

The Standard.
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ADVERTISEMENTS.
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till forbid, if no written directions.
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Each repetition of 12 lines 1s. 4d.
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Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evans sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

No 22] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 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.

ATHENEUM FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.
Capital £2000,000 Sterling.
At the Office of the General Manager, 30, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
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, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
WM. WHITLOCK, Agent for Saint Andrews.

BRANDY.
VERY superior PALE BRANDY.—Just received. Also, PORT WINE and SHERRY—On consignment to THOMPSON & CO. January 12, 1855.

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)

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 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 Doanings, double and single mill'd Cassimeres; Vastings 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 these favors so liberally bestowed.
May 23, 1855. R. STORR & CO.

"Martell" Brandy.
Direct from Cognac via Halifax.
40 Rbds of Best Martell Brandy, vintage 1850 & 1851.
July 30, 1855. J. W. STREET.

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

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

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

The Subscriber has just received a further assortment of Watches, Jewelry, &c. consisting of—
Gold and Silver Lever & Lapine Watches; Guard Chains, Gold Lockets, a superior article; Bangles, fine gold finger Rings, silver Jet and steel Bangle Pins, black Brooches, &c. &c. Silver Tea & Table Spoons, salt & mustard do, 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.

STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING
BOSTON STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY
CHARLES J. PETERS, agent.
No. 4 Spring Lane—up stairs—BOSTON.

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 pure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown that it is a safe and reliable medicine for the purpose designed. It is easy to take, 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 so patient a medicine that almost every purgative medicine is a scourge and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. 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, Lactation, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins, &c. In truth, all these are but the consequences of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Constipation, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Haemorrhoids, Scour, and Scoury, Colic with soreness of the bowels, 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, Erysipelas, Eruption of the Skin, Pains 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 invigorates the healthy action of the bowels, and thus 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 though no serious derangement exists, and necessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to 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, that this 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.
Sole Agents for St. Andrews, O'Neil & Turner,
M. S. Hannah—St. George, E. P. Knight.

ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKET SHIPS,
1855.

Appointed to sail from Liverpool as under—
Ships Captains Tonnage To sail
Liberia Kenney 875 5th May
Imperial Moran 2279 5th June
Midleton Delaney 596 5th July
John Barbour Marshall 950 26th do.
John Owens Doane 1236 26th Aug.
Joseph Tarrant Gray 942 20th do.
Eudocia Spurr 1015 5th Sept.
David G. Fleming, Cruickshank 1225 20th do.

These Ships are built of the best materials, and 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. FERRIS BROTHERS & Co. Warren Buildings, Water Street, or at St. John, to J. & R. REED.

June 1, 1855

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, 25 currency for Adults; Children under 14 years, half price. Payment in all cases required when the Ticket is furnished, but if not used, and returned, the money will be refunded.

Provisions supplied agreeably to the Passenger Act, as follows:—
For each Adult—3 quarts water—daily;
2 1/2 lbs. Bread, 1 lb. Wheat Flour, 5 lbs. Oatmeal, 2 lbs. Rice; 1 1/2 lb. Sugar; 2 oz. Tea, and 2 oz. Salt—weekly.

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

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

Blanks for sale
At this Office.

SAGACITY OF THE ELEPHANT.

A few days before my arrival at Enon, a troop of elephants came down one dark and rainy night close to the outskirts of the village. The missionaries heard them bellowing and making an extraordinary noise for a long time at the upper end of the orchard; but knowing how dangerous it is to encounter these animals in the night, they kept close within their houses till daybreak. Next morning, on examining the spot where they had heard the elephants, they discovered the cause of all this nocturnal uproar. There was at this spot, a ditch or trench, about five or six feet in width, and twelve in depth, which the industrious missionaries had recently cut through the bank of the river, to lead out the water to irrigate some part of their garden ground, and to drive a cornmill. Into this trench, which was still unfinished and without water, one of the elephants had evidently fallen, for the marks of his feet were distinctly visible at the bottom, as well as the impress of his huge body on its side. How he had got in was easy to imagine, but how, being once in, he had ever contrived to get out again, was the marvel. By his own unaided effort it seemed almost impossible for such an animal to have extricated himself. Could his comrades then, have assisted him? There appeared little doubt that they had; though by what means, unless by pulling him up with their trunks, it would not be easy to conjecture. And in corroboration of this supposition, on examining the spot myself, I found the edges of this trench deeply indented with numerous vestiges, as if the other elephants had stationed themselves on either side, some of them kneeling and others on their feet, and had thus by their united efforts hoisted their unlucky brother out of the pit. [Travels in Africa.]

A CRIMEAN HERO.

Thomas Everett, a native of Brook Street, South View, sergeant in the 7th Fusiliers, and 22 years in the service, has just returned to his native village, Brentwood, with five wounds and the loss of an eye. His proudest boast is that he had the distinguished honor of shaking hands with a hoary English shake, too—with her Majesty at Portsmouth, that Miss Taylor honoured him by walking arm-in-arm with him aboard ship; and that Miss Stanley sent him pay &c. for him to Halifax.

He received a shot through the ear at Alma a bayonet wound through the arm in a sortie, a ball through the hip the same night, and had the sole of his shoe torn off by a cannon ball, as he was lifting his leg in walking. He considers that he "bagged" about 50 Russians by his own hands. He also states that he was compelled to feign dead 16 hours as he lay on the field of battle surrounded by Russians, in order that he might be enabled to release two comrades who were taken into Sebastopol, prisoners. He got into Sebastopol, shot the sentry who was guarding the house where they were confined, released them, and then brought them safely out.

THE CZAR AND HIS COUNCIL AT LOGGERHEADS.

The Morning Chronicle publishes the following, but without giving any authority for the same:—

"The celebrated dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff, announcing that 'Our works are suffering,' caused a great impression at St. Petersburg, and the Emperor immediately summoned a kind of Council of War, composed of the most experienced officers, and demanded their advice on the best means of re-establishing the morale of his troops, and lessening the bad effect of the defeat of Tchernaya. He also ordered an inquiry into the conduct of General Read, who had been accused by Prince Gortschakoff of not following the instructions of his general in chief. Turning then to Prince Meshchikoff, who with General Dannenberg, had received a summons to the council, the Emperor asked why, when he was commanding at Sebastopol, he had not followed up the system of constant attacks on the enemy at a time when the allies were discouraged by months of useless toil, and by disease, and before they had received the reinforcements which have since been constantly pouring in. The Prince replied that he was obliged to give up the system because the army was then actually in want of ammunition. At this answer, the Emperor turned sharply round on Prince Delgorouky, the Minister of War, and reproached him bitterly with his inconceivable negligence in leaving the Russian army in want of so necessary an article. The Prince replied roughly that the assertion of the ex-Commander in Chief in the Crimea was false, and that the Russian army never was deficient anywhere in rations and ammunition and certainly not in the Crimea. Prince Meshchikoff, whose haughtiness and tempe-

are notorious, retorted that the Minister of War knew nothing about what he was saying and that he did not consider him competent to offer any opinion on the matter, as he had neither invented, nor handled, nor burnt powder. It is hard to tell to what lengths the altercation might have been carried, according to the account we have received, had not the Emperor terminated the sitting by ordering Count Alexis Orloff to investigate the truth of these conflicting assertions."

MAGNETIC ATTRACTION.

If a magnet be brought in contact with some iron filings, they will adhere to it. The filings are strongly attracted to each pole, but none of them to the centre of the bar. It appears, from this circumstance, that the magnetic power resides chiefly in the poles, and that there is part of the magnet, generally midway between them, where little or no attractive power is exerted.

The north or south pole of one magnet repels the north or south pole of another, just as bodies similarly electrified repel each other. If a magnet be dipped in iron filings they will immediately become attached to one end.—Supposing this to be the north pole, each of the ends of the filings, not in contact with the magnet, will become north poles; while the ends in contact will, by induction, become south poles. Both of these will have a tendency to repel each other, and the filings will, therefore, stand on the magnet. The ends of the filings in contact, cannot repel each other because they are so strongly attracted by the pole of the magnet; but, at their other ends, where this force is not exerted, they do repel each other, showing that they are in the same magnetic state.

POLARITY OF THE MAGNET.

If a piece of steel, that has been rendered magnetic, be supported so that it can turn freely it is found to point with one end to the north, and the other to the south. This property may be pleasingly illustrated, by tying a magnetised piece of steel round its centre with a piece of sewing silk, and supporting it from a stand, as the pith balls are supported in various experiments. Another method is, to place a magnet on a piece of cork swimming in a basin of water. If the cork be placed in the centre of the basin, so that it is not attracted by the sides, the magnet will be found to turn due north and south, the same as the mariner's compass, which in case of accident at sea, it might be made to supply the place of.

HOW TO MAKE A MAGNET BY GALVANISM.

Galvanism is capable of making magnets out of common steel. To effect this, make a connection between the poles of an excited battery with the two ends of a wire formed into a spiral coil, by bending common bannet wire closely round a cylinder, or tube, of about an inch in diameter; into this coil introduce a needle, or piece of steel wire, laying it lengthways down the circles of the coil. In a few minutes after the electric fluid has passed through the spiral wire, and consequently, round the needle or wire, the latter will be found to be strongly magnetised, and to possess all the properties of a strong magnet.

The same effect may be produced by passing a charge through this spiral coil from an electrical battery.

If a current of electricity be made to pass along a wire, under which, in a line with it, a compass is placed, it will be found that the needle will no longer point north and south, but will take a direction nearly across the current, and point almost east and west.—This has led philosophers to believe, that there are constant currents of electricity passing east and west across the earth, and which, therefore, cause the needle uniformly to point to the north.

NOVELTY IN SHIPBUILDING.

The Cork Reporter gives the following account of a ship on a new principle:—A large ship with an auxiliary screw propeller, now lies in our harbor, built on a new and curious principle, on which we believe, she is the first constructed. She is wholly of wrought iron, being framed and put together in the same manner as the Britannia Tubular Bridge without knees or timber work of any kind in her hull. A plank deck is laid over the iron one, and on this are a couple of large deck houses. Instead of stowing ballast, in the usual way she is provided with watertight compartments in her hull, into which water can be pumped, for ballast, to any extent required. Her heavy tackle is worked by steam machinery, superseding the necessity for a large amount of manual labor. Owing to the absence of timbers, beams, &c. she has storage for 900 tons of cargo, though measuring little over 400 tons—no inconsiderable advantage in itself.—The name of the vessel is the Labuan, and she is bound for Singapore, being intended, we understand, for trade in the Chinese Seas externally her appearance is very singular, from the convexity of her sides; in nautical

phrase, she 'tumbles home' aloft in a most unusual manner.

THE SWORD FISH.

In the year 1725, while refitting his Majesty's ship Leopard, after her return from the West Indies, the shipwrights found in her lower timbers part of the sword of one of those fishes. The sword was rough, and the end when broken off, appeared like broken ivory. From the direction in which the sword lay, the fish is supposed to have followed the ship. It had penetrated through three inches of plank, and beyond that four inches and a half into the timber. The force requisite to effect this (since the vessel was proceeding in a direction from the fish; and had been excessive, especially as no shock was felt by the people on board. The workmen declared it impossible, with a hammer weighing twenty eight pounds, to drive an iron pin of the same form and size into that wood, and the same depth, with fewer than eight or nine strokes, whereas this had been effected with only one.

A MODERN LONDON CONVERSATION.

Take your stand there at eleven on the Sabbath morning. What a glare of silks and satins—of feathers—of jewels—of what opulence would call the pomp and vanities of the world! With what an air does that delicate young female—let her passion, a mean young lady—foot it, with James behind carrying her Book of Common Prayer? United Belgravia could hardly do the thing in better style. Enter the church, and you see the same delightful air of fashionable respect. If the grass that is divine be so common, what as the grass that is earthly, Dr. Dale's church must be a happy flock indeed. With what an air does it confound itself to consist of 'miserable sinners!' One would hardly mind, in the midst of such rich city magnificence and their charming daughters, being a miserable sinner himself. Such opulent misery and fashionable sin, seem rather enviable than otherwise. At any rate, the burden of such misery and such sin seems one easily to be borne.—[London pulpit.]

GOVERNMENT OF CHILDREN.

Mrs. Conant, the editor of the Boston Monthly Journal, gives a good specimen of family mismanagement. It is easy to teach children to lie; only set the example, and our business is half accomplished. Mrs. C. publishes the following dialogue:—

Child.—Mother I want a piece of cake.
Mother.—I haven't got any; it is all gone.
C.—I know there is some in the cupboard; I saw it when you opened the door.
M.—Well, you don't want any now, cake hurts children.
C.—No it don't; (whining,) I want a piece of cake, I want a piece of cake.
M.—Be still I say; I won't give you a bit if you don't leave off crying.
C.—(Still crying,) I want a piece of cake, I want a piece of cake.
M.—(Rising hastily and reaching a piece.) There, take that, and hold your tongue! Let it up quickly I hear Ben coming. Now don't tell him you have had any.
Ben enters. C.—I've had a piece of cake, you can't have any.
Ben.—Yes, I will; mother give me a piece.
M.—There take that; it seems to me as if I never could keep a bit of anything in the house. You see, Ben (to the child) if you get anything next time.

Another room. C.—I've had a piece of cake.
Young Sister.—O, I want some too.
C.—Well you don't and mother won't give you a piece.

PELISSEUR'S COOLNESS.—The following characteristic story is told of the Commandant in Chief of the French army in the Crimea:—Some years ago, Pelissier on parade one morning, got angry with a sous officier of a cavalry regiment, whose temerity seemed to him quite defective. He abused the man most violently and cut him across the face with his whip. The man seized one of his pistols and endeavored to fire at his commanding officer—but the pistol missed fire. Pelissier swearing a fearful oath, but otherwise quite calm, said: "Fellow! I order you three days' arrest, for not having your arms in better order."

OUR FISHMEN are fast arriving from the Bay of St. Lawrence, with about average favor, and report the fleet not to be doing more than that. If prices keep up they will barely make a living business, and if they decline, the fishermen will come out at the close of the season, where they often have been of five years, with not enough, take the fleet together, to square their bills. The prices are general, however, yet depressed on the fish catch.—[Newburyport Mer.]