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# The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 27] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1854. [Vol. 21]

LAW RESPECTING  
Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.  
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## THE ALL-HEALING REMEDY!!! Holloway's Ointment.

A most astonishing cure of Scrofulous Ulcers—a case certified by the Mayor of Boston.  
Copy of a letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.  
To Professor Holloway.  
Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sarah Dixon, of Ligonor-street, Boston, has this day deposited before me, that for a considerable time she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.  
Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.  
I remain, dear Sir, your truly,  
(Signed) J. NOBLE.  
Dated August 12th, 1852.

An extraordinary and rapid cure of Erysipelas in the leg, after medical aid had failed.  
Copy of a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Albury Wood, near Bignor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.  
To Professor Holloway.  
Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent relief, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say, the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg, and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.—I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,  
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A dreadfully diseased Ankle cured after being given up by the Faculty at Malta and Portsmouth Hospitals.  
The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st. Norwich.  
Copy of a letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19, 1853.  
To Mr. Dixon.  
Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines.—Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ankle, and after being in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ankle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.  
I remain, dear Sir, your very truly,  
(Signed) JOHN SMITH.  
Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

Surprising cure of a bad Breast, Nervous Debility, and general ill health.  
Copy of a letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c., Lower Moss Lane, Manchester, dated Feb'y 12th, 1853.  
To Professor Holloway.  
Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. Martha Bell, of Pitt-street, in this town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite

was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.  
I remain, dear Sir, your faithfully,  
(Signed) T. FORSTER KER.  
The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:  
Bad Legs —Chilblains  
Bad Breasts —Chilblains  
Burns —Chopped hands  
Rheumatism —Gonorrhea  
Bite of Mosquitoes —Contracted and Stiff Joints  
Coco-bay —Fistula  
Elephantiasis —Glandular Swellings  
Gout —Lumbago  
Scurvy —Piles  
Sore Heads —Rheumatism  
Tumours —Spalds  
Ulcers —Sore Nipples  
Wounds

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s. 4d., 5s., and 5s. 6d. each.  
There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.  
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot.  
Sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Newport, and  
TURNER & ODELL,  
Of St. Andrews,  
Wholesale Agent for the County Charlotte,  
July 11, 1854.

"STOP MY PAPER."  
The following remarks are too good to be thrown aside, without at least a passing notice. They are true to the letter and suitable to all localities. We are of opinion that the weakest capacity cannot fail to understand him.  
It is astonishing what exalted notions some persons have of their own importance. They seem to imagine they are altogether necessary to the onward roll of our little world, and that if, by any means, they should be shovelled out of the way, the screws would be so loose that the old machine would no longer hold together, and, of course, if such important personages only say to an editor, "stop my paper," the whole establishment must go to pot instantly. We have often laughed in our sleeve—though outwardly we looked as grave as an owl—when one of these regulators of the world marched into our editorial sanctum, and ordered a discontinuance of his paper. And it always does us good to see the starch taken out of him while the editor smilingly replies, "Certainly sir, with the greatest pleasure, just as soon as the clerk has entered a hundred or more names, which have just been sent in." The mighty man wits down like the narrative of a whipped spaniel, and he shrinks away muttering to himself, "Well I am afraid that stopping my paper has not ruined him after all."  
These swells, who stop their papers on account of some mill which has found its way into their cranium, are sure to watch the time of the next issue, thinking that another number will make its appearance; and they are sure to borrow their neighbor's copy to see if it does not contain the editor's farewell address to his readers.  
We once knew a minister, who in describing the Christian's character, and the circumference of his walk, said the way to heaven required as much care as it did for a cat to walk on a wall covered with broken bottles. It is something so with an editor, if he is to please everybody.

THE BAFFLED LAWYER.  
At the last sitting of Cork assizes, a case was brought before the Court, in which the principal witness for the defence was a tanner, well known in the surrounding country by the soubriquet of "Crazy Pat."  
Upon "Crazy Pat" being called for his evidence, the Attorney for the prosecution exerted to the utmost extent of his knowledge of legal chicanery, in the endeavour to force the witness into some slight inconsistency, upon which he might build a "point;" but he was excessively annoyed to find that Crazy Pat's evidence was consistent throughout.  
Perceiving that acute questioning failed to answer his purpose, the disciple of Coke and Blackstone betook himself to that oftentimes successful resource of lawyers—ridicule.  
"What did you say your name was?" he quipped flippantly.  
"Folk's call me Crazy Pat, but—"  
"Crazy Pat eh? A very euphonious title; quite romantic eh?"  
"Romantic or not sur, it wudn't be a bad idea if the Parliament wud give it to yourself, an' lave me to chuse another."

"This caused a slight laugh in the courtroom, and the presiding judge peeped over his spectacles at the Attorney, as much as to say, "You have your match now."  
"And what did you say your trade was?" continued the disconcerted barrister with an angry look at the witness.  
"I'm a tanner sur."  
"A tanner eh? And how long do you think it would take to tan an ox hide."  
"Well sur, since it sames to be very important for ye to know, its myself that'll tell ye—that's intirely own'to circumstances, intirely."  
"Did you ever tan the hide of an ass?"  
"An ass? no sur; but if you'll just stip down the lane, after the court, be jabers I'll give ye physical demonstration that I can tan the hide of an ass in the shortest end of three minutes."  
The unexpected reply of the witness brought forth roars of laughter, in which the bench heartily joined; whilst the baffled attorney, blushing to the eyes, hastily informed "Crazy Pat" that he was no longer required.

## Arrival of the 'America,' SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

IMPORTANT NEWS!—BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE TURKS!!  
The steamship America, with dates to the 24th June, arrived at Halifax on the 5th inst.—The Baltic arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.  
The war news is of the greatest importance.  
THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.  
The siege of Silistria has been raised, the Russians having been defeated by the Turks and driven across the Danube. The order of events is as follows:—Siege operations were begun on the 17th May. Until June 15th, the attack and defence were carried on with equal bravery. On both sides repeated storming parties were directed against the entrenchments. Mines and counter mines were exploded, causing immense slaughter to the besiegers and besieged.  
On the 2d June, Mussa Pacha, the brave Turkish Commander, was killed by a shell; soon after which, Prince Paskiewitch, the Russian Commander, was struck and disabled by a spent ball, and will probably die.  
On the 13th, a tremendous attack was ordered under Generals Gortschakoff and Schilders, but after severe fighting they were repulsed, and a Turkish brigade sent from Shumla by Omar Pacha, succeeded in entering the fortress. Thus reinforced, the garrison on the 15th made a sortie. A desperate hand-to-hand contest ensued, and ended in the complete discomfiture of the Russians. Prince Gortschakoff was severely wounded. Schilders had his leg shot off, and two other general officers were killed. The carnage among the Russians was dreadful, and they retired fighting across the river. Pursuing their advantage, the Turks crossed an arm of the river, seized the Islet of Hopa, and blew up the Russian siege works, thereon.  
The Turks then brought out their guns and erected temporary batteries on the bank of the River before the North face of the fortress. The Russian battalions East and West of Silistria immediately retreated in good order across the river, and destroyed their bridges behind them. The Russians are now in the vicinity of Kalareesh, awaiting reinforcements and orders. General Liprandi's division and several detached corps are marching in haste from Slatina to join them.  
This victory was gained entirely by the Turks, the French and English not having arrived.  
The siege of Silistria being raised must alter the whole Russian plan of operations in Bulgaria, and consequently must change the plan of the allies.  
It is surmised that Paskiewitch will order his whole force to fall back on Jassy. Ere this the Russians have probably relinquished all their positions on the left bank of the Danube, excepting the forts of Iffora, Matschin and Tsaktscha, and the apprehensions of their advance on the Balkan is for the present at an end. Russians have evacuated Moguselli and Sinsaitsea. Five thousand Turks have occupied Turkickio, and it was reported that the Turkish garrison of Rutschuck crossed to Gurgevo, killed 400 Russians, and took nine guns.  
Russia again makes peace overtures through Austria, but as terms are said to be the immediate retirement of the Allies from Turkey it can scarcely be regarded as true. A rumour is again afloat in the English papers that the Czar will abdicate, but no dependence can be placed on the statement.  
The Czar is likewise reported to be sick and for that alleged reason did not meet the King of Prussia. He has however ordered Prince Dolgorouke, Minister of War, to proceed immediately to the Danubian Principalities to draw up an accurate report of position of affairs in a Military point of view. This

unusual mission produced profound sensation at St. Petersburg.  
It is officially announced that the convention between Austria and the Porte for Austrian occupation of the Moldavia and Wallachian principalities was signed on the 14th June, and at a Cabinet Council at Vienna on the 19th, the Emperor presiding, it was resolved that if an evasive answer comes from Russia, Austria will forward an ultimatum demanding a categorical reply within eight days.  
It is stated that Napoleon has intimated to the Austrian Government that France will interpose to crush any revolutionary movements in Hungary or Italy while Austrian troops are engaged against the Russians. A similar declaration is expected from England.

## THE BLACK SEA.

Admiral Dundas and Hamelin issued a circular on the 7th, announcing the close blockade of the mouth of the Danube. Most of the fleets were cruising off Sebastopol. Six or eight ships were at Varna assisting the embarkation of troops; transports with heavy guns having arrived; perhaps Sebastopol was to be attacked soon.  
Circassia.—Sifer Pacha is appointed Governor of Circassia and Adasia. The Circassians are reported to have defeated the Russians with great loss. Schamyl was in full march upon Iffis.

## THE BALTIC.

Nothing of importance has transpired. Two English steamers had destroyed the wharf and some gun boats at Kemi, in the Gulf of Bothnia.  
The English ships Odin and Vulture landed 150 men at Gambia Karley, but were attacked by the Russians and driven back to the ships with the loss of 3 officers and 3 seamen killed, 2 officers and 14 seamen wounded, and 29 taken prisoners.  
Admiral Napier has sent four ships against the place, and all the Russian pilots are sent into the interior.  
The British, under Admiral Plumridge, have taken possession of Torneo, unopposed, and it will be fortified as a station for the English troops.  
Active operations in fortifying the Swedish ports.  
On the 13th of May, three British steamers destroyed the ships, dock yards and stores at Brähestadt, in the northern part of the Gulf of Bothnia, and destroyed property to the amount of 350,000 roubles.  
On the 31st a steamer captured several vessels off Uleborg, and on the 1st of June four steamers destroyed the dock yards and stores at Uleborg, causing damage to the amount of 405,000 roubles.  
A telegraphic despatch dated Gothland, the 11th, says the French and English fleets were at Brest, 20 miles from Saeenberg, and it was expected that they would attack the latter place on or soon after the 13th.  
There were 16 Russian ships in Saeenberg, and they have blocked the harbor by sinking a ship loaded with rock.  
RUSSIAN MAILS.—The Russian agents were trying to induce some new spirit into the Magistrate party.  
The vines of Madeira had been almost universally covered with blight.  
St. Petersburg, 12th June.—Several ships had arrived with goods, and they were likely to find return cargoes.  
The Officers and Crew of the Tiger, it is said, were to be exchanged for Russian prisoners.  
St. Peter-Burg, June 8.—The news of the submission of Greece to the ultimatum of the Western Powers, caused great surprise. Russia reckoning on divisions, contrived at great expense, in the Southern provinces of Turkey.

## LONDON, June 16.—Disaster.

The Europa cavity transport was burned to the water's edge while on her passage to her Gibraltar station, with troops. Twenty-one lives were lost, including Col. Moore, commander of the troops, and fifteen soldiers. The remainder on board, sixty-six in number, saved themselves in boats.  
Lord John Russell has been unanimously re-elected to his seat in Parliament by the city of London. He addressed the citizens in very decisive terms as to the war.

## VIENNA, June 16.—The Russians made another unsuccessful attack on Silistria on the 10th. Marshal Paskiewitch received a very severe commotion on the right leg, and was obliged to delegate the command to General Gortschakoff, and to be removed to Jassy.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

There is nothing of interest from the Parent Country. In Parliament a motion has been put on the notice Book to inquire if the Government has taken steps to secure equal advantages with the United States in the trade with Japan. Lord Dudley Stuart has moved for a copy of the Servian protest a

against Austrian occupation. Also, for a copy of the Austro-Prussian convention, with its additional article.  
The London Times has an editorial expressing the greatest satisfaction with the recently treaty just concluded by Lord Palmerston, but regrets that Great Britain has not secured a share in the American coasting trade.  
The Government organs still advocate an immediate attack on Sebastopol. They also recommend that part of the Baltic fleet be sent to the Black Sea.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Saturday, June 24.—General Danenberg has succeeded to the chief command of the Russian forces in consequence of the wounds received by the Generals lately in command. General Luders had his jaw carried away by a cannon ball.  
The reports of the English loss at Kamla Karley are confirmed. On the 21st all the screw steamers proceeded to Cronstadt. A Stein telegraph says the fleet of upwards of 40 vessels had been signalled from the West end of the island of Cronstadt.

## FRANCE.

A conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor during his promised visit to the baths of Pyrene, has been discovered in the departments of Landes and Gironde, and 150 arrests have been made.  
The Prefect has been dismissed, and is succeeded by M. Luvajour, the friend of Lalauze.

## MARKETS.

The Liverpool market was active with large business done at an advance of 1/2, which was attributed to the easier condition of the Money Market, and the resawking business at Manchester.  
BREADSTUFFS.—Fine weather throughout Great Britain, with improved prospects of the crops in France, have depressed the Liverpool markets, which closed flat, business being confined to supply the immediate wants of consumers. Holders were eager to realize at a decline of 1s. to 2s. on Flour, 3s. to 6s. on Wheat, and 1s. to 2s. on Corn.  
Beef continued firm but demand during the week less active. More doing in Pork.—Sugar was dull and Tea quiet.  
The Money Market was easier. Consols had advanced to 93 1/2 to 94.

## GREAT FIRE IN KENSINGTON.—Loss 60,000.—Three Lives Lost.—Several Persons Badly Injured.—15 Persons Reported Missing.—Philadelphia June 20.

The Large Cotton and Woolen Mill on Jefferson and Mifflin streets, Kensington, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon.—The cause said to be friction of the machinery.  
There were 130 operatives in the building when the fire commenced, and as the stairs were almost enveloped in flames, a terrible scene ensued among those in the upper stories mostly females, who commenced jumping from the windows, and but for the active exertions of the firemen with their ladders, all must have perished. It is reported that 15 persons are missing, and three lives, a man and three young ladies are certainly lost. Thomas Hill is amongst the missing; he went to sleep in the building about three o'clock, and has not been seen since. A man named McLean jumped from the third story and broke both his legs. A female who jumped from the fourth story also broke both her legs. Three sisters named McKride, were terribly injured. A large number were severely burned about the hands and face.

## NOTICE.

THE SCOTLAND COURT will hereafter be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, at Saint Andrews, of which all persons will take notice.  
H. HATCH,  
Snr Judge for Charlotte.

July 4, 1854.