

One Week later from Europe!

New York, Dec. 25th.
The steamer Pacific has arrived.
Kars has surrendered from famine, the garrison 8000 strong, becoming prisoners of war.
Omar Pacha was near Katsai, which the Russians held in force.
In the Crimea, 3000 Russians attacked the extremity of the French line, and, after several hours fighting, withdrew.
The firing was continuous between the North and South sides of Sebastopol.
Russia has opened a new loan of 50,000,000 roubles at 5 per cent., at Berlin, Hamburg and Holland.
The Bank of England is authorized to issue £475,000 of notes beyond the amount specified in its charter.
Peace prospects are doubtful. No advance apparent in negotiations.
Consols 88 5/8.
No change in markets.

THE PROPOSED EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA—THE CONTINUITY OF THE WAR.

New York, Dec. 22.
The Paris correspondent of the Evening Post writes: Marshal Polissier demands permission to evacuate the Crimea forthwith. He declares that it is impossible to continue operations there, on account of the want of water for the horses of the army. The Russians have poisoned the wells, and he asks what is the use of keeping an army of 160,000 men shut in their intrenchments. It will be sufficient to leave a garrison at four or five points, but there is much fear here in regard to the moral effect of an evacuation of the Crimea. The matter is still undecided. It is probable however, that the advice of the Marshal will be adopted. It is also said that England wishes next spring to undertake alone the maritime expedition against Cronstadt, reserving to herself however, the privilege of demanding the aid of an army for disembarkation in case of necessity.

Eloquent, A Young Lady "Cut off with a Shilling."

There is some considerable excitement in certain circles with regard to an elopement which came off in Troy, on Thursday. The young lady is a Miss W. She left the house of her father on Thursday afternoon, for the ostensible purpose of "taking tea at a friend's." Instead of doing this, she met in River street, a clerk connected with a dry goods store, who invited her to jump into a carriage and take a ride to the city. She accepted the invitation and took the ride. On arriving here they talked of darts, cupid, winter nights, and all that sort of thing. They did this with such fervor, that they resolved to finish up the ride with a marriage. They accordingly repaired to the residence of a well known clergyman, who in a few short moments, made two willing hearts one. As soon as they could swap a kiss or two, they started for home. On arriving in Troy the carriage pulled up near the Union depot. The young lady returned home on foot, as if nothing had happened. The husband sought his home in another part of the city. This was on Thursday. On Friday, somebody posted up in the matter exposed the secret. The news fell upon the young lady's parents in a manner that shows old folks are not to be trifled with. They looked upon the marriage as an outrage and insist that the bride "shall not live with the clerk afore said." The young lady says she won't do anything else. The old folks reply to her by saying that if she does they will cut her off with a shilling. The young lady says she "can't help it." She has a lawful husband, and she intends to cling to him "shillings or no shillings." We fear the old folks will have to give in. In such matters they usually do.—Albany Knickerbocker.

Police officer Wilde arrived here on Monday from Canada, and we are informed that he has identified Browney as a person charged with having been connected with several robberies in Canada. He brought with him the letter written by Browney to an accomplice, containing (it is supposed) a plan to rob the Central Bank. The letter is written in metaphor, and most cunningly worded. Browney will be conveyed to Canada to take his trial.—Herald.

The Courier has altogether backed out of the position it first took in regard to the criminal prosecutions in Charlotte. It no longer maintains that the Government was sitting at the time. That barefaced fabrication would not do, coupled with the fact that the leader of the government was then in St. John! Now the veracious organ says, "after applying in the 'proper quarter' for information—"The Solicitor General had been already detained, by an extraordinary press of Executive business at Fredericton, some time longer than usual, and had to return home." And so, because the Hon. gentleman had to return home, the public will have to pay another man to do his work!—Ibid.

Few of all descriptions and their cure. Many remedies have been prescribed for the relief of suffering humanity for the cure of these distressing and often fatal diseases. Few seem to be worthy of much comment, in a word; few possess any intrinsic value. Holloway's Pills, however, will be found invaluable for these complaints, and will readily check the worst stages of the evil, in truth, by a perseverance with this remedy according to the prescribed directions they will restore the sufferer to health, after every other means have failed. These Pills are also famous in all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

From various causes, the Timber trade of this Province is at present an unprosperous medium for the investment of capital, while the cultivation of our lands yields a sure return for that most valuable of all capital—labour. Between these two descriptions of outlay the distinction is every day becoming more prominent. On the one hand we have an overstocked market—the vicissitudes of the European money market—the extraordinary rate of Colonial labour—the chances of drought and freshets—and the losses consequent upon the neglect of rural labour to demand with; while on the other we have had for encouragement, the opening of a world-wide market—an increasing city population—and home prices—which, if they are not of the class denominated "extrordinary," may at least be set down as fully remunerative.

In view of this state of things we believe that in the present winter, numbers of the young men who for the last two years were in the lumber woods, will be found on their farms; while others—such is the difficulty of breaking off a habit once formed—will either go to the woods relying upon the chances of another game, or spend whatever they may have in speculation, in looking all over the neighbouring country for a place where speculation is likely to take the place of labour. To be sure all these will in the course of a short period return to New-Brunswick, but the misfortune is, their absence time is all lost, and they never return better men than they were at their departure.

It has often been said that the large tracts of lands placed in the hands of persons who in former years were great government favorites, and by them and their families still held unimproved, for the sole purpose of speculation, is one prominent cause of the tardy progress made of late years in the settlement of the country. We believe this is true. "No one can tell how discouraging it is to a settler in the woods, to have to select and cultivate a tract of land lying far beyond the thousands of jumping acres which in many instances are held in this manner in the respective vicinities of our towns, great roads, and rivers. Every acre the poor man sows—every blade of grass which he produces—every house, however humble, which he builds—every perch of road which he makes—tends to contribute to the value of those very lands which even now rear their lofty spires around his clearing, and shut him out from the blessings of free winds and broad day-light. We have in our time felt all the discouragement resulting from such injustice; and we imagine that there are few in the country who have not to some extent been subjected to the same inconvenience. What can be done in such a case we do not know; but we know what should be done. Those lands should, in a period to be named by the legislature, be either rented or exchanged. It is impossible to estimate the check which would result from immediate and success of action the dormant energy of our present rural population, while hundreds who have a true and sound idea of improvement through consciousness of the injustice to which we refer would shortly become cultivators of the soil. We would not ever harp upon one string. We well know, while we give a prominence to agricultural labor, there are several other employments—a part from our general agricultural trades—which the people of this Province may pursue without the danger of being run over in the high roads of competition. We can and do build the best ships on this side of the Atlantic; and there is enough of fine fish in our own waters to give profitable employment almost to a large portion of our Sea-board population. The County of Carleton, independent of its rich soil and favourable climate, possesses boundless stores of raw mineral wealth, which from their fine qualities and readiness of access, can and must be prospected to a much larger extent than hitherto. Indeed we believe that the Iron mines of Carleton are justly entitled to the name of the "Rock of St. John; and we also know that the work now in progress in our sister County, has beyond solving the problem of its excellent material, already been made remunerative. It is impossible, on a view of the public works which imperatively force themselves upon the Province, at the present crisis, to estimate the vast advantages which may be derived from the extensive working of these mines; nor should it be lost sight of in any future contacts between our Government and the operatives who may be employed, that we have plenty of Iron as well as wood in the Province.

It is also said, and we believe with truth, that the same County contains Copper mines, which, in point of extent and richness cannot be excelled on this Continent. [Report.]

THE MAINE LAW REMAINED IN NEW-YORK.—A dispatch from Albany says: "The Supreme Court of the Seventh Judicial District has just made a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, as far as brought before them. This decision overrules the decision of Judge Parker, on the fifth session of the law, on both points. Prosecutions under the law will be commenced in Rochester immediately."

Cause and Effect of post Mith.—The milk of cows kept stabled, and where the phase of time is exhausted, becomes purged, and when examined through a microscope, contains globules of corrupted matter, which is only excreted, because generally unknown to exist. The effect of it on infants and children, who use it daily for food, is weakness, sickness and premature death. A child

might as well be put to a nurse in the last stages of consumption, as to be fed on such milk. So great has this evil become, that in some cities, where cows are kept for life on slop, without access to the ground, the sale of their milk has been prohibited by law. But how great must have been the evil, how many thousands of helpless infants must have been sent to untimely graves, before the attention of legislators was called to the subject!—and the worst of all is that the helpless infant, who has neither knowledge nor power to choose, that is the sufferer. A handful of bone meal, put into the food of each cow, two or three times a week, would partially remedy the evil.—Western Agriculturist.

Hay and Grass Crops in the United States.—Governor Wright of Indiana has made a calculation that the hay crop in the United States is worth annually \$154,000,000 and the grass crop as much more; one half of this is grown in New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The grass crop in New York is worth more than the wheat crop.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1856

Old FIFTY FIVE has passed away, and we are now fairly launched on another year—1856. Upon glancing at the past year, what a lesson of instruction it teaches us—what changes have taken place; alas! how many even in our own little community, who twelve months ago, were in the enjoyment of health and the beloved of the family circle—have gone "to that home from whence no traveller returns."

Friend, who friend departs? Who hath not lost a friend? There is no union here of hearts. Tact does not here end.

The storms which opened the last year, are still raging—the most powerful empires of the earth are engaged in deadly conflict. The streams of the Crimea have been reddened with the blood of our soldiers. And still the sky is dark—the prospect of peace, we fear, is remote. What then is the duty of every Christian? Should not his ear be attentive to hear the voice of the rod which the Almighty is holding up over nations.

The New Year calls upon us for thanksgiving for past and present mercies. War has been kept from our shores—this Province has been blessed with an abundant harvest;—may then our thanksgivings, be "new every morning and repeated every evening." The new year calls us to meditation—the solemn events around us call for secret communion with God. Let us then exercise those graces and practice those duties, which as Christians we are bound to do.

ANTI-PROHIBITION LAW MEETING.—A public meeting was held at the Court House, on Monday afternoon, which was numerously attended. The High Sheriff said that he had considered it incumbent on him to call this Meeting, in consequence of having received a Requisition to do so, signed by a number of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Andrews. The object of the Meeting, was, as had been announced in the hand bills; he said that he had now done his duty, and it was their business to organize the meeting by electing some gentleman to the chair.

The Sheriff was asked whether he would remain in the chair, but replied that he begged leave to decline, on which Jas. Boyd, Esq. was proposed and elected.

Tuesday being a Holiday, and mindful of the claims of the hands in our Office, to share in the festivities of the season, and being inclined on our own part to avail ourselves of the transient opportunity for recreation, we have laid aside for this week, the official proceedings of the meeting furnished us, which are lengthy, but will publish them in our next number.

THE QUINCY REPUBLICAN.—We have received the first number of a very large, well filled, and neatly printed Paper, bearing the above title, published at Quincy, (Illinois) by D. S. MORRISON & Co. At the same Office and by the same proprietors, is published a Weekly Paper, called the "Western Patriot." Our friend Mr. Morrison, formerly teacher of the Grammar School in this town, is editor and principal Proprietor. He has our best wishes for success.

NICK YOUTHS.—A number of incendiary fires having recently occurred at Chelsea Mass., an investigation of the matter by the town authorities has disclosed the appalling fact that these fires were the work of school boys! The testimony shows that these boys were in the habit of meeting convivially at the engine houses, where they were accustomed to discuss the merits of the respective "tubs;" that at one of these meetings, the time and place of the next fire were regularly fixed on; and that on the same occasion dice were shaken by the boys, "with the understanding that the boy having the lowest

throw should do the act"—should apply the torch to the building selected for destruction by these young miscreants. Well may the editor of the Chelsea paper remark, "This is an awful state of things in a community of churches, schools, and lyceums." It is, at all events, a warning to parents and guardians everywhere to have a care how they permit the youth under their control to roam about unrestrained and unregarded.

COOL.—One of our merchants recently missed from his shelves a remnant of a dress-pattern, of peeping fabric and color. A day or two after, a "lady" brought to the store (to be matched) a remnant of goods so nearly resembling that which had taken to itself wings, that our mercantile friend was induced to bestow on it a critical examination, which satisfied him that the article poked with such effrontery under his nose, was the identical one he had missed. The coolness of the act was so diverting, that our informant suffered it to pass without notice.—[Yarm'th Tribune.]

IMPORTANT TO SHIPBUILDERS.—Messrs. Canard, Brett & Austin, extensive Ship Builders in Liverpool, close their circular of the 30th ult., embracing a list of vessels then on sale, with the following remarks:—

"In the years 1852 and '53, as well as the early part of 1854, the demand for ships of 1000 tons and upwards, became so great that vessels of this class advanced to unusually high prices, whilst vessels from 100 to 600 tons remained comparatively low. The result has been the production in excess of large ships when estimated by the supply of small, whilst the demand for the latter continues good. The models, however, of the great bulk of small vessels now in the market are exceptional, and not suited to the present requirements of trade. To make such more marketable, they should in length be less than five times their width, sharp entrance and clean run, with long flat floors; and in proportion to the increased length they should have keels, keelsons, bilges, and waterways proportionally increased in strength, so that they could combine with sailing, carrying and light draft, strength and fitness to take the ground when required."

MONEY AFFAIRS.—Boston Dec. 22.—There was more money than paper of prime grade in the street to-day, at 10 per cent, and the easier inclination of the market was more decided than during any previous day of the week. Negotiations are reported as low as 9 per cent, but we apprehend that transactions have been quite limited at this figure as yet. The Banks now extend so much greater facilities, that borrowers on acceptable notes are rapidly withdrawing from outside deposits. Easier rates are likely to rule next week, unless something occurs to check the increase of Bank loans.

THE BRITISH STEAMERS.—The Cunard steamships will resume their trips to the port of New York in January 1856. The new steamer *Patria*, which will make the first trip, will leave Liverpool on the 13th of January, and will reach her dock at Jersey City on or about the 23d of that month. The *Asia* and *Africa* will also resume their trips, in their order after that date.

NEW FISHERY COMMISSIONER.—Judge Chandler, of Calais, is stated in American papers, to have been appointed by President Pierce, United States Commissioner under the Fishery Treaty with Great Britain, in the place of General Curthman, of Bangor.

MARRIED.—At St. John, on the 27th inst. by the Rev. Charles Mackay, Mr. E. B. Ketchum, and Annie G. youngest daughter of the late William Barr, Esq.

On Monday, 23rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. Drake Palmer, Mr. William R. Brewster, of Harvey, Albert County, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Turner, of the same place.

At the Episcopal Church in Gaspe, on the 5th inst., Mr. Vaughan Foster, eldest son of G. V. Foster, Esq., late of H. M. Customs, to Mary Thorne, third daughter of Joseph Shaw, Esq., of Gaspe, Canada East.

DECEASED.—At Sussex Vale, on the 22d inst., John King, Esq., a native of Perthshire, Scotland, in the 63rd year of his age, and for nearly 50 years a resident of this Province.

At St. John, on Sunday the 16th inst., after a lingering illness, borne with christian fortitude, Mr. John Allan, a native of Lincolshire, Scotland, aged 62 years, highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Shipping List.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
ARRIVED.—
Dec. 28.—Schr. Alma, Waycott, Portland, ballast.—W. Whitlock.
CLEARED.
Schr. Utica, Clark, Boston, Lime.—B. Randall.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Tuesday the 1st Jan., and on Sunday 8th Jan. at 6 A. M., via New York. And on Sunday 13th at 9 A. M. via Halifax. The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, in 7d single rate, and via New-York 1s. 2d, pre-payment optional.
By Order,
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.
Post Office, St. Andrews,
Dec. 31, 1855.

Hibernian Encampment. No. 318.



ATTENTION.
THE Annual Communication of Hibernian Encampment of K. T. and K. M. will be held on WEDNESDAY Evening next, the 9th JANUARY, at 6 1/2 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.
By command of the C. & G.
St. Andrews, Jan. 1, 1856.

1st January, 1856.

W. WHITLOCK,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has recently added to his Stock of

PROVISIONS & GROCERIES, &c.

—amongst which are—
150 Bbls extra S. F. Family FLOUR,
100 Bags Corn Meal, 25 Cts pollock Fish,
Hags Buckwheat, Rice, Barley,
Ground Coffee, Hyson, Oolong and Souchong Teas, Molasses, Crushed and brown Sugar, P. Y. Soap, Candles, Ceros, Cleece, White wine and other Vinegar, Hake and refined Whale Oil, Burning Fluid, Spirits Turpentine, Browns, painted Pails and Tubs, Willow, Market and Choicest baskets, Axes and Axe Handles, Wire and hair Seives Mixed Pickles, Florence & Castor Oil, Tobacco, coarse and fine Salt, Pilot bread, Crackers, Soda biscuit, Tripe, Starch, London Mustard, White Beans, Macaroni, Tasty Devils, Pain Killer, Scrubbing, shoe, and black lead Brushes, Black Lead, Playing Cards, Razors, Garrets, Baking and Washing Soda, Potash, Spices of every description, Indigo, Ground and Raw Ginger, A good assortment of Rocking and Common Chairs, Bedsteads, Mantle Ropes, &c. &c. &c.
A good assortment of Refined, fat and round IRON, Nails, Women, boys, and Childrens Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, in great variety, &c. &c. &c.
Nails of all kinds. Powder and Shot, Cooking, Franklin, Parlor Grates, and Range Stoves, the best assortment in the market, with a variety of other useful articles, will be sold low for prompt payment.
ALMSSACKS for 1855. (mt)

CHARLOTTE COUNTY Agricultural Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held at the TOWN HALL, on Tuesday the 8th of January next, at 11 A. M., for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of business generally.

The following resolution will be submitted to the members for adoption at the Annual Meeting viz—
RESOLVED.—That hereafter, no persons but members, who have paid up their subscriptions before the April Quarterly Meeting in each year, will be allowed to compete at any exhibition held by the Society.
A full attendance of Members and persons wishing to become Members is requested.
By order of the Committee,
ALEX. T. PAUL, Secretary.

St. Andrews, Dec. 17th, 1855. 21

DR R. B. PATTERSON, SURGEON-DENTIST.

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Saint Andrews, that he has removed his Office to the new building, nearly opposite the Bank and Telegraph Office, Eastport, where he will be happy to wait on all who may require Dental operations. Artificial teeth, from one to an entire set, inserted on pivots or plates—all operations performed on the most approved principles, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Dr. P. will occasionally visit St. Andrews, timely notice of which will be given.
[Dec 4, 1855]

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE, Lands and Premises, recently occupied by George W. King, at the Rolling Dam, St. Patrick's. Apply to
St. Andrews, Dec. 1. K. M. ANDREWS.

THE UNION STORE

At Robbinston,

Has just received a full stock of desirable FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Which are now offered at the lowest prices above the cost of production, for cash. Particular attention is invited to our new and fresh invoices of
Stuffs and Dress Goods,
Comprising a great variety of styles, entirely new, and never before offered in this market.
OUR SUPPLY OF GROCERIES & WEST INDIA GOODS, is as usual, complete, and sold on truly Protective Union Principles.
RUFUS GATES, Agent.
Robbinston, Oct. 23d, 1855.

Notice to Trespassers.

THE Subscriber having received positive information, that certain parties are trespassing on his Lands on the Piskhegan by cutting and carrying away Logs, and other Lumber; this is to give Notice, that I will prosecute all persons found trespassing, to the utmost rigour of the law.
JAMES BOYD,
St. Andrews, 8th Dec. 1855.