

The Standard.  
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A. W. Smith.  
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TERMS.  
12s 6d per annum—if paid in advance.  
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ADVERTISEMENTS  
Inserted according to written orders, or continued  
till found, if no written directions.  
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Each repetition of Ditto 1s. 4d.  
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Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

ATHENÆUM  
FIRE INSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF LONDON.  
Capital £2000,000 Sterling.  
Rt. Hon. the Earl of GLENCAIRN, Chairman.  
THIS Office insures against Loss or Damage  
by Fire all descriptions of Buildings, in-  
cluding Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods,  
Wares, and Merchandise in the same; House-  
hold Furniture, Linen, Wearing Apparel, &c.;  
Ships on the stocks, in harbour or in dock; Ri-  
ver 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. WHITLOCK,  
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 oppo-  
site 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  
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 as-  
sortment is complete.

The Tailoring portion comprises every  
novelty of the season, consisting of West of  
England Broadcloths, Black and Fancy  
Doestons, double and single mill'd Cassi-  
meres; Vestings in endless variety; and a  
full and complete assortment of every article  
necessary to the stock of a first class Wool-  
len House. All orders left with them will  
be faithfully executed under the superinten-  
dence of a cutter of first rate talent and ex-  
perience.

The Subscribers beg to return their sin-  
cere thanks for the very flattering encour-  
agement 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 be-  
stowed.  
May 23, 1855. R. STORR & CO.

"Martell" Brandy.

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

Waggon, Carts, &c.  
EDWD. STENTFORD,  
offers for sale,  
WAGGONS, Carts, WHEELBARROWS, &c.  
N. B.—Pine & Spruce Boards, Hemlock Bark  
Laths, Shingles, and Country Produce, taken in  
payment.  
An Excellent Hearing for Sale.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.  
The Subscriber has just received a further as-  
sortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c.  
consisting of—  
Gold and Silver Lever & Lepine Watches;  
Guard Chains, Gold Lockets, a superior article;  
Bangles, fine gold finger Rings, silver Jet and  
steel Shawl Pins, black Brooches, &c. &c.  
Silver Tea & Table Spoons, salt & mustard do.  
Joseph Rodgers & Sons old English Razors, Poc-  
ket Jack and Pen Knives, &c.  
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry cleaned and re-  
paired &c.  
GEO. F. STICKNEY,  
St. Andrews, Jan. 24, 1855.

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

# The Standard,

## OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

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

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 exten-  
sive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with-  
out exception that it accomplishes the purpose de-  
signed. It is easy to make 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 we would respectfully submit to  
the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the  
patient hitherto that almost every purgative  
medicine is so irritating to the bowels, and so  
disturbing to the system as to be more than  
counterbalanced the good to be derived from them.  
These pills produce no irritation or pain,  
unless it arise from a previously existing obstruc-  
tion 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 ap-  
plicable are given on the box. Among the com-  
plaints which have been speedily cured by them, we  
may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms  
of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langour and Loss of Ap-  
petite, Lactation, Irritability, Bilious Headache,  
Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side  
and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the con-  
sequence of diseased action in the liver. As an  
aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Con-  
stipation, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Scrof-  
ula and Scoury, Cold and soreness of the bowels,  
Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any  
and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly suc-  
cessful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel,  
Erysipelas, Pimples of the Face, Pains in the  
Throat, Stomach, and Side, &c. &c. They are  
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 ap-  
petite and vigor. They purify the blood, and by their  
stimulating action on the circulatory system, re-  
new 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 un-  
necessary 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,  
Apothecary and Practical Chemist,  
LOWELL, MASS.  
Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.  
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  
Liberty Kenney 875 5th May  
Imperial Moran 1275 5th June  
Middleton Delaney 996 5th July  
John Barbour Marshall 990 20th do.  
John Owens Doane 1236 5th Aug.  
Joseph Tarratt May 1425 20th do.  
Eudocia Spurr 1015 5th Sept.  
David G. Fleming, Cruickshank 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 ex-  
perience and nautical 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 re-  
spectfully solicited.  
For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool, to  
Messrs. BERNIE BROTHERS & Co, Warner  
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 cur-  
rency 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. Oat-  
meal, 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 re-  
ceipt 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 Panmure has addressed the follow-  
ing telegraphic dispatch to General Simp-  
son:—

The Queen has received with deep emo-  
tion 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 com-  
mended 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 suc-  
cess is not without its alloy. In the heavy  
losses which have been sustained; and  
while she rejoices in the victory, her Ma-  
jesty deeply sympathizes with noble suffer-  
ers in their country's cause.

You will be pleased to congratulate Gen-  
eral Pelissier in her Majesty's name upon  
the brilliant result of the assault on the Ma-  
lakoff, which proves the irresistible force as  
well as indomitable courage of our brave  
allies.

THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN LON-  
DON.—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 cer-  
emony 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 under the gas lights and the  
shop windows. The national airs were played  
at all the barracks. At the Haymarket  
theatre, Mr. Buckstone came forward be-  
tween the acts. The audience rose en masse  
and received the news with immense cheer-  
ing. At the Lyceum theatre, Prof. or An-  
derson 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 open-  
ing 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 grateful recogni-  
tion 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 weat-  
her which the heart of man could desire.  
Every day we see more stacks in the farm  
yards, and less grain in the fields. By Sat-  
urday 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 Rus-  
sians 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 mak-  
ing 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 north-  
ern side. Hence it results that a considera-  
ble 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 ne-  
cessary, the corps of observation on the  
Tchernaya, and be ready for any eventualities  
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. Un-  
der 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 mo-  
ment the communication may be interrupted  
between the garrison and the army of Gen-  
eral Liprandi, the hour of the complete sur-  
render 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 Rus-  
sian 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 fastidiously falls 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 authorised Sir Jo-  
seph Paxton to organise 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 super-  
intendents and foremen; and will be accom-  
panied 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 journals  
state that Father Mathew is again in his  
native country, after a lengthy sojourn at  
Maderin, 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 advo-  
cate 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.

A CRIMEAN HERO.—A private of the 17th  
Hussars, English, who was in all the battles  
in the Crimea, and who took a part in the  
attack on the Redan, has arrived at Montreal  
having got his discharge, with a pension  
of about 25. per day. This hero was wound-  
ed in several battles.

THE YELLOW FEVER in New Orleans.—  
A dispatch, dated 25th says:—The yellow  
fever as an epidemic may be considered as  
over in this city. The deaths from it dur-  
ing the past week amount to eighty nine out  
of a total of two hundred from all causes.  
The fever is raging badly at Alexandria, and  
many cases are reported along the Ouachita  
and Atchafalaya rivers.

The growers of cranberries on the Cape  
are realizing enormous prices. Twelve dol-  
lars a barrel has been given, and the Yar-  
mouth Register says that some are holding  
back with the expectation of obtaining 14  
dollars.—[Boston Journal]

SEBASTOPOL CELEBRATION.

The Polymorphians are making extensive  
arrangements to celebrate in a becoming 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 the  
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 sev-  
eral 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

### LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express no-  
tice 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.

Fire Works in the evening are of the most  
costly description, and are the best ever im-  
ported 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 descrip-  
tion, 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 re-  
nowned body, so fully deserves credit for  
taking the matter in hand, as they are just  
the persons who can carry out the arrange-  
ments to the satisfaction of all true and loyal  
British subjects. We go for a general holi-  
day, 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 politi-  
cal excitement prevailed. The Know Noth-  
ing 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 gon-  
ernated 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 ap-  
pointed to pass upon the San Francisco  
Comptroller's warrants, had rejected nearly  
\$25,000; 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 prop-  
erty 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 Tran-  
sit Company, and now at Castelle.

FROM 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 Zepa-  
tlan 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 contention among the military  
leaders. At Guadalajara, Generals Marquez  
and Gambo were fighting, the former being  
in favor of Gen. Urrea for President, the  
latter in favor of Ceballos.

A correspondent of the New York Herald  
was eye witness of the following scene dur-  
ing 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 couches 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 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,  
attended a Teachers' Convention. The  
papers represent the party as having had  
quite a pleasant time.