

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The most important event of the week (says the European Times), is the speech of the Emperor of the French in opening the Chambers—a speech marked with all that felicity of expression and elegance of style which distinguish the literary productions of the present ruler of that country. The English alliance forms the most important feature in the speech. "The English alliance," he says, "is not the effect of a momentary interest; and a policy of circumstances; it is the union of two powerful nations associated for the triumph of one cause, to promote which their greatest efforts have been made for more than a hundred years—he interests of civilization, and, at the same time, the liberties of Europe."

Then follows an allusion to the thanks of the British Parliament, passed to the soldiers and navy of France—an act of courtesy and gallantry which he advises the Chambers to reciprocate. The Emperor pays a handsome tribute of admiration to the French forces in the Crimea, and pays it gracefully and well, for our noble allies there have certainly sustained their traditional reputation.

The following are extracts from the Speech, *Messieurs les Sénateurs, Messieurs les Députés*:

Since you last met great facts have been accomplished. The appeal which I made to the Country to cover the expenses of the war was so well responded to that the result even surpassed our hopes. Our arms have been victorious in the Nile and in the Black Sea. Two great battles have shed lustre upon our flag (*ont illustré notre drapeau*). A striking testimony has proved the intimacy of our relations with England. The British Parliament has voted thanks to our generals and to our soldiers. A great empire re-juvinated by the chivalrous sentiments of its sovereign, has separated itself (*s'est détaché*) from the power which for forty years has menaced the independence of Europe. The Emperor of Austria has concluded a treaty—defensive in present, soon perhaps offensive—which unites his cause to that of France and England.

Thus, gentlemen, the longer the war continues the more numerous becomes the number of our allies, and the closer are drawn the bonds already formed. What former lions can there, in fact, be, then those bearing the names of victories belonging to the two armies, and recalling a common glory—than the same anxieties and the same hopes, agitating the two countries—then the same views and the same intentions animating the two governments, in every corner of the globe. Thus the alliance with England, is not the result of a passing interest and of a policy of circumstance; it is the union of two powerful nations associated together for the triumph of a cause in which, for more than a century, their greatness, the interests of civilization, and, at the same time, the liberty of Europe, are engaged. Unite, then, with me on this solemn occasion to thank here, in the name of France, the British Parliament for its cordial and warm demonstration, and the English army and its worthy commander for their valiant co-operation.

Next year, if peace shall not have been re-established, I hope that I shall have to render similar thanks to Germany, the union and prosperity of which we desire.

MALCOLM, VISCOUNT FORTH, who has been made the subject of some very unpleasant remarks in relation to his alleged conduct during the present war, is son and heir of George Drummond, 5th Earl of Perth, Earl of Melfort, Viscount Perth, Baron Drummond, (Scotland), and Duke de Melfort and Comte de Lussan, (France). The Scottish honors of his family, which had been forfeited since 1695, subsequently to which (1715) the Lord of Drummond was attainted, were restored in 1853 by the "Drummond Restitution Act," which relieved the present Earl of Perth from the effect of the "decreet of forfeiture" pronounced by the Parliament of Scotland against his ancestor, John, Earl of Melfort.

The young nobleman above mentioned, who is in his 21st year, was gazetted as an Ensign in the 42d Highlanders ("Black Watch") on the 28th October, 1853, and retired from the service by the sale of his commission on the 17th November, 1854—[Communicated.]

WAR DEPARTMENT.—*Commissariat*.—Deputy Commissary General W. H. Robinson to be Commissary General; Assistant Commissary General W. H. Drake, to be Deputy Commissary General; Deputy Assistant Commissary General H. W. W. Plant, to be Assistant Commissary General.

Commander Jolly, Lieut. of her Majesty's ship, *Bermuda*, has died on his passage from Jamaica to England. He was transferred to St. Thomas's from the royal mail steamer *Derwent* to the *Aurora*, on the evening of the 15th Dec., in a very precarious state, and died at sea on the evening of the 16th.

THE LATE COMRADE AT BORN.—A correspondent of the N. York Daily Times, in the course of an able exposure of the presumption and idle absurdity of the late Doctrine, thus closely and pointedly follows up his arguments.

1.—The "immaculate conception" of Mary must not be confounded with that immaculate conception of which she was the honored instrument. To very many, no doubt, this warning is needless; but I have great reason to know that there are so many who do need to be reminded that the question now decided, Rome is one in which no fact in Scripture is concerned, except in so far as the fall of Adam is involved in the question of the universality of its consequences.

2.—The Roman decision is, not only that

the mother of our Lord bore him, a spotless virgin, and lived and died in stainless purity; but that,—1. She passed through all her life without a sin, in deed, or thought. 2. Came into life without a tendency to sin, in body, soul or spirit, perfect as Adam was created; and—3. Obed this sinlessness, not to any supernatural sanctification anterior to birth, but to a divine act by which, in the quickening of her body, her soul was created free from that "fault of nature" which all other human beings have inherited from their sinful parents.

4.—It results from this that Mary, not Christ, was the first sinless human being; that Christ is not the only human being free from sin, both in its root and in its act; that the freedom of the race was accomplished before the birth of Jesus; and that sinless humanity existed without the incarnation of the Son of God, and independently of the hypostatic union of the Divine nature with the human in his person.

A party of robbers, armed with revolvers, entered a house in Thorold, Canada West, on the evening of the 15th inst., presented their pistols to the inmates, and robbed the house of \$134. The next evening they walked into a house occupied only by women, and robbed it of \$900 in the same manner. They were not arrested.

A YANKEE SPEAKING SOUND SENSE.—It is never safe to look too sharply into the affairs of men or nations, if we wish to preserve our faith in their complete goodness. It is not to be denied that the sympathies of almost the whole American people are with the English in the present contest. If we were to analyze the reasons of this sympathy, perhaps, after all, it will be found to be groundless and misplaced. Yet we believe sympathy with Russia still more misplaced and groundless. England has been for so many years a sort of pioneer in the progress of civilization, she has advanced so steadily and surely, and as a whole, (that in specific acts it may be basely) so nobly in the pathway of Reform, that we are inclined to trust her in whatever she undertakes.—In this war, now exciting the attention of the world, we take no other interest than that which every man feels in the welfare of the human race. The final issue is hidden from us. Whatever it may be we fully believe it will aid in the development and progress of mankind. The tardiness with which it was entered upon, shows more strongly than any language, the dread of war, which has taken possession of the best minds. The comparative humanity with which it has been conducted, is an omen of great good. The hope which all men meet in its speedy termination, is an evidence that peace is better than war. [State of Maine.]

PERDUE, JAN. 17.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and the Hon. Mr. Manning Sutton, who appear resolved to do all in their power to entertain and to gratify the numerous guests who partake of the cordial hospitality of Government House, on Wednesday last gave their first Ball, and as nothing could be more gracious than the reception every one met with, and nothing more pleasing than the attention so graciously paid to all by host and hostess, we feel satisfied that not one of the many who availed themselves of this opportunity to pay their respects to the Queen's Representative and to his Lady, felt otherwise than charmed by their easy and affable manner, and in every way delighted with the evening.

The departure of the Regiment had led many to fear that it would be impossible to supply the loss of its band and to provide good music, but we are certain that all who on Wednesday last danced to the lively strains of the six members of the Barrett family, who came from St. John expressly for the occasion, or who as amateurs listened to their very admirable playing, were perfectly satisfied with their excellent and unvaried performance.—[Herald Quarters.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, the most efficacious Remedies in the Union, for the Cure of Erysipelas.—Emma Marden, of John Street, Aberdeen, was a very severe sufferer for two years with Erysipelas, she became almost blind, and deaf with the severity of the disease so long was the attack; she consulted several of the Doctors in her neighbourhood, but they did her no good.—She finally determined to have recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by the joint use of these two remedies she was cured in six weeks, after every other treatment had failed.

MONTREAL VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR.—The Montreal Gazette understands that application is to be made to the Government on behalf of parties belonging to the Montreal Fire Brigade and others, to know if their services in the next summer's campaign against the Russians will be accepted.

THE PIRATES.—The British Expedition against the pirates in the Chinese waters is at length effecting good service. Twenty-nine sail were destroyed on the 11th and 5th of November, by the *Barrett* and *Encounter*, which two vessels, had, in conjunction with the *Stryx*, *Spartan*, and others, sailed for the west coast, to root the miscreants out of their strongholds. Another account states that about the same date, early in November, while the American steamer *Queen* was cruising, she fell in with and was attacked by thirteen pirates. The writer says—

The heavy armament of the junk compelled her to haul off, and in three hours she renewed the contest; but the thirty-two pounders of the junk would soon have made

mince-meat of her, for, while the pirates shot went through her, her own fell short; so she was again, after the most persevering efforts of Lieutenant Preble, obliged to abandon the action, and steam off to Macao, where she fell in with her Majesty's ship *Encounter*, which vessel immediately weighed and stood away in company with the *Queen*. The pirate fleet remained at anchor, and threw some splendid shot at the *Encounter*, but her 120 pounders proved too much for them, for, having received six shells from the large gun, and a few 68 pound shot, they abandoned their vessels and took to the hills. The junks were burnt.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1855

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.—On Thursday afternoon last, a large number of Shareholders in the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway, waited on Mr. Byrne, Secretary to the London Board, for the purpose of ascertaining the true position and prospects of the Railway, and also to hear from him, whether any other had been made by the Board of Directors in this Province, to the London Board "to give up to Class A all claim to the Road Land, Government guarantee &c., provided they would build it to Woodstock and pay all liabilities."—Having explained the object of their visit, Mr. Byrne in courteous terms gave them a lucid statement of the position and prospects of the Road; which we now publish from memory as we took no notes.

He observed, that a Resolution embracing the above mentioned offer, had been passed by the Board in December 1853, an official copy of which was received by the London Board.—That another Resolution renewing the offer, had been passed by the Board so lately as in October last, and requesting that a delegate from the London Board should be sent out with full powers to confer with the Government and the Board thereon. Mr. Byrne then read his powers from the Class A Shareholders, and stated that the Board here now declined to carry out the arrangements they had before been anxious for.—Upon receiving this refusal, he went to Frederickton and conferred with the Executive Council, the result of which was, that he was willing on behalf the Class A, to take the Road and its liabilities, and build it, having good reason to believe that he would receive effectual aid from Government.

He therefore addressed another letter to the Board here renewing his offer, and suggesting to them to call a public meeting of the Shareholders, and lay the matter before them for their approval or rejection, and which suggestion was again repeated.

Mr. Byrne observed, that the transfer of the Line into the hands of the Class A must be made by a majority of the Class B shareholders, and this must be confirmed by an Act of the Legislature, and that unless the Act passed during the next Session, it would retard any further work on the Road, during the present year—in fact, that the work on the Line was at a stand still.

In reply to a question from a shareholder, he stated that Class A were willing that as many of the Class B shareholders, as would pay up their stock within a reasonable time, should retain it, and that an arrangement would be made with those parties who paid calls on their stock, and wished to give it up. He also informed the shareholders that new stock amounting to £210,000, had been raised to complete the Line, which would be done, and that as a guarantee of the good faith of the Class A shareholders to carry on the work placed in their hands—they had already paid £100,000 against £1,000 paid by Class B. He also said that unless the Road was completed within two years, Class A would not only lose the large amount they had paid, but that the Act would expire;—therefore there was no time to be lost. He would be happy to give every information to any shareholder who might think proper to call on him while he remained in the Province.

The shareholders thanked him for the information he had given them, and stated that they would get up a requisition calling a special meeting of stockholders, lay the matter before them, and use their best efforts to get an Act passed by the Legislature. The requisition is now in course of signature, and we understand that there is every prospect of the meeting being called within a short time.—when, we do not hesitate to predict, a large majority of the Shareholders will cheerfully, and thankfully, confirm the acceptance of the Class A, to take the Road and build it upon the terms stated.

ANOTHER THEATRE.—A notice of the admirable Performance, last evening, in aid of the "Patriotic Fund," together with the pro-

logue written expressly for the occasion, are crowded out this week, but will be inserted in our next number. We have only space to add that the Theatre was filled, and that every one present was highly delighted. We understand that the proceeds of the performance amounted to upwards of £20.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We have to record one of the most melancholy accidents, which ever took place in this County.—On Friday last, Mr. John Stron, (brother of Mr. R. Stron, merchant of this town,) together with Messrs. Dragan and J. Healy, went to the shore near Woodward's Cove, Grand Manan, and were looking out at the sea during the severe storm, when an immense wave rolled towards them, which they did not observe, and came so far up on the land as to knock them down, and carry two of them out several yards into the boiling surge.—Dragan held on to the sea grass, caught young Healy, and dragged him on shore; but we regret to add, Mr. Stron was rendered insensible, by being struck against the cliffs, and was swept out by the waves about fifty yards; when thrown on shore by a return wave, life was extinct. His remains were brought to St. Andrews, and interred on Tuesday. He was universally respected, and has left a wife and seven children, with relatives and friends, to lament their sudden bereavement. Mr. S was a native of Lincolnshire, Eng. and was in the 33rd year of his age.

We regret to learn, that Mr. George Moses, son of Capt. Thomas Moses, and Mr. Kay his brother in law, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat on Friday last, near Campbell's. We, in common with many others, deeply sympathize with the family in their bereavement.

We learn that several vessels were lost and driven ashore during the storm of Friday last. A full rigged brig, with sails furled, is sunk near Bliss's Island.

THE RAILWAY operations in this Province have been suspended, and the work is now at a stand still. The workmen employed on the line arrived in this City last week, on their way to the U. States. There are queer reports in circulation concerning matters, which will no doubt soon be made public.—Until then we forbear making any comments.—[New Bruns.]

Some 90 of the navvies are still about the city, without the means of support and with little chance of employment. They state, we are informed, that they could not work more than 17 or 18 days each month, owing to the bad weather, and therefore were unable to save money. Mr. Foley, we believe, provided for maintenance from Sunday, when Mr. Rose stopped the supplies, until Thursday afternoon, when he called on the Alder Men (Commissioners), and from them they got some small relief. It will be too hard if these able men are to become a burden on the city for the next three months, and if while willing to work they are reduced to the condition of paupers. Something should be done for them. The contractors are not legally bound to do anything for them, and we do not care to meddle in their business unnecessarily; but their agents would be doing a benefit to all parties if they gave those men employment at this end of the line. They would we presume be willing to work for very low wages, and here they dare not be turbulent or riotous. Besides we hardly think they are such very bad men. Few of them have been brought before the Police Magistrate for any offence. Even of the stabbing case, of which Mr. Heney spoke, we heard nothing, and it does not strike us as a very bad man. If they are such very bad men, however, is it not dangerous that they should be left at large to be driven by hunger and what they may conceive to be ill treatment and injustice to the commission of grave crimes? Something should be done.—[Freeman.]

Prohibitive Liquor Law in New York. NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

The Majority of the Committee on the Temperance question, in the Assembly, are prepared to report a prohibitive liquor law, of which the following are the main features:—The sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical, and sacramental purposes, is entirely prohibited; citizens desiring licenses to sell for the above purposes are to be appointed by the County Judges, one in each election district and must furnish securities in the sum of \$1000 each not to transgress the law. They are to register the particulars of all sales, and report monthly a sworn copy of the same. Fines varying from \$50 to \$500, and imprisonment for various terms, from thirty days to six months, are the penalties for the infringement of the law. Search warrants are to be issued upon any complaint, charging persons with selling or keeping liquors in violation of the law. Dwelling houses are to be exempted from search, unless the occupants shall have previously been convicted of selling intoxicating drink. Informants are to receive one half of all fines collected, and the other half is to be applied for the benefit of the poor. The other parts of the bill, which is lengthy, refer mainly to the means of enforcing it &c. The bill will take effect on 1st of May next.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday 20th inst., by the Rev. J. Alvey, D.D., Edward W. F. Acton, Esq.,

76th Regt., to Helen Maria, daughter of the late Wm. E. Ranney, Esq., of Topsham, Devonshire, Eng.

DEATHS.—On the 18th inst. Aaron Uriah, infant son of Mr. John Ogden, aged 4 months. On the 21st inst., Emeline, wife of Mr. James Beckett, in the 29th year of her age, leaving an affectionate husband and four children to lament their bereavement. She was esteemed by a numerous circle of relations and friends, who by her decease have sustained a loss not to be made up on this side the grave. Her affection to her young charge was unceasing, and the delight of her life was to shed happiness around that circle.

Shipping List.

Jan. 21. Schr. *Ulica*, Meloney, Boston, flour &c. Schr. *Maulda*, M. Master, Eastport, sundries.

TEA MEETING.

THE Anniversary Tea Meeting of St. Andrews No. 1, Cold Water Army, will take place at Albert's Hall, on WEDNESDAY evening next, at 6 o'clock. There will be a limited number of Tickets, to be had at the house of Mr. Edward Stinson, Jan. 24, 1855. WM. POLLEY, Secy.

PATRIOTIC FUND. PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been appointed under Her Majesty's Commission, a Commissioner in aid of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund. His Excellency has made the necessary arrangements for forwarding to the Commissioners in England any sum which may be transmitted to him for that purpose; and desires that all communications on this subject may be addressed to the Provincial Secretary, who has received directions to keep a Register of the amount of the several contributions, and of the names of the donors, which will be published in the Royal Gazette. By His Excellency's Command. S. L. TILLEY, Secretary's Office, January 12, 1855.

Flour. Flour.

Ex "Ulica" from Boston: 100 Bbls. extra & sup. fine Canada Flour. Just received. Jan. 23, 1855. J. W. STREET.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

That pleasantly situated Corner Lot and Premises, owned and occupied by the undersigned, being No. 1, in block letter Q, in Bulkeley's division of the town plot of St. Andrews, known as the "Hay Scale Corner." There are on the premises, a good Dwelling House and out-houses, all of which have lately undergone a thorough repair, an excellent trout proof Cellar, a never failing Spring of Water, and a Garden not to be exceeded in the town for vegetables. The property is free from all incumbrances, and an undoubted title will be given. Should the above property not be disposed of at private sale by the 14th day of April next, it will then be offered at Public Auction, of which notice will be given by handbill. MARIA BROWN, Saint Andrews, 24th Jan. 1855.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

The Subscriber has just received a further assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c. consisting of—Gold and Silver Gents' & Ladies' Watches, Good Chains, Gold Lockets, a superior article; Ear-rings, fine gold finger Rings, silver Jet and steel Shirts Pins, black Brooches, &c. &c. Silver Tea & Table-Spoons, salt & mustard, 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.

EDWARD DUNNIGAN & SONS, NEW YORK.

Have in press, and will issue shortly, History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian tribes of the United States, from 1520 to 1854. The work is divided into four parts, embracing the early, Norwegian, Spanish, French and English, Catholic Missions, of the Colonial times. Subscriptions received by—NEIL LOCHARY, January 24, 1855.

NOTICE.

DOCTOR STREET has removed from St. Martin's to St. Andrews, and begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened an office, below Mr. James Boyd's store. Residence—Rev. Dr. Alvey's, St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

BARLEY

WANTED at the Patent Steam Brewery, St. Andrews, during the Winter. A liberal price given. THOMPSON & CO., December 12, 1854.