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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 41] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1855. [Vol. 22

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.

ATHENÆUM FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.
 Capital £2000,000 Sterling.
 Rt. Hon. the Earl of GLENALL, Chairman

THIS Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in the same; Household Furniture, Linen, Wearing Apparel, &c.; Ships on the stocks, in harbour or in dock; River Craft and their Cargoes; and Farming Stock of all descriptions in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies, and also in Foreign Countries.

HENRY SALTER, Manager,
 30 Sackville Street, London.
 WM. WHILLOCK,
 Agent for Saint Andrews.

BRANDY.

VERY superior PALE BRANDY.—Just received. ALSO, PORT WINE and SHERRY—On consignment to THOMPSON & CO. January 12, 1855.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having had his Office destroyed by fire, will for the present conduct his business at his residence just above the Court House, where all persons desirous of seeing him, are requested to call.

R. M. ANDREWS,
 St. Andrews, 23d April, 1855 (d)

ALBION HOUSE
 ST. ANDREWS.

Messrs. Storr & Co.,
 Have the honor of announcing to their patrons and the inhabitants of St. Andrews generally, that they are now prepared to meet them at the Store immediately opposite their old stand, with a more VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK, than ever they were in a position to offer before.

Profiting by their experience, they have selected and will have ready for inspection ON THURSDAY NEXT, an UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCK of

General Dry Goods,
 suitable for the season, and replete in every department; it would be unnecessary to particularize, it is sufficient to say the assortment is complete.

The Tailoring portion comprises every novelty of the season, consisting of West of England Broadcloths, Black and Fancy Doeskins, double and single mill'd Cassimeres; Vestings in endless variety; and a full and complete assortment of every article necessary to the stock of a first class Woolen House. All orders left with them will be faithfully executed under the superintendence of a cutter of first rate talent and experience.

The Subscribers beg to return their sincere thanks for the very flattering encouragement they have received since commencing business, and to assure their customers, they will spare no endeavors to deserve a continuance of those favors so liberally bestowed.

May 23 1855. R. STORR & CO.

"Martell" Brandy.

Direct from Cognac via Halifax
 40 Hbds } Best Martell Brandy, vintages
 20 Cases } 1850 and 1851.
 July 30, 1855 J. W. STREET.

Waggons, Carts, &c.
 EDWD. STENTFORD,
 offers for sale,
 WAGGONS, Carts, WHEELBARROWS, &c.
 N. B.—Pins & Spruce Boards, Hemlock Bark Laths, Shingles, and Country Produce, taken in payment.

An Excellent Hearse for Sale.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c

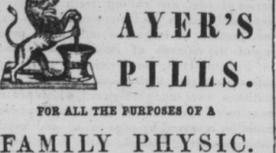
The Subscriber has just received a further assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c. consisting of—

Gold and Silver Lever & Lepine Watches; Guard Chains, Gold Lockets, a superior article; Bazar, fine gold finger Rings, silver Jet and steel Shawl Pins, black Brooches, &c. &c.
 Silver Tea & Table Spoons, ralt & musard do.
 Joseph Rodgers & Sons old English Razors, Pocket Jack and Pen Knives, &c.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired &c.

GEO. F. STICKNEY,
 St. Andrews, Jan. 24, 1855.

STEREOTYPING
 And ELECTROTYPING
 BY THE
BOSTON STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY
 CHARLES J. FETTER, agent
 No. 4 Spring Lane—up stairs—Boston.



AYER'S PILLS.
 FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as safe and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown, with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to take a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is so irritating and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langour and Loss of Appetite, Lactation, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Constipation, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scoury, Colic with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism; Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Side, Stomach, and Spleen. They are especially taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed that this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
 Analytical and Practical Chemist,
 LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY
 Agents for St. Andrews, Odell & Turner,
 M. S. Hannah.—St. George, E. P. Knight

ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL
LINE OF PACKET SHIPS,
 1855.

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under—

Ships	Captains	Tonnage	To sail
Liverpool	Kenney	875	5th May
Imperial	Moran	1275	5th June
Middleton	Delaney	996	5th July
John Barbour	Marshall	990	20th do.
John Owens	Doane	1226	5th Aug.
Joseph Tarratt	Do	842	20th do
Eudocia	Spurr	1015	5th Sept.
David G. Fleming	Cruckshank	1425	20th do.

These Ships are built of the best materials, sail remarkably fast, are classed A 1st Lloyd's, and coppered, and will be dispatched punctually on the days appointed.

They are commanded by men of the greatest experience and natural skill, and no expense or exertion will be spared to make this line efficient in every respect for the safe and speedy conveyance of Goods.

Orders for shipment of Goods by this line are respectfully solicited.

For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool, to Messrs. BERNIE BROTHERS & Co, Water Buildings, Water Street, or at St. John, to J. & R. REED.

June 1, 1855

Emigration.

Persons desirous of having their friends in England, Ireland, or Scotland, brought out by the St. John and Liverpool Line of Packets, can procure Tickets on application to the Subscribers.

PASSAGE.—From Liverpool to St. John, £5 currency for Adults; Children under 14 years, half price. Payment in all cases required when the Ticket is furnished, but if not used, and returned, the money will be refunded.

Provisions supplied agreeably to the Passenger Act, as follows:—

For each Adult—3 quarts water—daily;
 2 1/2 lbs. Bread, 1 lb. Wheat Flour, 5 lbs. Oatmeal, 2 lbs. Rice; 1-2 lb. Sugar; 2 oz. Tea, and 2 oz. Salt—weekly.

It will be necessary for persons in the country, remitting for passages, to furnish the name, age, and place of residence of the intending emigrant; the Ticket will be forwarded by first mail after receipt of the money.

J. & R. REED,
 St. John, N. B. Jan. 13th, 1855.

Blanks for sale
 At this Office.

European Intelligence.

THE QUEEN'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

Lord Palmerston has addressed the following telegraphic dispatch to General Simpson:

The Queen has received with deep emotion the welcome intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol.

Penetrated with profound gratitude to the Almighty, who has vouchsafed this triumph to the allied army, her Majesty has commanded me to express to yourself, and through you to the army, the pride with which she regards this fresh instance of their heroism.

The Queen congratulates her troops on the triumphant issue of this protracted siege, and thanks them for the cheerfulness and fortitude with which they have encountered its trials, and the valour which has led to its termination.

The Queen deeply laments that this success is not without its alloy, in the heavy losses which have been sustained; and while she rejoices in the victory, her Majesty deeply sympathizes with noble sufferers in their country's cause.

You will be pleased to congratulate General Pellissier in her Majesty's name upon the brilliant result of the assault on the Malakoff, which proves the irresistible force as well as indomitable courage of our brave allies.

THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN LONDON.—Public Excitement in the Metropolis.

At 8 o'clock on Monday night a large crowd assembled in front of the Mansion House and Royal Exchange, in the expectation that the Lord Mayor in his robes would read an official communication; but as no information had been sent by government to the city, the ceremony did not take place. The bells of many of the Churches rang out merry peals, while in most of the thoroughfares groups of people were to be seen reading their papers around the gas lights and the shop windows. The national airs were played at all the barracks. At the Haymarket theatre, Mr. Buckstone came forward between the acts.—The audience rose en masse and received the news with immense cheering. At the Lyceum theatre, Prof. or Anderson announced the news with the same effect. At the Adelphi, Mr. Leigh Murray announced the great news, which created an immense furor of enthusiasm, till the very wall of the building vibrated. The Cremorne Gardens was also a scene of extraordinary excitement, and 21 guns were fired in rapid succession. The Tower guns were also fired. The Morning Post of Wednesday says:—The first thing done at the opening of the Stock Exchange on Tuesday was to celebrate the capture of Sebastopol by the performance of the two national anthems, 'Parant pour la Syrie' and 'God Save the Queen,' which was done in full chorus, and in the most efficient manner, there being as might be supposed, among the members of the house, many gentlemen of superior musical taste, and vocal powers. The Daily News suggests a national thanksgiving for the victory:—'A religious celebration in the earliest part of the day—collections at all the churches for the benefit of the wounded or the families of the fallen—and for the rest a holiday rationally spent in visits to scenes of rural beauty, collections of art—and so forth—would be a graceful recognition on our part of the bounties of Heaven, and would leave all those who thus spent the day wiser and better men.'

THE PROGRESS OF THE HARVEST.—We have still the most magnificent harvest weather which the heart of man could desire. Every day we see more stacks in the farm yards, and less grain in the fields. By Saturday night nearly all the corn grown in this part of the kingdom will be safe, and it will all be secured in excellent condition. The gathering of the second hay crops is also proceeding rapidly, and the yield will be unusually large. A good many potatoes have been got in this neighbourhood. They are remarkably mealy, and fine in quality, but not so large as they sometimes are. The disease exists, but not to serious extent. Turnips and grass are wonderfully fine. Probably never better in the memory of man. [Liverpool Times.]

THE SITUATION OF THE ALLIES.—The Liverpool Mail translates the following from the Pays:

"It is easy to comprehend the excellent situation in which the allied troops are now placed. They are separated from the Russians by natural works, which render any attack on the part of the enemy impossible. The port, the Careening Dock, and the other interior works, prevent the latter from making one of those sorties on our siege works, which kept our soldiers constantly on the watch, and which cost us so many struggles

and such regrettable losses. The hard and fatiguing works of the trenches are now finished. Our troops are able to encamp more freely amidst the ruins of the town; it is only necessary for them to execute some works of defence to protect themselves from any projectiles which may be thrown against our new positions by the forts on the northern side. Hence it results that a considerable less number of men will be necessary for the service of the siege, properly so called, and that we may procure a restoring repose to a great part of the army, or reinforce, if necessary, the corps of observation on the Tchernaya, and be ready for any eventuality, if the enemy attempts a fresh diversion on this point. Master of the southern part, we may now attack with the greatest prospect of prompt success the fortresses which form the northern part of Sebastopol. All the fortifications which have fallen into our power are so many works of attack which are about to be directed against these last bulwarks of the Russian town. The line of the external fortresses is at 1200 and even at 1500 metres from our present lines. Under these conditions the rigorous blockade, which was in principle impracticable against the whole town, becomes perfectly feasible against the fortresses, and if at a given moment the communication may be interrupted between the garrison and the army of General Liprandi, the hour of the complete surrender of the besieged troops may from the present moment be mathematically indicated according to the rules of a normal siege.—But we should not be astonished if the Russian generals, who are all essentially versed in strategy, who never defend except what can be defended, were to regard as we do this eventuality, and were to retire from the place, before it had fallen into our hands. They would doubtless only leave us ruins, for it is also their invariable system to burn and destroy whatever they cannot keep.

The government have authorized Sir Joseph Paxton to organize another body of 1000 men, to augment the army works corps now in the Crimea. The additional 1000 will be composed of mechanics and artisans, and a certain number of navvies, with superintendents and foremen; and will be accompanied by their own surgeons, and by a chaplain and scripture reader. The principal duties of the corps will consist in erecting huts, constructing and repairing roads, and providing in other ways for the health of the troops at the seat of war.—[Times.]

FATHER MATHEW.—Late Irish journalist, state that Father Mathew is again in his native country, after a lengthy sojourn at Madeira, and a short stay in the English metropolis. His health, though still feeble, is as much improved as was expected, so much so that he is able to attend to his usual duties—as a clergyman and an advocate of temperance. On the 5th ultimo, he officiated in Dublin, to an immense audience, and after the close of the Church services he administered the pledge to a large number of persons.

SEBASTOPOL CELEBRATION.

The Polymorphians are making extensive arrangements to celebrate in a beaming and patriotic manner the victory obtained by the Allies by the capture of Sebastopol. The companions will assemble at an early hour on the morning of the 12th October, and march in procession to Queen's Square, and fire a salute of 60 guns. At 10 o'clock Regatta will come off in the harbor, and we believe it will be a grand affair, as a number of boats are entered to contest for the several prizes. There are five boats entered for the Sebastopol Plate—this race will no doubt be well contested. In the afternoon a grand and imposing Equestrian Procession of the Tribe in expensive costumes, representing a number of notable persons who have figured at different periods on the world's stage. The

Fire Works in the evening are of the most costly description, and are the best ever imported into this city, as a number of pieces have been expressly manufactured for the great event.

On the whole the programme of the day's amusements is one of the very best description, and we have no hesitation in saying that the 12th of October will be one of the greatest days ever witnessed in St. John. This renowned body, so fully deserves credit for taking the matter in hand, as they are just the persons who can carry out the arrangements to the satisfaction of all true and loyal British subjects. We go for a general holiday, and we believe that it is the intention of our business men to suspend business on that day.—(New Brunswick.)

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Interesting News from the Pacific.
 New York, Sept. 30.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at quarantine at 3 o'clock, P. M. from San Juan, with California dates of the 5th Sept., \$1,150,000 in specie, and 650 passengers.—The Star of the West is connected with the steamer Sierra Nevada.

Trade at San Francisco with the interior was dull, but goods arriving were taken readily.

The Mines were doing well.

THE ELECTIONS.—The state and county elections were progressing when the steamer left. The result was doubtful; great political excitement prevailed. The Know Nothing party, it is asserted, had brought up the Mormon vote in San Francisco county for \$38,000, payable after the election. The Mormons have 800 votes. The Whigs of San Francisco had reorganized, and nominated a ticket which would draw from the Know Nothing vote.

A riot occurred at the Sixth Ward primary election on the 21st ult; over 20 pistol shots were fired, and several persons severely wounded.

The Board of Examiners who were appointed to pass upon the San Francisco Comptroller's warrants, had rejected nearly \$200,000; many of them forgeries, but most of them issues.

The U. S. steamer Massachusetts had sailed for the Mexican coast, to inquire into the recent injuries to the persons and property of American citizens.

The shock of an earthquake was felt along the coast of California on the 21st of August. At San Francisco it was very severe.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Col. Walker, with 150 men, landed at Virgin Bay on Sept. 3d, when he was attacked by a party of 400 troops from Rivas, under Gen. Mandula.—The latter was defeated with a loss of fifty men. Walker's loss was only five.

It was reported that Col. Walker was to attack Rivas in a few days.

The government had demanded the arms and ammunition lately received by the Transit Company, and now at Castiello.

WEST COAST OF MEXICO.—News has been received in San Francisco of the success of the insurgents on the Pacific coast of Mexico. Gen. Comonfort had taken Zepatlan by assault. Colima had surrendered, and the soldiers and officers of the garrison joined the revolutionists. Gen. Comonfort subsequently marched with 5000 troops to attack Guadalajara. The city of Zepatlan was sacked after its capture, and entirely demolished. The fight lasted two hours, during which 200 were killed and many wounded on both sides. 7000 men were under Gen. Ceballos, and had marched for the City of Mexico. The news of Santa Anna's flight had reached the coast and already caused contentment among the military leaders. At Guadalajara, Generals Marquez and Gambo were fighting, the former being in favor of Gen. Ureaga for President, the latter in favor of Ceballos.

A correspondent of the New York Herald was eye witness of the following scene during the epidemic in Norfolk, Va.—

A most awful scene was witnessed by me this morning. A negro man, a bread carrier in our city, was taken down with the fever, and carried to the city hospital, where he soon became a raving maniac; his fever left him, but there came no cessation of raving—four coaches broke one after another beneath him, until it became necessary to place him in a box, (such as coffins are placed in,) the top covered with strips of plank, giving it the appearance of a chicken coop, while the man, still raving, was trying to break the wooden bars and escape. The opinion of physicians is, that he will never be sane again.

Four thousand Sabbath School Teachers, from Massachusetts, lately visited New York, to attend a Teachers' Convention. The papers represent the party as having had quite a pleasant time.