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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Parvitas regnum est optimum. Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Canada.

The Steamship Canada, which left Liverpool on Saturday 22d Dec., arrived at Halifax at half-past 12 on the 8th inst.

The Washington arrived off Weiser 21st, and put back to Southampton owing to ice, after landing the mails and passengers.

The news is important. The present position of peace prospects is this—it may be remembered that Austria made suggestions of certain terms not known to the public, which the Austrian Cabinet considered might constitute a basis for pacific negotiations. These suggestions Austria sent to Paris through the French Minister at Vienna. The French Government sent a copy of such suggestions to London, and much correspondence ensued between London and Paris, resulting in the original suggestions being sent back, altered by France and England, to Vienna. The Austrian Cabinet expressed mortification that its suggestions were not adopted, and sent a new correspondence, resulting in Austria agreeing to appear for some jointly with France and England to the modified proposals. The proposition, thus amended, was sent on Sunday, Dec. 15th, from Vienna to St. Petersburg. Count Esterházy being a messenger. Five or six days are allowed for it to reach St. Petersburg, and four or five days more for the Czar's unconditional acceptance or refusal. The contents of this ultimatum are kept profoundly secret. If the Czar refuses, France and England threaten to continue the war, and Austria to cease diplomatic relations, and afterwards to be governed by the course of events.

Simultaneously with the transmission of peace proposals to Russia, the Paris Monitor publishes a Treaty entered into between the Allies and Sweden, guaranteeing the existing limits of Sweden against Russian aggression.

As Russia does not at present threaten Sweden, this ill-timed treaty may be viewed by Russia as an intentional insult, and cause rejection of the peace proposals. The terms of the treaty are very stringent.

It is declared, that the treaty is concluded to prevent every complication of a nature to trouble the balance of power in Europe. By Article 1, King of Sweden engages himself to maintain to Russia any right of pasture or fishing ground, or of any other nature whatsoever of the said territories, or of the coast of Sweden or Norway, and to reject any proposition Russia might make to establish the existence of any of the above named rights.

Article 2.—In case Russia should make any proposition to the King of Sweden, or any demand with a view to obtain either the cession or exchange of any portion whatever of territory belonging to the Crown of Sweden and Norway, he is permitted to occupy certain points of soil territory, or cession of fishing or pasture rights, or of any other of those same territories, or on the coast of Sweden and Norway, the King of Sweden engages to communicate immediately such proposition to the Emperor of France and the Queen of England, and they engage to provide Sweden with sufficient naval and military forces of Sweden, to resist the claims or aggressions of Russia. The nature, the importance, and the destination of the forces in question shall in the case occurring be decided by a common agreement between the three powers.

The Gazette of Friday contains a copy of treaty between England, France and Sweden.

A secret clause is appended to the treaty, providing for Sweden eventually taking the field against Russia.

Vienna private correspondence intimates the Austrian government declined an invitation made by Russia on the 15th Sept., to join Russia in a pacific intervention; also, that Napoleon refused the invitation to Paris of Prussia, conveyed by Prokesch, to open negotiations, and that in the middle of November Count Buol, in the name of Austria, invited the Western powers to re-open at Paris the Peace Conference of Vienna, recommending also, that the four guarantees should be maintained as the basis of negotiations, but that the third point of guarantee respecting Russian domination in the Black Sea should be modified. Russia has not replied to the proposal, but she would send a representative to the conference; hence has arisen a rumor that the Austrian Anglo-French proposal is merely to define the meaning of the third point, and that if an understanding be come to, the Vienna Conference (so called) will be re-opened at Paris in the middle of January.

It is stated that the Swedish ambassador at Vienna has formally announced to the Austrian Government that Sweden adheres to the allies' interpretation of the four points, and also said that Count Stackelberg had brought to Vienna a Russian proposal for peace, in terms different from those proposed by the allies. This is doubtful.

The English Government is said to have demanded explanations from the Court of Vienna as to the intentions of Austria in reducing her army. The Army Board is selling no fewer than seventy thousand horses.

The present position of affairs is thus expressed—France is less peaceful and England less warlike than they seem.

The London Daily News says the majority of the French cabinet think Russia will accept the terms proposed. The majority of the English ministry think not.

Rumor says that the conference for the settlement of the Principalities are indefinitely adjourned, and that Count Cornevin will resume the command of the Austrian army there.

THE CRIMEA.

A hurricane has occurred in the Crimea. The Tchernaya overflowed its banks, causing considerable damage.

Nothing later since Gen. Cadrington's despatch of the 4th, saying that the Russians continued to fire heavily from the North side, without much damage. Snow lay on the ground. Savings banks are to be opened in the British army.

Kars surrendered on the 25th. On Nov. 15th, Gen. Mouraviev summoned the garrison to surrender. Gen. Williams held a council of war on the 15th. After the council the garrison sent a flag of truce, asking ten days suspension of hostilities, and permission to send a courier to Erzeroum.

Capt. Thomson returned from Erzeroum on the 22d. Gen. Williams demanded an interview with Gen. Mouraviev for the 24th. By this time the garrison had no food except some horse flesh for the sick in hospital. No details of surrender.

Private accounts, rather doubtful, say, without date, that Omar Pacha had driven in the Russians and taken possession of Khoni, five leagues from Koijs, and was preparing to attack the latter city, which was garrisoned by ten thousand Russians. Mouraviev had despatched part of his force to oppose Omar. The Turks found twelve thousand four cents in Khoni.

BRITAIN.

Attention is early occupied in discussing the probabilities of peace. It is remarkable that in general the public speak more in favor of carrying on the war, now than at any former period.

The Queen has sent a jewelled decoration to Miss Nightingale.

Samuel Rogers, the poet, is dead. Colonel Sibthorp also.

Heavy gales prevailed during the week, and numerous casualties are reported on the British coast. No American ships are known to be damaged.

The Spanish brig Bravo, of Barcelona, from Havana, was wrecked on the night of the 10th, on the coast of Gibraltar; forty-five passengers drowned, including seven ladies.

FRANCE.

A treaty of amity and commerce between France and Persia is concluded, and an envoy has left Paris to exchange ratifications. Canrobert will be named Marshal of France.

SPAIN.

The Cubans have sent a protest against the policy of levying additional taxes on Colonial produce, as the new tariff proposes. The Espana notifies that the "Black Warrior" indemnity is already paid to the United States.

HOLLAND.

The first steamer of the New York line, the Belgica, was formally blessed and baptized at Antwerp on the 15th, by the Archbishop of Malines, and a crowd of attendant clergy.

DENMARK.

Has requested the Governments interested to adjourn the Conferences on the Sound Dues.

Copenhagen letters say that two States have as yet pronounced in favor of Denmark's views viz: Russia and Mecklenburg. The Russian Finance Minister, some time since stated that he could not spare the large sum required to capitalize, and therefore preferred remaining as they are.

Lord Clarendon has announced, that if the United States ships pass without toll, the British shall pass also.

GERMANY.

The Frankfurt papers publish an imperial ukase, authorizing the new Russian loan.

RUSSIA.

The Sardinians still in Russia are placed in care of Bavarian Ministers, as the British were under the Danish.

The Persian ambassador arrived at St. Petersburg on the 15th, and was ostentatiously received.

FIRST PROSECUTION UNDER THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

Police Court, St. John, Jan. 7.

There was an unusual crowd and bustle in the neighbourhood of the Police office today, caused by an anxiety to learn how the first prosecution under the Prohibitory Law would terminate.

Laurel Saturday night preceding, liquor was seized by Robert Stewart, King street, on information of Mr. John Fraser, of the firm of Fraser, Smith & Co., dealers in dry goods, King street. Mr. Christopher Smiley, publisher and proprietor of the Temperance Telegraph, and Mr. Joseph Lordly, Auctioneer, King street, that such liquor was intended for illegal sale. The obnoxious fluid was deposited in the wash-house, and Mr. Stewart held to bail to make his appearance at the Police office to day. Mr. Stewart accordingly made his appearance with his legal advisers, who not being quite prepared, asked for a postponement, which was granted till 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. During the day a writ of replevin was issued from the Mayor's Court, and executed—the result of which is a matter of some doubt.

Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Pursuant to postponement, the charge against Robert Stewart, of keeping liquors in a house for illegal sale (Sec. 15 of the Prohibitory Law), was proceeded with this morning before the Sitting Magistrate, (Gen. A. Lockhart,) and Justices P. H. Ward and B. J. Underhill Esqrs.

For the Prosecution—appeared Messrs. Kerr, Tuck and Wedderburn.

For the Defence—Messrs. Bayard, Wetmore, and Thomson.

There was an immense amount of talking done by the legal gentlemen present, in the course of which the defence raised the question whether by the section under which the seizure was made, there was more than one witness required, whereas three had signed the information which led to the seizure, and which was issued under the first clause of the 15th section, which reads in part as follows: "If any reputable person resident in the County where the complaint is made, shall believe any justice make complaint on oath, that he believes liquors intended for illegal sale, are kept or deposited in any vessel, building, or place, other than a dwelling house, no part of which is used as a shop or for purposes of trade in such County, by a person named in the complaint, or by some person unknown, the Justice shall issue his warrant of search to a Peace officer, &c." And further, the defence argued the witness in the case must be a reputable person, roundly asserting that Mr. Lordly, one of the informants, did not bear a good character in the community. To which that gentleman replied—"It is false—my character is as good as yours." Mr. Wetmore made the assertion which provoked Mr. L's reply. The prosecution in answering the arguments of the defence, dealt (most unfortunately) in would appear, for the success of their case) upon the latter clause of the 15th section to show the necessity of three witnesses. This clause reads in part, thus: "Provided always that no warrant shall issue for the search of any dwelling house in which a family resides, or in which or part of which a shop is kept, or other place is not kept for the sale of such liquors, unless it shall be shown to the Justice by the testimony of three or more reputable persons on oath, that there is reasonable ground for believing that liquors have been sold, kept, or deposited in such dwelling house, intended for unlawful sale." &c.

Thereupon the defence argued that the warrant for the seizure was informal, as attached to the shop in which the liquor had been seized was a dwelling house, which was not recognized by the information issued, as it was under the 15th section.

The Court was adjourned till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and during the intervening time the magistrates took under consideration the various points, submitted by the defence during the morning session, the principal of which was the informality of the warrant.

Upon this point Mr. Leonard differed from his colleagues—being of opinion that the warrant was, as signed by the defence, defective, and that the prosecution under it should be dismissed. This was the substance of the Sitting Magistrate's remarks of the reopening of the Court at 2 o'clock. A long argument followed. The defence contending that in summary trials the Bench—when the case was tried before three justices, as in the present instance—must be unanimous in convicting; and the prosecution (Mr. D. S. Kerr) arguing that a majority of the Bench might convict. After a patient hearing of both sides, the sitting Magistrate decided that the case should be dismissed. Meanwhile the liquor remains in the Sheriff's hands, under the writ of replevin—that course will be taken with the property, we are not prepared to say. A dense crowd filled the office and extended into the yard and street in its vicinity during the progress of the trial, and occasionally, as the gentlemen for the defence

voiced some sentiment favorable to the opponents of the law, gave vent to their feelings in applause. It kept the active Police Superintendent busy in preserving order in the Court. There were no breaches of the peace, however, although some excitement was manifested when the informants made their appearance, on the street—the mob greeting them with shouts of derisive laughter, and crowding after them as they passed along, protected by the Police. No violence, that we could perceive was attempted towards them.

LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS.

It was the fate of the father of Lamartine the great living French poet and orator, to be mixed up with the first French Revolution. During the stormy period he, with a great number of his compatriots, were imprisoned in prison at Alacon. He was not long there before his wife with her child, seeking lodging opposite the window of the cell which enclosed the republican. She soon drew his attention to herself and her child, which though he could not speak to her for fear of the sentinel, reconciled him in some measure to his captivity, and lessened the burden of his woes.

"My mother," says Lamartine, "carried me every day in her arms to the garret window, showed me to my father, gave nourishment before him, and made me stretch out my little hands towards the bars of his prison—then pressing my forehead to her breast, she almost devoured me with kisses in the sight of the prisoner, and seemed thus to wait him mentally all the cares which she lavished on me."

At last she hit on the happy expedient of conveying him letters in the following manner:—

She procured a bow and some arrows, and tying a letter to a thread she shot the arrow, to which was attached the other end of the thread, into the window of the prisoner's cell. In this way she sent him pen, ink, and paper. He then by means of the same expedient, sent love letters to her. Thus the separated husband and wife were enabled to correspond to each other's hopes, and to sustain each other in their misfortunes. This was without a night time, when the scrutinizing eyes of the sentinels remained in happy ignorance of the medium of communication. Success having inspired courage, the lady, with the assistance of the arrow and thread afterwards conveyed a file to the captive, with which he silently filed through one of the bars of the prison, and then returned to his place. On the next evening, when there was no moonlight, a stout cord was fastened to the thread and was transmitted to the prisoner. The cord was firmly fastened on the one end to a hinge in the garret of the lady and on the other end to the bars of the cell; then summoning up all his courage the prisoner glided along the rope above the heads of the sentinels—he crossed the street and found himself in the arms of his wife and beside the cradle of his child. Such an adventure required a hero's courage and the philosopher's caution, and none but those who were personally interested in it can ever imagine the feelings which must have agitated their hearts! From that time when the night was dark, the spotted cord would glide from window to window, and the prisoner would pass from knot to knot, and enjoy delightful hours of converse with her whom he loved best on earth.

THE MAMMOTH STEAMER.

The Montreal Herald publishes the long account given by the State of Maine, of the great steamer, and says:—

It is expected that from her vast bulk she will move upon the waves of the ocean as easily as smaller craft move upon the little ripples of any fresh water river. A gale of wind will be no gale to her, and she will be as steady as a hurricane as flat bottomed punt from which gentlemen fish for carp in a pleasure pond. Of course it is not every harbor that will suit a craft of twenty seven thousand tons measurement, although, considering her great tonnage, twenty eight feet, her loaded draught, is small enough. Great efforts are, therefore, being made to have her permanently employed in the American trade and Boston and Portland are each contending for the honor of having their port made the goal of her Western voyages. We understand that our friend Mr. Bellhouse, has gone out to communicate with the owners of this wonderful vessel with the view of determining them to adopt Portland as the place to which she shall permanently run. The Grand Trunk Railway and the Great Western Railway have, of course a very considerable interest in the success of this negotiation. With the Mammoth steamship running across the Atlantic from Portland to Liverpool, and the most direct line across the continent over the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, an immense trade must be brought upon the great Canadian route, which must swell the receipts of our railroads.

and no doubt, add immensely to all the commerce of the country.

One drop of oil will stop a hideous noise. One jolly row will turn all the inhabitants of a street out of doors.

SARDINIA.

The war budget of the Kingdom of Sardinia just presented to the Piedmontese chambers, fixes the expenses of the Eastern War, during 1855 and 1856, at 74,239,532 francs, including 11,376,401 francs for the navy.

SURRENDER OF KARS.

HAMBURG, Friday.—The Invalido Russe contains a dispatch from Kars, from Gen. Mouraviev. He reports that he has taken possession of 130 cannons large stores of ammunition, seven standards, and prisoners, besides those already reported, six thousand Turkish regulars and four thousand redifs.

AMARVELLOUS REMEDY!

FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!

Holloway's Ointment.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone of meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, as this Ointment. They may as well, as this Ointment. Scaly, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any gleet, glandular swelling, stiffness or pain of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot. Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bad Legs | Chancres |
| Bad Breasts | Chilblains |
| Burns | Chapped hands |
| Bunions | Corns (soft) |
| King of Moschetoes | Cancers |
| and Sand Flies | Contracted and Stiff Joints |
| Coco-bay | Fistulas |
| Elephantiasis | Glandular Swelling |
| Gout | Lambsy |
| Scurvy | Piles |
| Sore Heads | Rheumatism |
| Tumours | Scalds |
| Ulcers | Scalds |
| Wounds | Sore Nipples |
| Yaws | |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World. In Paris, at 15, Bd. de St. Louis, and 54, ailing, each Pot.

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, Eastport, and

ODELL & TURNER, Of St. Andrews.

Wholesale Agents for the County of St. John, Dec'r 28, 1855