

# SUMMARY OF NEWS.

## BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

The following vessels composed the attacking squadron:—

English.—Duke of Wellington, Exmouth, Edinburgh, Pembroke, Cornwallis, Hastings, Euryalus, Arrogant, Magicienne, Cassin, Valour, Cruiser, Mermaid, Geyser, Dragon, Lightning, Locust, Belle Isle (hospital ship), Zebra (ammunition ship), a merchant collier filled with spare shells for supplying mortar vessels, 15 gunboats, 16 mortar vessels.

French.—Tourville (flag ship) and tender, Austerlitz, six gunboats, five mortar vessels. The French mortar vessels are schooner-rigged, and armed with two 10-inch mortars.

The Morning Chronicle says:—Those heavily armed vessels having anchored at a distance, from whence they could assail the town of Sweaborg with impunity, opened their fire on the morning of the 9th inst.—A configuration it would appear, speedily broke out in the town, and spread before long to the arsenal and dockyards of the place. Fed by the uninterrupted bombardment of the fleet, the fire increased in intensity, and on the morning of the 13th instant, although the operations of the fleet had ceased, it raged with undiminished violence, and by this period the town and arsenal of Sweaborg have probably ceased to exist. From the fact of repeated explosions having occurred, we may assume that some of the massive batteries, which endowed Sweaborg with the title of impregnable, were seized upon by the inexorable element, and have been rendered defenceless. We shall soon be made acquainted with the actual damage inflicted on the granite forts and excavated batteries of Sweaborg, and in the meanwhile we sincerely rejoice at the success which has rewarded the long-continued patience of the Baltic fleet. The aim of the recent attack on Sweaborg was mainly directed against the valuable arsenal and dockyards of the place, which were only second in importance to those of Cronstadt. It is evident that no intentions were formed by the allied commanders with the view of destroying the granite batteries, or of maintaining possession of the place. Either of these measures would have demanded the presence of a large armed force, and even an immense army, for the head-quarters of the formidable Russian army of the north, commanded by General de Berg, were, and in fact are still, stationed in the neighbouring town of Helsingfors. The intentions of the allied admirals have been more than realized, and a blow has been sustained by Russia which will be felt over the extent of that vast empire. The garrisons of Revel, of Riga, and even of Cronstadt, will abandon their vaunted sense of security, and the inhabitants of St. Petersburg will accept the intelligence of the destruction of Sweaborg with timorous anticipations of the future.

The London Times thus alludes to the bombardment of Sweaborg:—  
"We shall not be suspected of any idle or vindictive triumph at a blow which doubtless involves much human suffering. We rejoice because we believe ourselves to be so much nearer security and peace. Whether Russia will admit the moral argument of the defeat, or will await the successive destruction of her strongholds, this event brings us nearer the day when Europe will be relieved from the incubus of Russian domination.—Sweaborg cannot, indeed, be classed with Cronstadt for strength, or Sebastopol for impregnability. Its defences are not of the same character as those which protect the mouth of the Neva. The approach is by channels of sufficient depth and width; but through granite rocks everywhere covered with batteries. As to the value set by the Russians on the place, on the one hand, it appears they took advantage of the winter to convey to Cronstadt the few vessels of war seen last year at Sweaborg; and on the other hand, they have employed the interval in strengthening to the utmost the fortifications which have just been so summarily destroyed.—It was said a few months ago that, having let slip the opportunity of last year, we should find Sweaborg impregnable. It appears, however, that with a proper disposition of the fleet, and by keeping a proper distance, we have disposed of this threat, and shown that wood can sometimes be granite. Let us hope that when a boast has been proved idle in one place, it may in another."

## ASIA MINOR.

Latest accounts from Kars say that city was surrounded, and first parallel opened; communication with Erzeroum stopped; provisions abundant, but forage scarce. Turkey hastens reinforcements to Erzeroum. Letters from Constantinople are of Aug. 4. Despatch from Gen. Simpson, dated 4th, gives details of Russian sortie on Woronzoff, already known and unimportant. Russian General Todleben, supposed dead, was recovering, and was recently carried to respect new battery. Gen. Canrobert is recalled, and has arrived in France. General Epinaise obtains Canrobert's division. Duke of Newcastle is in camp. Dr. Drakewell has been cashiered for writing letters in London Times, exposing management of hospitals.

Another ministerial crisis threatens at Constantinople. Rissaf Pasha appointed president of the council of the Senate. From Africa we learn continuance of the revolt in Tripoli; also that the Bedouins are still troublesome, and that the Abyssinians have gained in skirmishes with the Egyptians. From Asia, travellers report the Turkomans committing ravages along the Caspian Sea and Volga.

## NEGOTIATIONS.

A lively exchange of notes continues between London, Paris and Vienna, respecting

Austrian continuance in Principalities; London papers say the negotiations have arrived at point of Triple Treaty, binding France, England, and Austria, not to conclude any arrangement separately with Russia.

## BRITAIN.

Queen Victoria, escorted by six ships of war, crossed to Boulogne on the 17th—would remain in France six days. Nothing new politically. Richard C. Woodville, an American, died in London from taking over dose of morphia, probably accidentally.—Jas. Walker & Co., manufacturers, Leeds, failed.—Duke of Somerset dead.—West India Mail announces loss of American ship Manchester, also mentions accidental blowing up of American bark Velocity, from New York, in harbor of Santa Martha, July 11. Also states, that Col. Walker and Vice had landed at Tiger Island. Colonel Kiley and party arrived at Kingston, July 19th, sailed 24th from Port Royal for San Juan.

## FRANCE.

Wednesday 15th, being fete Napoleon, year-holiday at the Boue. Fete was short of all properties, but was celebrated by free theatres, spectacles, illuminations, distribution of charity, and communication of sentences of 2000 prisoners.—Immense festive preparations making in honor of Queen Victoria.—Napoleon meets her today, (15th) at Boulogne, and escorts her to Paris. Empress will not be present. The Moniteur will take occasion to announce officially the condition of the Empress. There is again vague talk of a fusion among the Bonapartes, and a contemplated meeting of their heads at Vienna. Ex-President Fillmore was introduced to Emperor on the 15th, by Mr. Mason. Bourse closed evening of 17th 4 1/2, 94 75; 3, 67 45. A schoolmaster named French, while presenting petition dropped dead in Emperor's presence. Italian named Fontana, apprehended for following Emperor to Biarritz, is released.

## SPAIN.

Nicholas Hierro, one of the insurgent chiefs, has surrendered.

## ITALY.

Something is said of a Congress of Statesmen to settle the affairs of Italy. The Roman Government interposes every obstacle to recruiting for the British Italian Legion. Austria remonstrates against the selection of Nevada as a recruiting station. It is said that France and England have sent an energetic notice to the King of Naples that they are dissatisfied with his Russian tendencies.

## DENMARK.

The subject of the Sound Dues causes much anxiety, and Admiral Moures has gone to Paris to ask advice and assistance.

## RUSSIA.

The Russian paper Nord, says we may look for great events and horrifying results. English correspondence says that the Commissariat of southern Russia has declared it impossible to provision more men than are now in the Crimea, and that consequently no further reinforcements will be sent, but this is considered doubtful.

One hundred and fifty bales of cotton, seized at Aix in transit from Antwerp to St. Petersburg, were found to contain several revolvers,—so said.

## INDIA.

Rumoured that the British Government intends to collect a reserve force from India at Coora for the Crimea; also, another rumor that Persia still intrigues with Russia, and that a British force from India will be sent to the Persian Gulf.

Compliment-wary embassy to the King of Ava preparing.

MARKET.—No market news sent through.

The truth concerning Marshal St. Arnaud's death in the Crimea, has finally leaked out. It appears that he fought a duel about four months before starting for the war, with a Colonel named Conrull and was wounded in the side. Subsequently causing his death. St. Arnaud, immediately after receiving the wound, plunged his sword through his adversary, who, after undergoing an operation at Paris, proceeded to Brussels, where, in a short time he died. The dispute and duel arose from an insult given by Colonel Conrull to Madame St. Arnaud at a ball in Paris. No one was cognizant of the act of a duel, but the principals and seconds.

The PORTRY OF PHRENE.—Does have always been associated in our minds with wry faces, and medicine has seemed from the days of childhood, another word for uneasiness and disgust. Its remedies were the worst part of sickness, and pain was not so hard to bear as the revolting potions we were compelled to swallow for its relief.—Dr. Ayer's preparations herald another era. His Cherry Pectoral is like honey on the tongue, and healing by its in the stomach.—His Pills! Try them—they are sweet morsels to the taste, and glide sugar-shod over the palate, but their energy although wrapped up, is there, and strikes with telling force to the very foundations of disease.—[Cincinnati Citizen, Oct.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, an unfailing Remedy for Scrofulous Sores.—The eldest son of Anthony Barnett, aged 14, of Montreal, was an awful sufferer, with scrofulous sores on his limbs, the parents took him to several doctors and did all in their power to alleviate him, but he only became worse.—A sister of Mr. Barnett, who had been cured of a bad leg by Holloway's Ointment and Pills took the child under her protection, stating she would try what effect a few weeks' residence with her would do, no sooner had she got him at her own house, than she tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, they soon caused an improved appearance in the child, and

after using them about ten weeks, every symptom of his disorder had vanished like snow before the sun,—such is the power of these wonderful remedies! They will also cure all disorders of the skin.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The train which left New York for Philadelphia on the 29th August, was thrown off the track about two miles from Burlington, by running against a private carriage and horses; by this accident thirty five or forty persons were killed and seventy wounded.

## The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, SEP. 5, 1855.

During the week we had occasion to visit St. Stephens, and were pleased to observe the improvement of the place within the last year and a half. Several new and picturesque dwellings have been built, and others are in course of erection, a number of large and elegant new stores are building, with all the modern improvements for the display of goods and the accommodation of purchasers; the town even in these dull times wears a business like appearance, and the vacant lots are under cultivation; the farms in the neighborhood of the place, look well—in fact, all we saw gave evidence of industry, the inhabitants all work, they are producers, and this we are convinced is the cause of the prosperity of the place. True, the general complaint of "dull times" is heard, but after all, the people appear contented and happy, perhaps our disposition to look on the bright side of the picture may have led us to colour things too brightly, nevertheless, we only give our impressions of the place. No doubt a morose and sour disposition might tint the picture with sombre colours, and state that lumber is low, money scarce, and harp about the potatoe rot, the light crop of grass, the high price of flour &c., such a disposition for fault finding indicates a discontented mind, ill at ease with itself, and everything around.

We visited Calais on the other side of the river, it is building up rapidly—all is stir and bustle, several vessels are loading, and the wharves are piled with immense quantities of deals, boards, lath pickets, &c., daily increased by the supplies which are brought down on the Railroad from Baring—and while viewing the long trains of cars loaded with lumber, our thoughts naturally turned to our own Railroad, and we could but deplore the distressing contrast between the deserted state of our Line, and the busy activity displayed on that of our neighbors; forcing more strongly on our mind the conviction we have long entertained, that had the affairs and management of our road, like theirs, been unfettered by the blighting effects of Government influence, sectional jealousy, and private interests, the same results would have been visible with us as with them, and the same cheering spectacle of daily arriving trains, freighted with deals, and other wood goods, would have been presented on both sides the line, which dividing us as nations, leaves us so identified in habits, occupations and interests, that it may in truth be considered what it has been most aptly designated—"a mere imaginary line but no boundary."

The people of Calais are wisely extending their Road to Lewey's Island, a distance of 16 miles beyond Baring,—which is under contract, and a number of the men which were formerly employed with us, are now engaged in its construction. Our neighbors with commendable spirit, are resolved to push on to Houlton, and tap the trade of the upper St. John, which if they succeed in doing, as there is every reason to suppose they will, must cause our Road notwithstanding its advantages of being more direct, and possessing a sea-board instead of a River terminus—to sink into comparative insignificance as a mere competing line, when it might, and ought to command and absorb the whole traffic of the upper country.

We therefore again ask—with so many instances before our eyes of our having been outstripped in the race of progress—is our Government never to be brought to its senses, or to awake from its lethargy, until too late to recover the time lost in its timid and vacillating purposes, and will the people suffer the bright hopes of prosperity which are so plainly within their grasp, to elude them from the incompetency and selfish disregard to the public interests of a Council who have proved themselves by so many acts, unworthy of the high position they hold.

While alluding to the Calais Railroad, we may announce that the Lewey's Island Railroad Company have availed themselves of the services of A. L. Light Esq., the Chief Engineer of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad, as consulting Engineer for that Line; it is plain to be seen that they will employ not only all the bone and sinew, but absorb

all the talent they can from our Line, as well.

We notice that the Merchants and Mechanics of the Town, have agreed to close their establishments at 8 o'clock in the evening from the 1st September till the 1st of April; this we look upon as a move in the right direction, which will give their clerks and apprentices an opportunity for mental improvement and recreation.

THE PUBLIC LANDING is being erected, three blocks are now nearly ready to receive the planking, and the remaining block, which will be placed at low water mark, will be put up this month. We trust that before many weeks, the wharf will be ready for the steamers to land their passengers.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. S. M's" letter is received, and will be published. Miss Eastman's address, which has led to the discussion, is printed on our first page. We advise our correspondents to bring the matter to a termination, as soon as possible,—now that the Address is before the public,—and we politely suggest to our fair correspondent "L. E." to give herself no further trouble, as her remarks are sufficiently plain, and do not require explanation or defence.

"Lena's" strictures on the speeches at the "Oak Bay Temperance demonstration," are too severe and are not borne out by the printed report in the Patriot. Understanding what a person says, and what he really did advance, are two very different things; we will not parade any man's name before the public, as uttering disloyal sentiments, unless we have good authority for doing so; besides our correspondent could not expect us to publish his letter containing as it does personal invective and downright abuse.

"Ajax's" long communication on "the right men in the right places," requires some revision; we like Mr. Layard's doctrine, but we fear "Ajax" hardly understands it.

The Town of St. Andrews was honored last week, by a flying visit from the Provincial Secretary, the Surveyor General, the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, and G. L. Hatheway, Esq., M. P. P. for York. Owing to our absence from Town, we did not see these gentlemen, and cannot give our readers any idea of the object of their visit. Their stay was very brief, particularly that of the Chief of the Board of Works, who arrived from St. John by Stage on Friday morning at half-past 6 and left at 7 o'clock in the railroad cars for the Rolling Dam, in company with the Prov. Sec'y, and Mr. Hatheway; and after a few minutes conversation returned in the cars to St. Andrews just in time to get on board the steamer for Calais.—His visit could not have been to examine the public works, as time did not permit of his even glancing at them,—yet the public may get in his report "random recollections" of Charlotte County, its roads and bridges.

A press of new advertisements this week prevents us giving our usual quantity of news.

Mr. George G. Fraser second son of the late Dr. Fraser of Fredericton has been gazetted to an Ensigncy in H. M. 37th Regiment. Mr. Fraser has left this Province to join his regiment which is stationed at Ceylon in the East Indies.

First.—On Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, a small house on Richmond street was partially, and a barn attached to ally, destroyed by fire. The property was owned by D. J. M. Leighton, Esq., and the house was tenanted by the widow of James Foster Kelly.—The barn was leased by E. B. Peters, Esq., who used it for the purpose of storing carriages and sleighs, and other valuable property, all of which was destroyed. The fire originated in the barn, and, we understand, cannot be accounted for unless as the work of an incendiary.—[Courier.]

## DEATH.

On the 1st inst., after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian resignation, Mr. JAMES CONLEY, aged 55 years and 8 months, Mr. Conley had been for eighteen years Keeper of the Seal Island Lights; and was universally respected by all who knew him. He has left a wife and large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

## NOTICE.

ATTENTION is respectfully called to the new edition of Works issued by the London Printing & Publishing Company,—comprising particularly, the events now transpiring in the East. England's Battles by Sea and Land, by Lieut. Col. Williams.—History of England from Geo. III. to Queen Victoria.—by Thomas Garton, Esq. A new Work solely devoted to the Russian aggression in the East—by Levy Tyrell, Esq.—with correct Views of all the Battle Scenes, and Portraits of our distinguished Military and Naval Commanders. Maps of the Black and Baltic Seas, Ottoman Empire, and all other countries of Europe—giving the reader information on a scale, and in a compass, such as never before has been offered to the Reading Public.

ALFRED HAGARTY, Agent

St. Andrews, Aug. 31, 1855.

## SCHOLASTIC.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acknowledge his gratitude, for the liberal patronage he has received in his capacity as a Teacher, since he opened in this Town; and in solicitation of its continuance, wishes to apprise parents and guardians generally, that he is prepared to teach a course of literature, calculated to prepare youth for Mercantile or Mechanical pursuits as well as for the Learned professions, viz.—Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, English Composition, Natural History, Agricultural-Chemistry, and Mathematics comprising:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Conic Sections, together with the French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew Languages.

JAMES PETERSON.

N. B.—That the school is void of all exercises, interfering with the religious opinion of any Denomination, with the strictest attention to the inculcation of moral habits and intellectual improvement. For terms apply to the Teacher after or before school hours. J. P. St. Andrews Sept. 5th, 1855.

## Auction.

ON Wednesday next, the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction, at his Sales Room, head of the Market Wharf, An extensive and well selected L. A. W. LIBRARY, chiefly consisting of English books, in sets to suit purchasers.—These books are in good order, and well worthy the attention of professional men and others. Also, at same time, a variety of other articles. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

W. McLEAN, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, Sept. 1, 1855.

The above Sale is postponed until the 5th inst. (Saturday) then to take place at the above hour.

W. MC L.

## NOTICE.

THERE will be put up to Public Competition at Westpool, Campbell, on Monday, Sept. the 10th, 1855, at 2 o'clock P. M.—

The making a floating Steamboat Landing—raising, new planking and spiling the Wharf &c. Terms and particulars made known at the time of sale. Any information required previous to the day of Sale, may be obtained by applying to the subscriber on the spot.

J. J. ROBINSON.

Campobello, August 27th 1855. ni

## Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Friday 21st August, 6 A. M., and Tuesday 4th Sept. at 6 A. M., via New York, and via Halifax on Sunday 9th Sept. at 9 A. M. The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d single rate, and via New York 1s. 3d, pre-payment optional.

By Order, S. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews, Aug. 29, 1855.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

SALE OF PLANT and MATERIALS recently used in the construction of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th SEPTEMBER, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Railroad Depot, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, all the Plant and Materials of Messrs James Styles & Company, Contractors, taken under Execution.

Consisting of—A STEAM SAW MILL, a Locomotive Engine, 310 tons T. rails, Earth Waggon, Timber Trucks, Dobbins Cars, Timber Carriages, Plate Lays, Lorries, Wheelbarrows, Picks of all sorts, Axes and Wheels, Barrels and Coils of Patent Wagon Iron, Steel, Blacksmith Tools in sets, and a variety of articles used in the construction of Rail Roads, valued at \$5,000 sterling, and also all Buildings and erections on the Line, and at the Depot, the property of the said Firm.

Terms will be made known at time of Sale.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, 10th Aug. 1855.

## Meeting of Courts.

The Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 18th day of September next, at 12 o'clock.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Nisi Prius for the said County, will be held at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 30th day of October next, at 12 o'clock.

At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at these Courts, are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance.

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices, THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, August 29, 1855.