

LOUS REMEDY
VELLOUS AGE!
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THE
FERNAL REMEDY.
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S. SORE BREASTS,
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Lumbago
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Scalds
Sore Nipples.

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respectable Druggists and
Medicines throughout the
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ODELL & TURNER.
OF St. Andrews,
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D. STENTIFORD,
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& Spade Boards, Hemlock Bark
& Country Produce, taken in
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specially informs his friends and
since the late disastrous fire in
e has erected a new Factory in a
very short distance above the
next adjoining Dana's Steam Mill,
e happy to receive and execute all
old customers and the trade gener-
manufacturing a good article, at a
gift profit, to give satisfaction.
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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 24] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1856. [Vol. 23

E variis sumendum est optimum. -Cic.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—In a letter to Mr. Dallas, Mr. Marcy says: "The President would greatly prefer that, in a controversy like the present, turning on points of political geography, the matter should be referred to some one or more of those eminent men of science, who do honor to the intellect of Europe and America, and who, with the previous consent of their respective Governments, might well undertake the task of determining such a question, to the acceptance as well of Her Majesty's Government as that of the United States. You are instructed, therefore, to enter into communication with Her Majesty's principal Secretary of Foreign Affairs in relation to Central America, in order to ascertain, in the first place, whether the existing differences cannot be promptly terminated by direct negotiation, and if they cannot, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration upon those points of difference, as to which alone this method of settlement seems requisite or applicable, it being assumed that other points of difference would yield, as a matter of course, to conference between the East of Clarendon and yourself, conducted in the cordiality and fairness which belong to your personal relations, and which is dedicated by the true interests of both the United States and Great Britain."

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The steamship Orizaba arrived here to-day from San Juan, with 450 passengers from California, brought by the Sierra Nevada.
The Orizaba brings Nicaragua dates of the 29th May.
The transit route through Nicaragua is again open.
Quiet seems to be thoroughly restored in Nicaragua, the Costa Ricans having evacuated the country without risking another battle.
President Mora left with his staff on the 26th April, and his army followed almost immediately.
The cholera had made sad havoc in the ranks of the Costa Rican army.
Gen. Walker landed at Virgin Bay on the 30th of April, only a few hours after the last detachment of the enemy had left.
The agents and other parties in the interest of the Old Transit Company aided the Costa Ricans in their invasion.
Gen. Walker is in good health, and the Nicaraguan army is generally in good condition, excepting at Granada, where the fever had been very severe, and several Americans had fallen victims to it. Gen. Jais Walker, brother to the General, died on the 15th at Mesaya. Edmund Randolph was dangerously ill.
Gen. Horroby has been appointed to the command of the Meridional Department, comprising Guanacaste and Rivas.
Advices at Granada from Costa Rica intimate that that country is full of internal commotion, and that there is a prospect of the overthrow of Gen. Mora. It is stated that of the three thousand men he took with him for the invasion of Nicaragua, only twelve hundred returned, the rest having died from cholera, or in battle. The elections were being held in Nicaragua, and it was considered certain that Rivas would be elected President.

THE CROPS

Illinois.—Chicago papers of the 15th ult. state, that the late copious rains have been of immense benefit to the crops. With the single exception of being slightly winter-killed, the wheat fields are represented as exhibiting the most promising appearance throughout the country. Large quantities of spring wheat have been sown, and more corn will be planted throughout the West than ever before. The prospect is, therefore, that the people at large will have an abundance of food for the year to come.
Maryland.—Although the spring crops in Maryland are at least three or four weeks behind the usual time, yet there is every prospect of an abundant yield. The grain crops promise well, and should the weather be favorable for the next six weeks, the harvest will be an abundant one.
Missouri.—We learn from all parts of this State, that the growing crop of wheat is one of the most promising that has ever been seen there. A greater number of acres was sown than ever before, and the supply will be plentiful.

UNITED STATES.—The Sumner Assault—Intense Excitement!

Intense excitement prevails in the United States respecting this outrage. A separation of the north from the south has even been suggested. One writer, a valued correspondent of the Boston Courier says:—"If the capital of our country, intended to be sacred to the purposes of making and preserving the laws of our Republic, is to be desecrated by

ruffian violence, then the sooner its doors are closed the better. Or if the north and the south cannot meet on what above all other places should be considered neutral ground without showing their antagonism by clubs and pistols, then it would be better if the south should form its own confederacy of oligarchical states, and the north consolidate its own; free northern Republic. We may speculate curiously upon the consequences of such a separation to the two great divisions of the present Union, and we are certain that the spectacle would be a melancholy one to every patriot and lover of his country; but there is perhaps none so wise who could with any certainty predict all the result which would follow. Probably the north would not have the greatest cause to regret it, but the south would have only themselves to blame for producing it."

A Meeting on this business held at New York is said by the Tribune to have one of the largest in numbers, the most weighty in character, the most unanimous and earnest in feeling ever assembled in that city.

STEAM POWER ENLIGHTENED.—The London Morning Chronicle announces an important discovery. It is stated that a great experiment was recently tried at Vincennes, in the presence of Gen. Labitte and the officers of the fort. The secret of compressing and governing electricity is at length discovered, and the power may therefore now be considered as the sole motor-benefitward to be used. A small motor was fired by the inventor at the rate of a hundred shots a minute—without flashing, smoke, or noise. The same power can, it seems, be adapted to every system of mechanical invention, and is destined to supersede steam, requiring neither machinery nor combustion. A vessel propelled by this power is said to skim the water like a bird, and to fear neither storm nor hurricane. The inventor has already positioned for a line of steamers from L'Orient to Norfolk, in the United States, which passage he promises to accomplish in eight and forty hours!

THE MILITARY.—The Morning Journal has it from good authority that 3,000 troops will be stationed at Halifax. Of those who cannot be accommodated in barracks part will occupy the stores on the Queen's wharf. The rest will camp at Point Pleasant during the summer. The Fort Needham barracks will be completed as soon as possible.

Accident to a Railway Commissioner.—P. M. Cunningham, Esquire, was thrown from his horse on Tuesday the 27th ult. at Windsor, and seriously, though not dangerously wounded. (Journal.)

THE NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.—A serious riot, says the Colonial Herald, has occurred on the Railway. It appears that a party of workmen struck for higher wages (from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. a day) and not being able to induce the rest to join them a fight ensued. The military were called on to quell the riot. We understand the Government are making enquiries with a view to punish the ring-leaders.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—The Spring fleet from the north of Scotland for Canada, has taken out above 1000 passengers to Canada this season. Most of them are agricultural laborers and small farmers, whose friends having gone out before encourage others to follow.

The wages of agricultural labourers in England are ranging higher than last year. The haste with which reductions are being made in the army in the Crimea is creating much dissatisfaction among the officers. The Times correspondent writes:—"We shall leave behind us if the present absurd regulations are persisted in, many thousands of men and horses for the use of the Russians. They already know our difficulties; they laughingly tell us that they are going to mount a few regiments of cosacs on our horses at 6s. a head, and say they will give a pound for a good hunter. No doubt these animals will be paraded all over Russia as trophies, and will be exhibited as signal evidence of the strains to which the British army was reduced, so that it was obliged to leave its horses behind."

Holloway's Pills, astonishingly efficacious in Liver and Stomach Complaints.—Mr. Anthony Aldridge, of Chatham, Miramichi, suffered from a child with a sluggish state of the liver, the bowels were always in a bad state, and he was afflicted with general ill health, he tried a variety of medicines which were recommended him by friends and the faculty but notwithstanding this, his malady sadly increased, and ultimately he became in such a state he was unable to attend to any active pursuits. At last, he commenced using Holloway's celebrated Pills, which soon performed their part upon this suffering being and after he had taken this inestimable medicine for

eight weeks, he was thoroughly restored to health.

ABOUT DE QUINCEY.—It is related as an instance of De Quincey's carelessness in money matters, that having been once arrested for a debt of twenty pounds in Edinburgh, he was dragged to jail, where he remained for two weeks. During the period of his incarceration, his daughter frequently visited him, and one day brought a new waistcoat, the other he then wore being somewhat shabby. After De Quincey had taken off his old vest, his daughter carefully examining the pockets discovered a bank note for thirty pounds, of the existence of which her father had no knowledge whatever, and with which of course the twenty pound debt was instantly discharged.

De Quincey, when he writes, flings each sheet as soon as finished, over his shoulder, and never sees them again. His daughters gather up the scattered leaves, arrange and correct them, and hawk them amongst the magazine editors for sale.
For a long time De Quincey's nervousness from opium was so great that he was obliged to walk fourteen miles a day in order to procure two hours sleep at night. The way in which this was accomplished was curious.—The dreamer had a mile measured on a neighboring road, and at one extremity placed a heap of seven stones. When the journey was to commence, De Quincey took up a stone and carried it to the other end of the mile, then returned for another, until the pile was exhausted. This necessity of carrying the stones prevented De Quincey from forgetting the number of miles he had walked, which would otherwise be highly probable.—N. Y. Times.

When India rubber is mixed and kneaded with a portion of sulphur, and passes through heated rollers to thoroughly incorporate the sulphur, it is called "vulcanized." If the vulcanized rubber then be exposed for a few hours in a vessel to the action of high pressure steam, say of 300 degrees centigrade heat, it acquires new properties. From being soft it becomes hard, though very difficult to break. In this state its texture very much resembles tortoise-shell, and can be beautifully polished. Combsmakers cut and work it like shell. It can be carved, and designs of any form can be made; and, from its strength, it is well suited for delicate work.

MONEY FOUND.—The Bangor Democrat says, a lady of Andover, Oxford County, in a letter to her husband, who is temporarily in this city, relates a curious circumstance recently brought to light there, which he has communicated to us, as follows.

One of the Indians, who was in the French war, and said to have been an officer, left his wife and came to Andover, with an Indian woman called Moll Lockett. He brought with him a large sum of money, which he told her he buried in a hill on the east side of Ellis river. He also told her how to find it by marks on the trees, which were in the form of a cross. A fire destroyed the trees, and the money could not be found. Moll died a town pauper. The place was known—it was somewhere on Dunlap hill, but all search for the particular spot was unavailing. At last a man by the name of Eastman obtained permission to dig for the treasure, and week before last, found an iron vessel containing four thousand and twenty eight dollars in ancient coin. So the story runs.

TROUBLES EXPECTED IN NICARAGUA.—We expect accounts to reach us soon from Nicaragua of a very exciting character. The French fleet, according to the last advices, was approaching that region; and although intelligence has reached us from Havana that the Spanish fleet was about to make a demonstration against Vera Cruz, we rather think that after it has settled matters with Mexico, it will join the French fleet in some important operation against Nicaragua. What position the English squadron will occupy during these movements it is difficult to tell; probably it will lie by and look on. We are very much disposed to believe, from the information we possess, that both the French and Spanish fleets have orders from their respective Governments to unite their forces against Central America, and root out all the American filibusters from that region. In such a complication, what will the United States government do? If the French and Spanish fleets should violate the neutrality of Nicaragua, does not the Clayton-Bulwer treaty render it imperative on England and on our government to unite and put an end to all interference on the part of other Powers?

The following address to the Editor of the Head Quarters, appeared in his last number:—
St. John, May 27, 1856.

Sir,—In the last impression of your paper, there is a statement that the Engineer of the

J. D. Pierce was recommended by me; as such is not the case I wish you to contradict it, as I have Mr. Glezier's assurance that the statement did not come from him.
Yours respectfully,
WM. M. SMITH,
Steam Boat Inspector

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, JUNE 6, 1856.

THE ELECTION.

An influential and numerous attended meeting of the Electors in this parish, favorable to the return of Mr. George D. Street, as a Representative for this County, was held last evening at Pheasant's Hotel.
Capt. J. J. Robinson, R. N., having been unanimously voted into the chair, he opened the business of the evening in a very clear and forcible speech showing the position of the two parties into which the Province is now divided, and urging the necessity of returning members to the Provincial Parliament who would pledge themselves to support His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, in the step he has taken, and who would vote for the repeal of the Liquor Law.

The respected candidate Mr. Street, then came forward, and stated the views he entertains on the important questions which are now left for the decision of the constituency of the country, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly necessary for the safety and welfare of this Province, that gentlemen should be returned as Representatives in the House of Assembly, who are prepared, and will pledge themselves to support His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in the step he has taken, and to vote for the repeal of the Liquor Law.

Resolved.—That this meeting unanimously approve of Mr. GEO. D. STREET, as a candidate for the suffrages of the people at the approaching election, and accordingly pledge themselves to support him by all their votes and interests.

Resolved.—In order to carry out the objects of this meeting, that a Committee be now formed, with power to add to its number and to appoint sub-committees, to co-operate with Mr. Street, to canvass for him, and to do all such other things as may appear desirable to secure his election, and to communicate with other Candidates as may offer themselves, to secure three other Members of the same views as himself.

A very influential committee consisting of twenty gentlemen, with Capt. Robinson as their Chairman, and Mr. Julius Thompson as their Secretary, was then nominated to carry out the objects of the meeting as expressed in the above Resolutions—and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN,
The Representative of our most gracious Queen having exercised his undoubted prerogative in dissolving the House of Assembly, for the purpose of enabling the people to decide the agitated question of the continuance or repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor Law; you are now called upon, in common with the rest of the Province, to express your opinion as to the propriety of the step he has taken, and to exercise your equally undoubted privilege of electing fit and proper persons to represent you in the Provincial Parliament.
Having on former occasions been a Candidate for your suffrages, and though unsuccessful, having received such support as to induce me to believe that I possessed the confidence of a large number of the Freeholders of this County, and having again been strongly urged to offer myself, I have determined to announce thus early my willingness to become your Representative, should you think proper to elect me.

In doing so, I do not hesitate to express my opinion that the course pursued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in dissolving the late House of Assembly, meets with my warm approval, that I deem the conduct of the majority of that House in many instances such as the Prohibitory Liquor Law—the Education Question, and the Provincial Railway Scheme unwise, and inconsistent with the true interests of the Province.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

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My opinions on these and other matters I shall be prepared to declare, openly and fearlessly on the hustings, and should they meet with your approbation, I shall feel proud of the honor of becoming one of your Representatives and will pledge myself to discharge its duties to the best of my ability.

As from my long residence in this County, and my having solicited your suffrages on former occasions, my character and opinions must be well known to most of you, it will not be necessary, nor indeed should I have time in the short interval before the Election, to visit you personally at your homes, but I shall be happy to attend any meetings that may be held in the different sections of the County, and explain more fully my views and sentiments on the subjects which now agitate the public mind.
Should I have the honor to be elected one of your Representatives, I shall feel it my duty to make myself particularly acquainted with your local wants and circumstances, and to devote my unwearied attention to the promotion of the interests of this County in particular, and as far as lies in my power of the Province in general.

I am Gentlemen,
Your faithful Servant,
GEO. D. STREET.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN,
His Excellency the Lieut. Governor having in the exercise of his prerogative dissolved the House of Assembly, you are now called upon by his proclamation to elect fit and proper men, to represent your interests, individually and collectively.
Gentlemen, I have served seventeen years as one of your representatives, and feel proud to say, with but few exceptions, to your entire satisfaction; and if it should be your pleasure to again return me, I trust I shall be spared long enough, to complete the full term of twenty-one years.
The old flint is good yet, never misses fire, and if I do not kill at every shot, I am pretty sure to hit.

The inhabitants of the Province have, for the last three years been embroiled with agitation on the temperance question, a question which in my humble opinion, should never have been legislated upon—what has grown out of it? Prohibition, accompanied by acts of tyranny and oppression, such things will not do for free born Britons, rouse up then in your strength, send such men to represent you, as will allow one and all of you, to sit under his own vine, and under his own fig tree, none daring to make him afraid. To my numerous friends on the Islands, I would say, be as true to me as I have been to you, and all will go as smooth as the marriage bell—don't forget protection to the spinning ground, the continuance of which shall be secured to you so long as I have the honor to represent you, it is to you a mine of wealth, it is a nature's beautiful feeder, which with prudence and industry will secure to you, all the temporal blessings that you can require.

To the Agriculturist, the Lumberman, the Mechanic and the Merchant, I would say, the County of Charlotte requires practical men, men of liberal views to represent them; a true liberal as a representative is a safe man, a visionary liberal is to be abhorred, he is ambitious for his own aggrandizement, and perfectly indifferent as to years. Religious questions should if possible, be kept out of the Assembly, they are productive of no good; but should such questions unfortunately arise, all denominations shall receive at my hands equal justice. The Country is now, and has been for years cursed with a bad system of Education; a better system was expected from the late administration but nothing was done, indeed it is a difficult subject to grapple with, but let us hope that the next change will be for the better, worse it cannot be. The time given for this Election is so short, I regret that I cannot call on all the Electors personally, I will, however make the most use of my time, I have been unexpectedly called to St. John, and cannot commence my canvass until the next week, look out for me, I am coming!—I have my boilers well filled, wood up, and if no part of the Engine gives way, I will dash ahead, keeping always to the right.—The great question now to be decided is Prohibition or no Prohibition, let that be the rallying cry, that is the question on which the dissolution has taken place, and that question will be best answered by the men you return; and I think I am well enough acquainted with you to know that you will do your duty; you have tried me and proved me, and all I require, is an opportunity to be tried again.

I am Gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your old and staunch friend,
JAMES BOYD