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No 34 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1856. [Vol. 23]

European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.

The Canada arrived at Halifax on the 11th instant. The news from Great Britain, of the prospects of an abundant harvest, is most cheering. The speculators in flour, are now satisfied that the high prices of that article must come down, and are consequently reducing the price. The last quotations give a decline in Breadstuffs, flour ruling from 1s to 2s lower. This will be good news to the people of this Province.

The previous Steamer brought the Queen's Speech at the prorogation of Parliament. The Speech expresses confidence in an amicable settlement of existing difficulties between Britain and the United States. Since this satisfactory announcement there has been little or no news worth the cost of Telegraphing.

BRITAIN.

Parliament being over papers are mostly filled with Railway Meetings and law reports.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—The Queen's speech was delivered to both Houses of Parliament on the 25th ult. Her Majesty thanks her Lords and Gentlemen in Parliament for their usual assiduity in public duties, especially for their support during the past war.—Her Majesty says that the prosperity of her Nation was not materially checked by the war, but expresses hopes that the general prosperity of her subjects will be augmented by the peace. The Royal speech then proceeds to say that Her Majesty is engaged in negotiations on subjects of questions in connection with affairs of Central America, and hopes that the differences which have arisen on those matters between her government and that of the United States may be satisfactorily adjusted. Her Majesty takes the opportunity to thank India, and other Colonies for their aid afforded during the past war. The remainder of the speech is wholly devoted to home affairs, particularly to the country, police, Cambridge University, joint stock companies, Courts, and the coast guard. Her Majesty closes with the usual compliments to the gentlemen of the House of Commons.

FRANCE.

Monitor promulgates various Bills passed during last Session, among them the Bill of the Orleans pensions.

City of London has presented Lundred guinea sword to Gen. Williams.

Queen reviewed 20,000 troops at Aldershot camp 31st.

Gold chronometer presented by President of United States to Captain Clarke, of ship Baccala, for having rescued crew of American ship Mayflower, was handed over by Marine Board of Liverpool on 30th.

Liverpool Jury has given verdict of manslaughter against pilot and mate of steamship "Excelsior" in the recent fatal collision with Steamer Mail.

Citizens of Sheffield gave Banquet to Lord Cardigan and 4th Dragoon Guards.

Indian Mail brings account of Earthquake in Malacca, March 24, causing loss of 2000 lives.

SPAIN.

Accounts continue uncertain, but indications are that Royal cause has triumphed, that entire country has submitted and that Saragosa, unsupported will be immediately reduced. Independence Belge as well as other journals represents O'Donnell as in a fix, but jealous of Espartero, and in hope of remaining master of situation, he consented to do the work of reaction—fading his expectations deceived, and that the Moderados will not accept him as their Chief, he is again negotiating with Liberals; yet Madrid correspondent of Independence positively assures that the constituent Cortes will be dissolved and that the Constitution of 1837 or 1845 will be reverted to.

Private letters represent O'Donnell as entirely reserving his place to himself. Senor Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, resigned his post immediately on hearing of the Coup d'Etat; but it is said that the Queen refuses to accept his resignation, and that efforts are being made to induce him to remain in Paris. General Narvez is indignant at the rejection of his proffered services.

The London Morning Post publishes the following despatch from Madrid, dated July 29th:—"All the provinces are tranquil. Saragosa excepted; it is thought that the majority in the city will be disposed to capitulate the resistance of some chiefs only is anticipated. Generals Echagues and Dulcio are before Saragosa, and reinforcements are arriving from all sides."

The Paris Monitor contains the following:—"San Sebastian, July 31st.—News has just been received via Periguan and Irun, that all Catalonia has acknowledged the Queen's government; Navarre and the Basque Provinces enjoy the most perfect tranquility."

The Times in giving the despatches from

Spain which the Monitor publishes, expressly says, that it does not guarantee their authenticity. Nothing additional to the foregoing was received at London on the morning of the 2d inst.

BELGIUM.

A rumor recently circulated that the King of the Belgians would abdicate, is contradicted by himself.

PRUSSIA.

It is said that the King of Saxony will be present at the contemplated interview of the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria at Toplitz.

SWEDEN.

A communication from Stockholm speaks of audiences which the French and Prussian Ambassadors have had with the King, and of the great stir among diplomats consequent thereon. Report says, the subject of the excitement was a reclamation made by Norway against Russia's encroaching on Norwegian territory or planning fortifications along the Baltic coast. Swedish papers contain nothing of the matter.

AUSTRIA.

Letters say that the relations of Russia and Austria are becoming more friendly.

ITALY.

A letter from Parma in the Opinions of Turin of the 28th states that the Austrians have made preparations for crossing the Po at four different points at or near Via Diana, Solareto and Cassal Maggiore.

TURKEY.

General Godington and Admiral Lyons and their Staffs had visited the Sultan; they are now in France on their way home. The reported refusal of the Russians to deliver up Kars is explained. It appears that English Commissioner, whom the Russians refused to receive, had no authority to ask possession and did not do so; he merely requested permission to examine the state of the fortifications, which he was not permitted to do.—Respecting the Russian occupation of the Isle of Serpents, Lord Stratford has sent General Mansfield to make inquiries.

Intelligence has been received at Constantinople that an insurrection in Arabia is completely subdued. The chief of the insurgents was captured at the fortress of Taif and sent prisoner to Constantinople.

Latest dates from Constantinople, (July 25th) state that Reschid Pasha had arrived at the capital.

RUSSIA.

Russia has reduced her tariff of sugar. Russian letters deny that Aland Islands will be reformed, but admit they will be garrisoned by Russian troops.

Accounts from Russian ports in the Baltic state that trade is very animated, and the prices of hemp, linseed, and other descriptions of Russian produce, suitable for exports were well maintained.

(Latest by Mail)—MARSEILLES, Friday, Aug. 1.—Marshal Pelissier has arrived on board the Poland. He was received with great pomp; the banquet to his honour will take place on Sunday next.

The Monitor contains the following:—"SAINT SEBASTIAN, July 31st.—News has just been received via Periguan and Irun, that all Catalonia has acknowledged the Queen's Government. Warans and the barque Provinces enjoy the most perfect tranquility."

Paris, Friday.—The funds closed to-day as follows:—three per cent., 70f. 20c., four and a half per cent., 93f. 50c.

Latest by Telegraph.—Morning News, London, Saturday, Aug. 2d.

The Times in giving the despatches from Spain, which the Monitor published, expressly states that it does not guarantee their authenticity. There is nothing new from Spain.

Gen. Codrington arrived in London last night. The Times contains a leading article on the position of W. Smith O'Brien. He is commended for his resolution to act the part of a country gentleman rather than a senator.

Daily News City Article, Friday evening, Aug. 2.—The stringency of the Money Market continues in the Stock Exchange.—To-day money was in active demand at 5 per cent. on Government securities in the discount market.

There was also considerable pressure, and the rates for Government bills are maintained at four quarters to four half per cent.

The applications for accommodation at the bank consequently continues, despite this less favourable feature; however, the funds remain remarkable steadiness. Prices have only varied 1/4 per cent., and closed a shade better than yesterday. The fall in the corn market and the splendid weather contributed materially to stimulate confidence.

The funds also derive great support from the steady investments of the public who have absorbed the stock derived from the loan even more readily than the former heavier issues.

Times City article, Friday evening.—The English funds have been steady throughout

the day at yesterday's prices, and the tendency to an improved tone was again observable, although the business was small. Money was in some instances obtainable in the Discount Market to-day at 4 1/4 per cent., and there was a diminished demand at the Bank as compared with yesterday.

The final quotations of the French 3 per cents show another decline of nearly one quarter-per-cent. Letters from Hamburg state that the renewed demand for money continued to increase and that the rate of discount had already advanced to six per cent. At Paris there is great dullness. Meanwhile anxiety prevails as to the character of the present harvest.

There was a great increase of business in the Corn Market this morning (1st inst.), and sales could not have been pressed except at a further decline perhaps to the extent of three shillings per quarter.

BREADSTUFFS declined. Wheat 4d; flour 1s. 2s.; corn 6d. lower. Timber—Yellow Pine, 21d. to 22d.; red 14d. to 15d.; Birch 13d. to 20d.; Deals 2s. 2s. 15s.

NEW RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY IN CANADA.

The prospectus of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company is issued. This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the Railway and privileges of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, and for completing the first portion of the line to Woodstock, a distance from St. Andrews, where the line commences, of about 90 miles. Of this distance 244 miles are already finished, at a cost not exceeding £3000 per mile. The railway will form a junction at Trois Pistoles with the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways of Canada, and will thus form a main trunk line to the Canadas, through British territory. It is mentioned, as indicative of the importance of the undertaking, that the port of Quebec is entirely closed by ice during six months of the year.

Amongst the privileges, accorded by the colonial government to the original undertaking, and now transferred to this company, are—the free grant of upwards of 200,000 acres of valuable land along the entire line, timber and materials for the construction of the Railway, a guarantee of a minimum dividend of 6 per cent. on £80,000 for 25 years, commencing on the completion of the line to Woodstock, and the right of making branch lines through any part of the Province of New Brunswick. The total capital is fixed at £500,000 in 40,000 shares of £20 each, of which only 17,500 shares, representing £350,000 stock, are to be issued at present, being the amount required to complete the first section to Woodstock. Of these 17,000 shares, 4,000 are to be appropriated to the English proprietors of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad company (forming class C shares) and 2500 to the local government, so that 11,000 shares, or £220,000 will now be offered to the public. Four thousand of these are to be class A shares, and to be entitled to Government guarantee of 6 per cent. for 25 years, commencing on the completion to Woodstock, with a bonus of 16,000 acres of land, or four acres per share. The other 7000 shares will form class B, and will be entitled to 15 acres per share, with 5 per cent. interest during construction, but no Government guarantee. Separate certificates are in each case to be issued, one representing the right to the dividends of the railway, and the other representing the land. A deposit of £2 per share is to be paid on allotment.—The undertaking is provisionally registered under the Limited Liability Act, and is to be incorporated by Parliament. The Earl of Fitzwilliam is chairman, and amongst the directors are Mr. H. W. Wickham, M. P., chairman of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, Mr. Henry Maudslay, and Alderman Sir H. Muggersidge.

THE DUTIES OF THE PULPIT.—The Rev. E. H. Chapin recently discovered a 'sensational discourse' in his pulpit in New York, in which he alluded, in caustic terms, to the charges frequently expressed of late, that it was not the duty of the pulpit to touch on the current topics of the day, but that it should confine itself to strictly religious subjects.—This the reverend gentleman said he should never do. His duty was, whether in the sacred desk or elsewhere, to raise a voice against every sin and evil that threatened the public good. He should not go out of his way to speak of these matters, but when they rose before him—he would fairly pushed from his heart—he would give utterance to them. There was not a member of his congregation but whom he could grasp warmly by the hand, but there was not, at the same time one who would dictate to him what he was to preach. So far as his influence went, the pulpit should be free, and if the people were for locking it up, he must beg to be locked outside.

LUNACY IN ENGLAND.—The tenth Report of the Commissioners of Lunacy, states, that the number of lunatics confined in asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses in England, is somewhat startling in amount. There are in asylums, including private patients as well as paupers, 6,395 males and 7,525 females; in hospitals, 761 males and 537 females; in metropolitan licensed houses, 1,436 and 1,215; making a total of male and female lunatics so confined of 20,640. In addition to this large number there are 550 lunatic criminals, of whom 435 are males and 121 females.—[Boston Journal.]

INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURES. In no department of industry has the application of mechanical skill to the products of nature been attended with more beneficial results, than in the conversion of the elastic gum of the India Rubber tree, into so many articles, essential to the advancement of science and the comfort and convenience of man.

In a process that originated with Mr. Chaffee, coal tar is mixed with the rubber, and the compound makes one of the most solid, elastic, and elegant articles that can be found in the market. It is a jet black, and is susceptible of a high polish. It is manufactured into elegant cabinet furniture—inlaid and mosaic, canes, spectacle bows, opera glass tubes, castors, sand stands, hair brushes and combs, tape lines, pen holders, pencil and cigar cases, army and navy buttons, syringes, engine rollers, &c. &c.

A scientific writer in Boston, recently made an examination of the different articles in the extensive India Rubber goods' Ware-rooms of Messrs. Geo. N. Davis & Brothers, of that city. His remarks on the uses to which this article is applied, illustrate forcibly the advancement of the useful arts in our own day. He says:

"The purposes to which India Rubber, (caoutchouc, pronounced kaoo chook), is applied, are so numerous and varied, as to impress us at once with the wonderful economy of Nature, and the rapid development of Art. The elastic resin obtained from the India Rubber tree (Hevea Guianensis) is impermeable to water. Who has not drawn solid comfort from the use of the long-preserving waterproof rubber sandal or overshoe, while at the same time contrasting its neatness with the shapeless clog or leather over-shoe of former days? In the modern article the outward symmetry of the foot is preserved, while lightness prevents fatigue from its use. But the bodily comfort derived from the use of this gum, is not confined to the feet: the gaiters or leggings, the coat, cape and cap, the gloves, mittens and shield, afford an impenetrable coat of mail, which bids defiance to the pelting storm, while in a pair of long boots of the same material, fishermen and lumbermen are secure from wet feet, though laboring knee deep in water. Nor is the bodily comfort derived from the use of a rubber fabric confined to man: the rubber covering prepared for the horse, is at once convenient and admirably adapted to the purpose, while at the same time the rubber whip may be cited in this connection as equally useful in its place. For a covering for pianos, melodeons, &c., its soft and pliable texture renders it peculiarly suitable, while a tastefully enamelled or gilded surface makes it an elegant parlor ornament.

In the arts, the purposes to which caoutchouc is applied, are almost without number. The most ponderous machinery is moved by rubber belting—its adhesive properties rendering it altogether the best article for that purpose;—while its qualities for the purposes of steam packing are held in high estimation by engineers. For hose and for water pipe generally, it is universally adopted; while rubber webbing, rubber cord, rubber braid, &c., are brought into use for a thousand economical purposes,—and the ebony like rubber cane, comb, pencil case, and pen holder, are articles alike of beauty and convenience. To the gum from the rubber tree the surgeon is indebted for a great variety of useful and almost indispensable articles in his practice, manufactured from the Vulcanized Rubber. In the nursery it is indispensable; while the bustling each familiar with the numerous family of balls, dolls and toys, formed of the elastic resin obtained from this remarkable tree."

The writer quoted above, falls far short of a full enumeration of all the useful articles manufactured from the product of the Rubber Tree, and on sale at the extensive warehouse of Messrs. DAVIS AND BROTHER, Boston, whose stock embraces manufactures from nine or ten Rubber Factories in the States and Canada. These, together with importations from the factories in England and France, render their display of rubber fabrics the most extensive in America. In fact it is the only place in the world, we believe, where every article manufactured from rubber can be seen and obtained.

EVERY MAN'S HOUSE HIS CASTLE.
The following is Lord Chatham's brilliant

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 publishers 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.

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illustration of the celebrated maxim in English law, that every man's house is his castle: "The poorest man may in his cottage bid defiance to all the forces of the crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the storm may enter; the rain may enter—but the king of England cannot enter! all his forces dare not cross the threshold of the ruined tenement!"

DISPUTING WITH SATAN.—An old and excellent writer gives the following valuable advice:—"If you would not be foiled by temptation do not enter into a dispute with Satan. When Eve began to argue the case with the serpent, the serpent was too hard for her; the devil by his logic, disputed her out of Paradise. Satan can mimic sin, make it small, and varnish it over and make it look like virtue. Satan is too subtle a sophister to hold an argument with him. Dispute not but fight. If you enter into a parley with Satan, you give him half the victory." The reason is obvious, for we cannot parley with Satan without giving up principle; and wherever we allow ourselves to debate the question whether we will do wrong, it is almost certain that we shall yield. Principle being abandoned, there is little else to guide, but evil passions, which strongly prompt to sin.

DIGGING THEIR OWN GRAVES. Those men belonging to the command of Col. Schlessinger who were taken by the Cost Ricans and executed by them, were made to perform an unenviable service just before their exit. Having been condemned to death and their fate announced, the victims were compelled to dig their own graves, and when done, made to kneel upon the margin of the trench dug, when they were shot dead—falling readily into the pit their own hands had dug.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—The Buffalo Christian Advocate says:—"We like Mr. Davis for the moral and benevolent tendencies of his character and life. He manufactures an article known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. He is entitled to confidence and popularity, and so far as we can aid him in securing the last, for he has the first, we shall do so cheerfully, though we are not asked to notice him outside our advertising columns. His Pain Killer should be in every family. The casualty which demands it, may come unawares."

The consent of Her Majesty's Government is stated to have been obtained for the erection of two new Bishops in Canada, by a subdivision of the present diocese of Toronto. It was intended that they should bear the names of Kingston and London; but it has been suggested that Westminister and Portsmouth would be more appropriate, there being already a See of London in England and of Kingston in Jamaica. The endowment will proceed from the Colonial Bishopric Fund.—[Quebec Chronicle.]

Lieut. Colonel Anselmi has been appointed Town Major in the place of Capt. James Clarke, who proceeds at once to join his regiment, the 76th, in New Brunswick.—[Halifax Colonist.]

NEVER DECEIVE YOUR CHILDREN.—The most essential point in our intercourse with children is to be perfectly true ourselves. Every other interest ought to be sacrificed to that of truth. When we in any way deceive a child, we not only show him a pernicious example, but lose our own influence over him for ever. Parents cannot be too guarded in this respect.

Heavy Robbery in Providence.—The store of Samuel H. Wales of Providence, R. I., was robbed on Tuesday night of \$5,000 or \$6,000 worth of watches and jewelry. The store of Daniel Grimwoods was also robbed of watches and jewelry to the value of \$2,000 or \$3,000. The store of Henry Lu z was robbed of similar articles to a smaller amount. The robbers escaped with their booty.

THE SEASON AND THE THUNDER STORM. A correspondent of the New York Sun, characterizes it as an extraordinary result, that, among the recent storms of thunder and lightning, few if any human lives have been destroyed, while the destruction of property has been immense. It is observed that the lightning has struck more frequently in the City of Boston than for many years past; and this is also the case with some other towns. The same writer remarks, that the present year has been marked by its intensely long and cold winter; by its hot summer, and its abundance of icebergs. These facts, taken in connection, will exonerate the icebergs hereafter from the charge of producing cold summers.