to be of no use, but to squander away the money of the shareholders. Do you believe it, Sir, there is some talk of Mr. Byrnes somebody else coming out a gain. I sincerely hope the shareholders will call a meeting and openly protest against their hard earned gain being frittered away in such an absurd manner; money is not so plentiful here, nor do I think it honest in any body of men; it would be much more respectable for them with their spare cash, if they have so much of it, to pay the Company's just and lawful debts. I have no doubt it costs the Company sending a messenger backwards and forwards to England £50 or more. It is quite disgraceful that such things should be permitted any longer, when it is so palpably clear that these missions are occasioned by the Board's own incapacity for conducting business.

I am, Sir, Your obdt. servt.

ZBRO, Junr.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this Province assembled on Thursday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. This being the first session of the new House, the first business was to elect a Speaker, and the members decided in favour of Mr. Hanington, by a vote of 23 to 13. The yeas were—Hon. Messrs. Street, Partelow, and Wilmot, and Messrs. Ryan, Purdy, McLeod, Brown, McAdam, Boyd, Gilmour, Gilbert, Lunt, Rice, Fisher, Macpherson, Taylor, Connell, English, Tilley, Stevens, McLellan and Laundry. Nays—Hon. Mr. Montgomery and Messrs. End, McNaughton, Smith, Ritchie, Johnson, Harding, Steadman, Sutton, Kerr, Hatheway, Cutler and Bosford. The Hon. Messrs. Hayward and Gray, and Messrs. McPhelim and Tibbets were absent.—New Brunswick.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH. On Friday at 2 o'clock, His Excellency the Lt. Governor proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber, and having summoned the attendance of the House of Assembly, opened the session with the following Speech:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

It is with great satisfaction that I now for the first time meet you.

Our common feelings of loyal devotion to Her Majesty's person and rule, and the sincere desire which we alike entertain to promote the welfare of the people of this part of Her Majesty's dominions, are sure guarantees for the maintenance of that harmony between us, which is essential to the public interest. I have deemed it necessary to summon you for the despatch of business at an unusual period of the year, but I am confident that in the performance of public business, you do not regard personal convenience.

I commend to your consideration the Treaty which has recently been concluded between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States of America. A copy of this Treaty, and the Act passed by Congress in connection with it, will be laid before you.

By the terms of the Treaty, the consent of each of the Legislatures of the British North American Provinces is specially required before its provisions can have full operation.

its provisions can have full operation.

You will, in common with the rest of Her Majesty's subjects, rejoice in the assurances afforded by the Treaty for an uninterrupted continuance of the amicable relations which have so long existed between Great Britain and the United States. I trust that you will see reason to believe that the large additional facilities of commercial intercourse with the United States, which are now offered for your acceptance, will open to the trade and industry of this Province new sources of wealth and the prospect of increasing prosperity. Should you entertain these views, I shall readily co-operate with you in removing the impediments which the existing laws of the Province now present to the full execution of the Treaty.

A few weeks only have elapsed since cholera prevailed in some districts of the Province, and especially in St. John. Trade was partially suspended, and in a short period of time a large number of persons fell victims to the disease. It has pleased the Almighty to relieve us from this cause of disquietude and alarm, and we owe unfeigned gratitude to Him for the restored health of the community.

An opportunity is now offered for the timely adoption of those precautionary measures of sanitary regulation and improvement which may under Providence, be expected to prevent the recurrence of the epidemic; and I invite your attention, and that of the people of the Province in general, to this important subject.

You will, I am well assured, at all times be guided by a spirit of loyalty to Her Majesty, and of zeal for the public good; and I trust that Providence will prosper our united endeavours to promote the welfare of this Province.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1854.

THE COURTS.

We are authorised by the Sheriff of the County to state, for the information of all concerned, that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Nisi Prius, advertised for 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 31st instant, will not open till Wednesday the first day of November at 11 o'clock.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

On Tuesday last, according to advertisement, the Cattle Show and Fair of the Agricultural Society was held in this Town. The day was remarkably fine for the season, the weather being clear and warm. The number of competitors for prizes was not so numerous as on former occasions.

The exhibition without doubt, was in many respects inferior to that of last year. In the Live Stock department, there were horses, cows, bulls, sheep, swine &c.; the animals were inferior, if we except the colts and swine, which were very fine. We believe that a number who intended to compete, were deterred from doing so, owing to the cattle not looking as well as they should have done, had there been better feed in the pastures.

In the Town Hall and Market House, the show was much more satisfactory, the samples of potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, and grain, were remarkably good. The Potatoes were large and sound, and were also the turnips. A few samples of carrots, parsnips, cabbage and cauliflowers, owned by L. Bonaldson, Esq., were superior to any of the kind ever exhibited in this Town; perhaps in the Province, but owing to a Regulation of the Society, he could receive no premium, as the rule says—"No person will be allowed to compete for premiums upon roots, who has not 5 acres of land under actual cultivation in grain and root crops the present season." Mr. Donaldson's land does not measure quite three acres.

In the cloth room there were some excellent samples of domestic manufactured cloths, three of butter and two of cheese.

We speak honestly, when we assert that the Exhibition for 1854 on the whole, was inferior; we regret this, but we speak independently, and only report what we heard on the ground.

Our correspondent "John Idiosyncrasy Esq." asserts in his letter which we have inserted on the first page, that we have occasioned him "much surprise" in giving the same publicity to the letters of "Civis," which we grant to him. His surprise may be an agreeable one to him, since he has taken the advantageous opportunity of replying. Had we not published those letters, creative of "good will towards man,"—"John" in particular, might not have figured in print so conspicuously as he does at present, and he will no doubt give us credit, that "even our failings lean to virtue's side," as we have impartially taken his side of the question into consideration on the present occasion. If the letters of "Civis" are to be deemed personal, we think they lose the merit of being "extremely talented," as personal invectives, especially when published, do not partake of magnanimity, and are not worthy of such superlative eulogy. P. B. P., justly says in

his communication which was published last week, that "Civis" deals with the members of the Board as public men in their capacity of Directors, and not as private citizens of great piety and enterprise, and we beg to remind our "good John" of a truism which says that "consistency is the penalty which all good men have to pay to society." If Civis has committed any faults, (and "to err is human,") or personalities in his letters, most assuredly selfish John, you have done the same, since you have actually given repetition in your "elegant extracts." The charge you bring against us of violating the principles we have adhered to, and shall maintain, is untenable, the evidence you have produced in support of the charge is fallacious, and we have no doubt we shall be honorably acquitted by our readers—the "proper jurors"—whom we willingly empanel, and to whom we trustingly appeal for a verdict of—not guilty.

We are requested to intimate the Revd. ROBERT STEVENSON, Missionary, from the Church of Scotland, will preach in the Scotch Church in St. Andrews, to-morrow, Thursday, at 11 o'clock, and 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Subscriber who returned the last number of the Standard through the Post Office is respectfully informed, that our terms which may be seen at the head of the paper, are—"if subscribers order the discontinuance of their paper, the Publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid." As he has not complied with these terms, we will continue to send the paper as usual, and enforce payment. We have no desire to continue the name of any one on our list, who may wish it withdrawn, provided their bill is paid, for we hold that full value is given for the amount of subscription.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.—Through the politeness of Mr. B. O'Brien, St. John, a copy of the above Magazine for October, has been laid on our table; it is beautifully printed and illustrated in a superior style—the contents are varied and interesting, containing twenty-seven articles, among which are the Turkish Army—Fine Arts in America, British Parliamentary Orators, Peers and M.P.s—the Forged Will.

Among the illustrations are Peter Denying Christ, Florentine, Mosaic Work, Portraits, Crochet edging, the Return from Work.—Price 1s. 3d. Published by T. McElraith & Co., New York.

It is said that Sir Edmund Head will not assume the duties of his office, till January next, having obtained leave of absence till that time.—Quebec Chronicle.

European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.—By the Africa at New York, we learn that the news by the Baltic was a great hoax. Sebastopol was not taken, Omar Pacha's despatch was a forgery.

Battle fought at Alma between Russians and Allies. Russians defeated with loss of 3,000 prisoners. A regiment of French, and the Scotch Fusiliers distinguished themselves. The British lost 18,935 men, and 96 officers. The French lost 14,000 men and 60 officers. The French commander informed his men that he intended to lead them to the attack of Sebastopol on the 31st October.

The following officers are among the killed:—7th regt. 2 captains; 19th, 2 subalterns; 23d regt. 1 colonel, 4 captains; 4 lieutenants; 55th regt. 1 major, 1 captain; 95th regt. 2 captains, 5 lieuts.; royal artillery, 1 capt., 1 lieut.

The firm of Allen & Anderson, grain merchants, failed for \$2,000,000. James M'Henry, of Liverpool, has suspended payment.

Great fire at Newcastle on Tyne, many lives lost. Property destroyed amounting to £1,000,000, sterling.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a certain Cure for Asthma.—These Pills have effected several wonderful cures of these complaints. The following is one out of five hundred. Joseph Holderness, of Uitenage, Cape of Good Hope, well known in that neighbourhood, suffered with asthma for fifteen months, the continual cough completely shook his system, caused him to spit blood, and at times almost choked him. Every thing he ate he vomited, and he became the mere ghost of his former self. Holloway's Pills in this instance, were as usual efficacious; aided as they were by the Ointment, which he well rubbed into his chest, and in seven weeks by these remedies, he was cured; he has since regained his wonted strength, and warmly recommends Holloway's medicines to his fellow citizens.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., by the Revd. Mr. McNutt, Mr. JOHN BREN of St. Pauls, Minnesota, to ELIZABETH JANE, only daughter of Mr. James Lambert of St. Andrews.

At Bonaboe on the 13th inst., by the Rev. William Millen, Mr. JOHN ESKINE, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Boyd of Saint George.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

FIFTY STOVES, comprising: Cooking, Franklin and Patent STOVES, of best patterns:—

20 packages of Souchong and Oolong TEAS, 80 Bags fine SALT, Ground coffee, arrow root, gelatine, indigo, Yeast powder, beans, rice, split peas, Tobacco, wrapping paper, soda crackers, Sage, glass lamps, tins, solar globes and Chimneys, lanterns, apertures, axes, Buckskin and frames, locks, spring balances, Paint, ash, blacking and stove brushes, Bed cords, clothes lines, molasses, Taps and tap borers, bits from 2 to 14 inch, Cattle ties, solar oil, burning fluid, pails, Tubs, brooms, etc. etc.

Also, A good assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, which will be sold low.

ROBERT KER.

St. Andrews, 231 Oct., 1854. (h)

LITTLE'S FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE.

JUST received an extensive assortment of FALL & WINTER BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS.

Of the most fashionable styles and elegant finish, which will be sold lower than any ever before offered in this market.

Parties requiring any of the above, are respectfully invited to inspect the stock.

Gentlemen's French Calf, Rip and thick Boots, made to order, on the shortest notice, and well finished.

JOHN LITTLE.

Oct. 25, 1854.

BYASS'S LONDON PORTER, And Pale Ale, Geneva, White Paint, &c.

October 25, 1854.

Ex Barbata from London, and Imperial from Liverpool:—

100 Casks Byass & Bridge's London Stout and P. Ale.

50 hhds. best Pale Geneva, 2 qr. casks London porter, made in Madeira, 2 hhds. White Wine Vinegar, 20 cases Pale Rotterdam Geneva, 2 tows No 1 London and Liverpool White Lead, 28 and 14 lb kegs, 4 hhds. bottled and raw Linseed Oil, 50 bundles sheet Iron, 12 boxes tin Plates, 1 roll sheet Lead, 23 bags 4, 10, 12 dozing fine cut Nails, 44 Deck Spikes, assorted, 1 fine Pump Tacks, assorted, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by J. W. STREET.

SURROGATE COURT.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

IN the matter of the Estate of JAMES SIMPSON, late of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, yeoman, deceased:—

WHERAS, John Simpson, of the Parish of Saint Andrews aforesaid, farmer, the only son of the said deceased, hath presented a Petition to me praying to be allowed to prove the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, and that Letters of Administration with the said Will annexed, may be granted to him.

Notice is therefore hereby given, to the Widow and next of kin of the said deceased, and they are hereby cited to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace in Saint Andrews on Tuesday the seventh day of November next, at the hour of noon, to see the said Will propounded and proved, and to take out Letters of Administration with the Will annexed on the said estate—or show cause why the same should not be granted to the said John Simpson, or such other person as the said Surrogate may see fit to appoint.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this seventh day of October, A. D. 1854.

H. HATCH, Judge of Probates for the County of Charlotte.

Geo. D. STREET, Registrar of Probates.

Public Notice.

WHERAS William Babcock, Administrator of Frederick Augustus Babcock late of Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, deceased, has this day filed his Petition duly verified, in the Court of Probates for the said County, for Licence to sell the Real Estate which the said Frederick Augustus Babcock died seized of, for the payment of the debts due from the said Estate. Notice is hereby given, to the Heirs of the said Frederick Augustus Babcock and all other persons interested, that the said Petition may be taken into consideration at a Court to be holden at the office of the Clerk of the Peace in Saint Andrews, on Tuesday the seventh day of November next at the hour of noon. Dated the third day of October 1854.

By the Court.

GEO. D. STREET, Registrar.

Charlotte County Bank, Oct. 3, 1854.

A DIVIDEND of Three per cent on the Capital Stock, for the half year ending 30 October, 1854, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 1st November next.

By order of the Board.

C. W. WARDLAW, Cashier.

[Courier]

Notice to Farmers.

THE GRIST MILL, to grind Country GRAIN—in operation at Chamcook.—Also, BARLEY MILL.

THOS. B. WILSON.

Chamcook, Sept. 27, 1854.

Bricks for Sale.

MANUFACTURED and for Sale at Chamcook, a quantity of BRICKS, low for Cash. Apply to subscriber.

THOS. B. WILSON.

Chamcook, Sept. 27, 1854.

ON THE
Philosophy of Marriage and the Secret In-
fluences of Youth and Maturity.
With fifty Coloured Engravings on Steel.
In a Sealed Envelope, price 2s 6d sterling.

SELF-PRESERVATION: an Analytic
cal Investigation of the Physiology
and Functions of Marriage, in all the bear-
ings in which that important subject affects
the health and happiness of man, with its
disqualifications, and impediments, tracing
their origin to the effects of juvenile soli-
tary habits, youthful excess, tropical climates,
or close study; followed by practical re-
marks, founded on twenty years experi-
ence in the treatment of impotence, pel-
lagra, syphilis, and all diseases of the urinary
and generative system. Illustrated by
fifty Coloured Engravings on the anatomy
of the reproductive organs and their re-
lative conditions in health and disease. By
SAMUEL LA MERT, M.D., No. 37,
Bedford-square, London, Doctor of Medi-
cine, Matriculated Member of the Universi-
ty of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the
London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate
of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c.

The essential object of this treatise is to
point out, the fearful consequences result-
ing from certain habits, irregularities and
excesses, which have produced more mis-
ery in youth, degradation in manhood, and
premature decay at all stages of life, than
perhaps, any other class of disease known
to modern pathologists. Its perusal is par-
ticularly recommended to persons entertain-
ing secret doubts of their physical condi-
tion, and who are conscious of having haz-
arded the health, happiness and privileges
of the human being in the pursuit of
prevention, embrace the origin, effects,
causes, and treatment of the deplorable
diseases connected with the urinary and
generative system, and physical and
moral modifications. It is founded on ex-
perience, and its end, the adoption of the
most salutary and judicious means, for the
preservation of health and the prevention of
disease.

By the Continental Europe. Every
relation to the physiology, pa-
thology and general treatment of the dis-
eases incidental to the generative system is
clearly explained, and the means of im-
mediate relief and ultimate cure described
in detail. The professional reputation of Dr.
La Mert, who has taken the most distin-
guished medical and academic honours, at
home and abroad, is in itself a sufficient
guarantee that those who may place them-
selves under his care will, in every instance
meet with that delicate consideration and
provable success which are so requisite in
the treatment of these cases.

Caution.—In consequence of the exten-
sive sale of this work, which has now at-
tained its sixtieth edition, several spurious
copies are in circulation. The only
reliable edition can be had only from
the advertised agents.
It has been well said, "Character is the
true strength of nations; true glory their
best inheritance. When the time shall
come that the British name no longer thrill
at the names of Cressy, Poitiers, Agin-
court, Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenard,
Malplaque; of Talavera, Salamanca, Tou-
ous, Waterloo—the last hour of the
British Empire will be struck." The pro-
motion and elevation of national spirit and
feeling is therefore the duty and interest
of every true and loyal son of England.
May Heaven inspire the hearts of every
one of us with that spirit and feeling.

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

CHAMPAGNE.
JUST RECEIVED 20 Baskets first quality
Champagne "Queen Victoria" and "Lal-
le Bourz" brands.
J. W. STREET

COUNTY
R SCHOOL.
E. SMITH, B.A.,
Principal.
The school is re-opened.
Quarterly fees: £0 10 0
Half yearly " " 0 15 0
Admission " " 1 0 0

REMOVAL.
H. BAYARD, M.D.
Has removed to Mr. Thomas Watt's cottage
opposite the Brewery.
Office in same building, entrance south end.

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

TO LET.
And Possession given 1st of May.
That large and commodious Dwell-
ing House and premises, at the
Corner of Parr and King Streets, re-
cently occupied by Mr. King. The
House has been thoroughly papered
and painted, and put in good repair, and is admir-
ably adapted for a genteel private residence. The
Sheds, Barns, &c. are well fitted up, and an excel-
lent garden is also attached to the premises. For
terms &c. please apply at the
STANDARD OFFICE.
Feb. 1, 1854.

APPRENTICES.
Wanted, two Boys from 14 to 16 years of
age to learn the Printing business.
Apply at the
STANDARD OFFICE.
FLOUR.—Ex "Victoria" from Boston.
100 Bbls. Canada superfine FLOUR.
Do best Rye FLOUR. J. W. STREET.
Feb. 26, 1854.

Now Publishing
By JOHN TALLIS & CO OF LONDON
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE LATE
Duke of Wellington;
By Lieut. Col. Williams; (a Companion and
Arms, of His Grace.)

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

ADDRESS.
The earthly career of Arthur Duke
Wellington has closed; one of the greatest
men of the nineteenth century, the fore-
most military commander of any age has
paid the debt of nature. The time has ar-
rived for giving to the world a History
of the Great Captain—the Events of his
Life and Time—a life marked by patriot-
ism and honour, and events the greatest
which have ever agitated the civilized
world, and whose influence will be felt
upon society till the end of time. Such a
work must appeal to the best and proudest
feelings in the heart of every Briton—the
glory of his country, the honour of its name
and position among the nations—may his
own existence as a freeman, be recorded
and engraven in the annals of the "well-
fought fields," and the deadly imminent
breaches, the immortal battles and the glori-
ous sieges in which Wellington and his
Companions in arms gathered unfading laurels,
placed their country's honour and
renown on the highest pinnacle of fame and
glory, and tore the victor's wreath from the
brows of heroes decorated with the trophies
of Italy, Egypt, and Germany.

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

In order to carry out their views, the Pub-
lishers have determined that the work shall
be profusely illustrated by Portraits of the
Warriors and Statesmen of the last half
century who have shed a lustre upon the
history of their country; also representations
of the most important engagements by sea
and land from the period of 1780 till
1854; so that the work, when finished, shall
form an illustrated Gallery of the Naval and
Military Exploits of England.

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

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

REMOVAL.
H. BAYARD, M.D.
Has removed to Mr. Thomas Watt's cottage
opposite the Brewery.
Office in same building, entrance south end.

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

TO LET.
And Possession given 1st of May.
That large and commodious Dwell-
ing House and premises, at the
Corner of Parr and King Streets, re-
cently occupied by Mr. King. The
House has been thoroughly papered
and painted, and put in good repair, and is admir-
ably adapted for a genteel private residence. The
Sheds, Barns, &c. are well fitted up, and an excel-
lent garden is also attached to the premises. For
terms &c. please apply at the
STANDARD OFFICE.
Feb. 1, 1854.

APPRENTICES.
Wanted, two Boys from 14 to 16 years of
age to learn the Printing business.
Apply at the
STANDARD OFFICE.
FLOUR.—Ex "Victoria" from Boston.
100 Bbls. Canada superfine FLOUR.
Do best Rye FLOUR. J. W. STREET.
Feb. 26, 1854.

REMOVAL.
H. BAYARD, M.D.
Has removed to Mr. Thomas Watt's cottage
opposite the Brewery.
Office in same building, entrance south end.

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

TO LET.
And Possession given 1st of May.
That large and commodious Dwell-
ing House and premises, at the
Corner of Parr and King Streets, re-
cently occupied by Mr. King. The
House has been thoroughly papered
and painted, and put in good repair, and is admir-
ably adapted for a genteel private residence. The
Sheds, Barns, &c. are well fitted up, and an excel-
lent garden is also attached to the premises. For
terms &c. please apply at the
STANDARD OFFICE.
Feb. 1, 1854.

APPRENTICES.
Wanted, two Boys from 14 to 16 years of
age to learn the Printing business.
Apply at the
STANDARD OFFICE.
FLOUR.—Ex "Victoria" from Boston.
100 Bbls. Canada superfine FLOUR.
Do best Rye FLOUR. J. W. STREET.
Feb. 26, 1854.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

TABLE of the Days and Hours on which MAILS for the United Kingdom will be closed at this Office.

Mails, Close in St. Andrews	Route by which the MAILS are forwarded	PACKET	Port and date of Sail- ing	Destination
Wednesday Aug. 23, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York Aug 26	Shamption
Sunday " 27, 9 A.M.	Haliuax	British	Boston " 30	Liverpool
Wednesday " 30, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York Sept 2	Liverpool
Saturday " 2, 4 A.M.	New York	British	New York " 6	Liverpool
Wednesday " 6, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York " 9	Shamption
Sunday " 9, 9 A.M.	Haliuax	British	Boston " 13	Liverpool
Wednesday " 13, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York " 16	Liverpool
Saturday " 16, 4 A.M.	New York	British	New York " 20	Liverpool
Wednesday " 20, 4 A.M.	New York	U States	New York " 23	Shamption
Sunday " 24, 9 A.M.	Haliuax	British	Boston " 27	Liverpool

N. B.—Letters and Papers to be forwarded through the United States, when, by the British or the United States lines of Packets, must be specially addressed "via United States," or "via New York," otherwise they will be forwarded by the Halifax Route.
Letters and Newspapers will be forwarded if posted within thirty minutes after the hours appoint-
ed, on payment of a fee of sixpence each for Letters, and one penny each for Newspapers.
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.
Post Office, St. Andrews.

ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under—
Ships Captains Tonnage To sail
Eudocia Doane 1015 5th June.
Middleton, Delaney, 990 20th Ditto
David Fleming, Nichols, 1425 5th July.
John Barbour, Marshall, 990 20th do
John-Bannerman, Robertson, 1200 5th Aug.
Joseph Tarratt, Smith, 942 20th do.
Imperial, Moran, 1279 5th Sept.
Lilerna, Cruickshank, 875 20th do.

These Ships are built of the best materials, sail
readily and fast, are classed A 1st Lloyd's, and
coppered, and will be dispatched punctually on the
days appointed.
They are commanded by men of the greatest ex-
perience and nautical skill, and no expense or ef-
fort 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 re-
spectfully solicited.
For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool, to
Messrs. FERNIE BROTHERS & Co, Orange
Court, Castle Street, or at St. John, to
J. & R. REED
April 3, 1854.

20th March 1854.

The Subscriber offers for sale at reduced
prices the remainder of his stock of Har-
ware among which are the following
60 Bags Deck Spikes assorted from 3
inch to 5 inch.
25 do Fine cut Rose nails assorted.
16 " Best Horse and Ox nails assorted.
20 Boxes sheet tin assorted.
25 Bags shot assorted.
15 Tons Pig Iron.
40 Bundles sheet iron.
2 " Hilt's" Warranted article together
with a great variety of other articles in the
Hardware line. ALSO.
2 Tons C Gunpowder.
1 1/2 do F F do
1 1/4 do London and Liverpool white
paint.
9 Hhds. Boiled and Raw Oil.
3 Casks whitening.
2 Brls. lamp black &c. &c.
J. W. STREET.

Valuable Property for Sale.

100 ACRES of finely timbered Land, 27
miles from Town, on the St. An-
drews and Quebec Railway.
A New Cottage delightfully situated on the
Commons, with 18 acres of Land, only a mile
from Town.
Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.
February 1, 1854.

SPRING IMPORTATION

OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT THE
LADIES' FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE,
NEXT THE POST OFFICE,
Water-Street, Saint Andrews.

The Subscriber begs to inform the Public
that he has just received from New York, a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', and Children's
Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
from the best manufacturers in the United States.
The Subscriber calls attention to his Gentle-
men's Dress Boots, made under his own super-
vision, also to his Men's and Youth's Boots
suitable for Town or Country. Women and
Girls' House Slippers; Children's Boots and Shoes
of various styles.
The whole are offered for sale wholesale or
retail, at reasonable prices for cash.
J. LITTLE.
April 26, 1854.

NOTICE.

To the Proprietors and Managers of the St. An-
drews & Quebec Railway.
NOT being able to get any satisfaction for da-
mage done to our property by the above
Railroad Company, we hereby give Notice, that
we are about to put up Fencing, which will ob-
struct the Engine from running through our prop-
erty, and will prosecute any person or persons
removing the same.
WM THOMAS,
CALDER BARTLETT,
SAMUEL BARTLETT,
GAWD NIXON,
ROBERT HAWTHORN
dwing, 29th May, 1854

FOR SALE.

A FRAME suitable for a SHIP of
1000 Tons, to class 7 years. Also
600 Hachmetac Knees. Apply to
H. A. or J. L. CAMERON,
St. George, N. B.
September 5, 1854.

HEALTH RESTORED!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Surprising Cure of a confirmed Asthma,
after five years' suffering.
The following testimonial has been sent to
Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman
named Middleton, of Scotland-road, Li-
verpool.
SIR.—Your Pills have been the
means, under Providence, of restoring me
to sound health, after five years of acute
affliction. During the whole of that period
I suffered the most dreadful attacks of
Asthma, frequently of several weeks du-
ration, attended with a violent cough, and
continual spitting of phlegm intermixed
with blood. This so shook my constitu-
tion that I was unfitted for any of the active
duties of life. I was attended by some of
the most eminent medical men of this town,
but they failed to give me the slightest
relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills,
and in about three months they effected a
perfect cure of the disease, totally erad-
icated the cough, and restored tone and
vigour to the chest and digestive organs.—
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. MIDDLETON.
Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

A Permanent Cure of a Diseased Liver.

of many years duration.
Copy of a letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist,
Yewell, to Professor Holloway.
Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills
command a more extensive sale than any
other proprietary medicine before the pub-
lic. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver
and Bilious Complaints I may mention the
following case. A lady of this town, with
whom I am personally acquainted, for years
was a severe sufferer from disease of the
Liver and digestive organs; her medical
attendant assured her that she could do
nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was
not likely she could survive many months.
This announcement naturally caused great
alarm among her friends and relations; and
they induced her to make a trial of your
Pills, which so improved her general health
that she was induced to continue their use
until she received a perfect cure. This is
twelve months ago, and she has not experi-
enced any symptoms of relapse, and often
declares that your Pills have been the
means of saving her life.
I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) J. GAMIS.
Nov. 22, 1852.

An astonishing Cure of Chronic Rheumatism.

after being discharged from the
Hospital incurable.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of
the Square, Winchester.
To Professor Holloway.
SIR,—I beg to inform you that for
years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheu-
matism, and was often laid up for weeks
together by its severe and painful attacks.
I tried every thing that was recommended,
and was attended by one of the most emi-
nent surgeons in this town; but obtained
no relief whatever, and fearing that my
health would be entirely broken up, I was
induced to go into our County Hospital,
where I had the best medical treatment the
institution afforded, all of which proved of
no avail, and I came out no better than I
went in. I was then advised to try your
Pills, and by persevering with them was
perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my
occupation, and although a considerable
period has elapsed, I have felt no return
whatever of the complaint.
I am, Sir, your obliged servant,
(Signed) W. MOON.
Oct 8, 1852.

An extraordinary Cure of Dropsy, after

suffering for eighteen months.
Copy of a letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chem-
ist, Goolie, dated February 15th, 1853.
To Professor Holloway.
SIR,—I have much pleasure in in-
forming you of a most surprising cure of
Dropsy recently effected by your valuable
medicines. Captain Jackson of this place
was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of
eighteen months, to such an extent that it
caused his body and limbs to be much
swollen, and water oozed as it were from
his skin, so that a daily change of apparel
became necessary, notwithstanding the
various remedies tried, and the different
medical men consulted, all was of no avail
until he commenced using your Pills, by
which, and a strict attention to the printed
directions, he was effectually cured; and
his health perfectly reestablished. If you

deem this worthy of publicity, you are at
liberty to use it.
I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully
efficacious in the following complaints.

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor
HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar,
London, and by all respectable Druggists
and Dealers in Medicines throughout the
Civilized World, at the following prices:—
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 through-
out New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thomp-
son, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, East-
port, and

TURNER & ODELL,
Of Saint Andrews,
Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte
July 10, 1854

A. BEYER,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of
St. Andrews and vicinity, that he is pre-
pared to receive Pupils desirous of being in-
structed on the Organ, Piano, Flute or Violin, or in
Vocal Music, either at his own residence, or the
houses of pupils.

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

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

Musical Instruments, Instruction Books,
Stationery, Mantel Ornaments, a
great variety of Toys, Ladies Work Boxes,
and numerous other articles, all of which will be
disposed of at the lowest prices for cash.

Organs, Pianos, and other musical instru-
ments tuned.
Musical Academy,
St. Andrews, Sep. 6, 1854.

WATCHES,

Jewelry, &c.

The Subscriber has just received an assort-
ment of
GOLD & SILVER Patent LEVER
WATCHES, GUARD and Albert
CHAINS, KEYS, RINGS, &c.
Gold, Silver plated, and Berlin Iron
BROOCHES, Ladies and Gents gold stone
set Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencil
Cases; gold LOCKETS; Jet, Stone and
lance steel Bracelets, Gentlemen's Pins &
Brooches; gold and Cornelian Earrings;
gold, plated, pearl and bone Shirt Studs;
Ladies' Companions in silver and steel fittings,
Scarf Boutons, SILVER PLATED and
Albata Table & Tea SPOONS; Silver &
Plated Butter Knives, Plated Cake Baskets
and Waiters; Plated & Britannia Metal
Candlesticks; Brass, Britannia metal and
Griffin P metal & Block tin Water Kettles;
Coffee & Tea Pots; Egg Codlars;
Plated & Britannia metal Cruet Stands &
Toast Racks; Glass & China Vases;
Paper mache Porte Folios;
Gents' DRESSING CASES;
Hats, Hair, Nail, Tooth Shaving, Crumb,
Paint, Whitewash & Shoe BRUSHES;
Razor & Razor Strops & Honed, Drawing
and Carpenter's Pencils, Vintaging Cutters,
Old Brown Whodoor & Fancy Soap, Tablets
and Hand Bells, Accordions, Pens, Ink,
Note, Letter and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes;
opes; Funeral Cards; Work Boxes;
Writing Desks; Cake & Spice Boxes;
Bears Grease & Hair Oils;
Lubin's, Cleaver's & Harrison's
PERFUMERY assorted;
Nursery & Work Baskets; Reticules;
Pocket Knives; Scissors;
Sets Ivory handled Knives and Forks;
Carvers; Steels; Tea Trays;
Fire Irons; Iron Stands;
Guns; Pistols;
Caps; Powder; Shot;
Powder Flasks & Shot Belts;
Spirit Levels, Violins, Preserving Kettles;
Mill, Pit and Hand Saw FILES;
Brace & Bits; Looking Glasses; Scales
and Weights; Sauce & Frying Pans;
Brass & Iron Screens; Whips and whip
Lashes; One case Toys; Lazenby & Son
Pickles & Sauces; with a great variety of
other articles.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, repaired
and cleaned, &c.
Agent for Fellows & Co. Sassa-
rilla, Di-peppin Bitters, Speedy Relief and
Lemon Syrup &c.
Lyons Kathairon
B rry's Typhoporus.
GEO. F. STICKNEY.
August 23, 1854.

Original Issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available