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J. W. STREET.

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E varis sumendum est optimum. —Cic.

[12s 6d. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.]

No 37]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1856.

[Vol. 23]

The STANDARD Office is removed to Mr. Pheasant's building on the MARKET WHARF, next Mr. John Dougherty's.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, SEPT. 17, 1856.

We beg leave to express our thanks to the many kind friends who assisted us so energetically, and successfully, in saving the Press, Type, and nearly all the effects of our Printing Office, on the occasion of the disastrous fire on the morning of the 11th inst. We are also desirous to add, that in consequence of the inconvenience to which we have been subjected by the compulsory change of office, and the unavoidable confusion into which our arrangements have been thrown, we are only able to issue a half sheet this day.

We copy the following account of the Fire from our contemporary of the "PROVINCIALIST."

FIRE.

While the ruins are yet smoking, it is our unwelcome task to record, as far as we are acquainted with circumstances, the particulars of a serious conflagration, (the worst this town ever experienced,) which happened in St. Andrews on the night of Wednesday the 10th inst. The fire we are informed first caught in a building occupied by Mr. John Aymar, as a Spar and Block-maker's shop—it was discovered between twelve 12 and 1 o'clock, (a most inconvenient time for waking people up,) but notwithstanding which, the Engine companies, and indeed the whole town was promptly on the spot and did every thing that could be done to extinguish the fire; circumstances were unfavorable, the tide was down, and difficult to procure water for the Engines; the whole block was consumed; and it was only by most strenuous exertions that the fire was prevented from communicating to the buildings in the neighborhood. Mr. Pheasant's extensive hotel establishment was in imminent danger, being on the opposite side of the street, and the wind blowing in that direction, the roof of his house, as also his stable, repeatedly caught and was put out again; but for the tall trees in front of his premises which partly intercepted the flaming embers, it is supposed they would have gone for it. The chief sufferers by the fire we understand are Mr. J. Aymar who has lost his stock in trade, as also his tools, and Mr. Quin, whose building was not insured. Our contemporary of the "STANDARD" is also burnt out, under much the same circumstances that we ourselves were about a month ago, that is to say, materials saved, only the time and trouble of setting up again—which is no trifle.

There are now several gaps in the town caused by fires—we hope that ere long the improved state of business will cause them to be rebuilt.—[Provincialist.]

The following properties were consumed.—The large range of buildings owned by the C. C. Bank on the Market Square, occupied by Mr. McIlwaine, as store, dwelling and bake-house; Standard Printing Office; Mr. Moore's tin ware shop, one unoccupied store, and two barns. On Water-street, Mr. Boyd's two stores and store-house; a house, store, and shed, occupied by Capt. McMaster, and owned by Mr. Street; store occupied by Mr. M. S. Hannah; the engine-room, workshop, tools, stock, foundry and blacksmith shop occupied by Mr. Aymar; store owned by Mr. C. O'Neill; dwelling house and blacksmith shop owned by Mr. Thos. Quain; and a house owned by the estate of the late Hon. Mr. Hatch. The estimated total loss is £14,000, upon which about £2000 was insured. Capt. McMaster lost all his furniture and clothes, upon which there was no insurance.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Canadian.

The Royal Mail steamship Canadian, with Liverpool dates to Aug. 27th, arrived at Quebec on Tuesday the 9th inst.

The political news is unimportant. The Dinner to the Guards was given in the Surrey Gardens, London, on the 25th. Two thousand men and a hundred officers partook of it. Sargent-Major Edwards, the eldest soldier in the army, presided. The Lord Mayor proposed Major Edward's health and the whole affair passed off pleasantly.

The Hon. Wm. Temple, Lord Palmerston's brother, and late Ambassador at Naples, died in London on the 24th.

The Daily News remarks, that upon the appointment of a successor to Sir Wm. Temple may demand the emancipation of Italy, and the peace of Europe.

The Press (D'Israeli's organ) and the Morning Chronicle are squabbling about who shall lead the Conservative party.

An extensive robbery of plate has been effected from St. James's Palace.

FRANCE.—Everything is dull. The Emperor and family are at Biarritz.

The Moniteur of the 24th, publishes a list of English soldiers amounting to 330, upon whom the French Military Medals have been conferred for distinguished service in the Crimea.

The Paris Bourse exhibits a further decline of 3/4ths per cent; the 3 per cent rentes closed on the 26th at 70 1/2.

SPAIN.—There is nothing definite. The National Guard of the Province of Madrid is disarmed, and to supply the wants of the Treasury the Government is securing the Ecclesiastical property held in Mortmain.

NAPLES.—Two war steamers have been despatched in all haste to Palermo, where a collision was said to have taken place between the Neapolitan troops and the Swiss.

SWEDEN.—Cholera has broken out with great severity at Stockholm. The Russian General Bodisco was about the first victim. He had only arrived the day before.

PRUSSIA.—The Government has determined to wreak a terrible vengeance on the Riff pirates. It is believed that England will co-operate. Russia has offered three ships and some gun-boats for the same purpose.

DENMARK.—Mr. Buchanan the English Minister, has returned to Copenhagen. He had been in London conferring with his Government about the Sound Dues. It is believed that England has agreed to Capitalization.

PORTUGAL.—The Lisbon bread riots have ceased, but the stock of flour in the hands of dealers and bakers is nearly exhausted.

SARDINIA.—The subscription for the purpose of presenting the Sardinian Government with a hundred new guns for the fortifications at Alexandria is energetically supported in the various parts of Italy, as a testimony of confidence in the championship of the house of Savoy. The fortifications are progressing fast, and Sardinia is evidently preparing for war.

TURKEY.—The Russian Ambassador has arrived at Constantinople, and the Turkish Ambassador has left for Moscow.

Kars was evacuated on the 4th of August. The fortifications are untouched.

The evacuation of Reni and Ismail is begun.

MARKETS.—Corn advanced 3s. on the preceding week. American flour 1s. advance. Cotton—No alteration in prices. Consols—Money 95 1/2 to 95 1/4.

Arrival of the CAMBRIA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The "Cambria," which sailed from Liverpool about 10 on the morning of Saturday, the 30th ult., with 76 passengers for Boston, arrived at Halifax yesterday at 1 1/2 p. m.

The "Arabia" was taken into Dock for examination, and was found to have her keel slightly damaged, consequently the Cambria takes her place, but the Arabia will be despatched as an extra ship on Sept. 4th for Halifax and Boston.

ENGLAND.

The Tory organs state that the Conservative party is likely to arrange its internal differences with a view to a grand attempt to overthrow the Palmerston Administration. Queen and Prince of Orange remain at Southampton unrecognized by the Queen of England.

British Royal family have gone to Scotland for the season.

FRANCE.—Political news dull as ever. Debats says, wherever political activity may exist in Europe at present, certainly none exists in France. The Emperor will make rather a long stay at Biarritz.

Another persecution of members of secret societies is going on at Dijon. An anonymous but circumstantial contradiction has been published of Louis Blanc—statements as to the cruelties inflicted on French political prisoners at Cayenne.

BERLIN.

The "Kreuz Zeitung" is authorized to contradict all recent statements as to the proposed Orleans manifesto, &c.

Shocks of an Earthquake were felt throughout Algeria on the 21st but were slight.—At Philippeville on the 22d successive shocks occurred, and several villages destroyed, but little loss of life.

SPAIN.

Spanish papers now say that the difficulty between Spain and Mexico is definitely arranged.

Madrid journals of the 23d say that the Gazette is about to publish decrees for the dissolution of the Cortez, regulation of the Press, and the establishment of the Council of State, promulgating the Constitution of 1845.

The Publico and Parlamento state that the condition to which the Press is reduced, prevent their making any comment on the decree for the dissolution of the National

Guard. The Diario expresses approbation of the measure.

The Gazette contains decrees dismissing 16 Civil Governors of Provinces, and appointing successors, selected half from the Moderado and Progresista parties—Bravo Murillo, Gonzalez and Romero, and Beltrau Delis, ex-ministers about to return to Spain. At Barcelona, 187 persons, condemned by court-martial, had been embarked for Cuba and other colonies.

The Captain-General of Catalonia had decreed a dissolution of all associations of workmen and masters in the Province.

MADRID.

Letters from a Ministerial source, say, the Ministers continue to be perfectly united, among themselves, and the Queen places every confidence in them.

The marriage contract between the Infanta Amelia and Prince Adalbert of Bavaria has been signed at the Palace.

BELGIUM.

The Free Trade Congress Committee at Brussels continue to receive the adhesion of influential political persons in England and other countries. Nearly every Chamber of Commerce has appointed one or more of their members to attend.

The Provisional Commission for organizing the Congress consists of five of the most influential political economists, and the appeal is chiefly made to practical men to come forward and enable Congress to reach a practical result.

PRUSSIA.

Grand manoeuvres of Prussian troops are going on at St. Geor, on the Rhine. Reported erection of a line of fortresses around Berlin is confirmed. Plan is not a connected chain of forts like Paris, but detached forts to cover each other's fire.

Nothing definite as to the reported expedition against the Riff pirates, but English government papers have become suddenly anxious that the matter should be left to settlement by the Emperor of Morocco.

ITALY.

Austria's official journals repeat their denial of any increase to the Austrian forces in Italy, but admit that the corps d'armee there is already complete to war strength.

A letter addressed to the Milan Gazette, affirms positively that Ciceruacchio was drowned in endeavoring to cross the Po, and it defies Garibaldi to prove the assertion that he was shot by Austrians.

Latest from Europe!

The Steamship ARABIA arrived at Halifax on Saturday, with five days late news.

The London papers state, that the Governments of France and England that is to say, Louis Napoleon and Lord Palmerston, are not on good terms with respect to Spanish affairs.

The health of the Emperor of the French undergoes much discussion.

At the latest dates Lisbon was tranquil; but circumstances had occurred to show that the sources of the late riot were essentially political.

In Italy, discontent is spreading in the Legations, and alarm exists in Naples in consequence of the now ascertained movement of the Muratist party. This party has been circulating a programme or proclamation at Naples with secrecy and activity.

The campaign projected by the Russians against the Circassians is indefinitely postponed.

The "Times" is officially authorized to declare, that a report to the Portuguese Government applied to the British for a squadron during the recent riots at Lisbon, is destitute of foundation. Lisbon exchange 53 1/2.

The Prussian Ambassador in Paris is to proceed to London, to terminate the Anglo-Persian dispute, by offering full satisfaction to England, on condition that Mr. Murray be recalled.

The "Times" has another leader on Mr. Marcy's proposal respecting merchant ships in time of war.

The "Post" estimates the cost of the war with Russia at eighty millions, and recommends that an annual sum be applied to converting perpetual annuities into terminable ones.

THE QUEEN OF OUDE.—The most notable event that has occurred in England lately, was the arrival on the 20th, of August, of the Queen Dowager of Oude, and the brother and son of the ex-King of Oude, with 106 followers. Oude is a province of Hindostan, Lucknow, its capital, being about 600 miles from Calcutta. It has lately been annexed to the British dominions in India, and its King deposed. A century ago Oude was a province of the decaying Mogul empire. Its population is over three millions. It is a rich and fertile country, and the East India Company expect to reap from it a surplus revenue of seven to ten millions of dollars in three years. This was the openly avowed motive for the annexation.

Against this monstrous wrong the King protests, and appeals to the British House

government for justice, in the hope that it will restore his crown. He will shortly leave Calcutta for England, with one hundred followers. There is no probability that he will accomplish his object. The Queen Dowager, who has preceded him, is said to be a good looking woman, of dark complexion, fifty-five years of age, and very intelligent. Her son, the heir apparent, is a fine intelligent looking youth, apparently about eighteen years of age. His uncle, the heir presumptive, is a handsome, stout built man, regal in appearance. They both dress gorgeously, their head-dresses being in the shape of a helmet, and glittering with the lustre of precious stones. Everything about the royal party is intensely oriental, and their appearance and movements are noted with great minuteness by the English press.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—It becomes our melancholy task to announce the sudden death of Mr. Henry Saunders, son of the Hon. John Simcoe Saunders, of this City. The circumstances, so far as we are able to learn them, are these:—He attended a meeting of the Masonic Lodge last evening, which place he left between 10 and 11 o'clock. Afterwards he left town in a carriage, on a shooting excursion, in company with another gentleman Mr. James Johnston, their object being to be early on the shooting ground in Lincoln next morning; and when about two miles from the City, one of their guns went off accidentally, the whole contents passing through his side, and causing his immediate death.

Most deeply does the whole community sympathize with the parents and friends of the deceased young gentleman, in their most distressing bereavement.—Frederick Reporter.

The Temperance Telegraph says that the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, the newly elected Governor of Maine, is a supporter of the Prohibitory, or Maine Law. We see in his election by a majority of 15,000, however, the patriotic desire of the State to see before it no other issue than the safety of the Republic, rather than the triumph of the Prohibitory principle.—Courier.

THE NICARAGUA STEAMER.—New York, Sept. 10.—The steamer Calhoun did not proceed to sea yesterday, in consequence of the refusal of the Custom House to clear her on the ground of unseaworthiness. The Tennessee will take her place, and sail on Friday. Four hundred filibusters, for Walker's army engaged to go out in her.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS!

BATTLE AT OSSAWATOMIE, THE FREE STATE MEN DEFEATED.

St. Louis, Sept. 4. Advice from Kansas, received here this evening, say that on the morning of the 30th Capt. Read, with 300 pro-slavery men, fought 300 free soilers, under Mr. Brown, at Ossawatimie. The battle lasted an hour, when the free soilers were routed, with the loss of twenty killed and several wounded. Mr. Brown and his son are reported among the killed. Five pro-slavery men were wounded. Ossawatimie was burned, and all the ammunition and provisions carried away. General Geary arrived in this city to-day. He proceeds immediately to Kansas.

St. Louis, Sept. 6. Private advices from Kansas state that on Tuesday last every free state man was driven from Leavenworth at the point of the bayonet, and all their property destroyed or confiscated. Mr. Phillips, the correspondent of the New York Tribune, and his brother were killed. The house of the former and the store of the latter were burned. It is said Mr. Phillips fired from his house, and killed two pro-slavery men. Forty sufferers arrived here to-day. Fuller particulars to-morrow.

Chicago, Sept. 5. Private advices from Kansas, via Nebraska city, report the Iowa road entirely closed by armed bands of Missourians, under command of Gen. Richardson, who was stationed near the boundary line of Kansas and Nebraska.

One hundred and fifty emigrants near Nebraska city, who were prevented entering Kansas would, it was expected, attempt to force a passage in a few days.

LATEST FROM KANSAS!

St. Louis, Sept. 6. The Democrat publishes the statement of the free soilers who arrived in this city yesterday from Kansas, and say that but 50 free soilers were in town at the time, and the attacking party numbered 400. Several free soilers were killed, and 7 taken prisoners, of whom 2 were afterwards shot. Mr. Brown and his son were killed.

They also confirm the killing of William Phillips at Leavenworth, by a party of Southerners under Capt. Emery, and

the driving out of the territory of all persons unwilling to take arms against the free soilers.

Choosing News!

St. Andrews & Quebec RAILROAD.

We are authorized to state, that the most favorable news has been received by the Mail, via Halifax, respecting our Railroad. The Seal of the old Company in England was affixed to the Deed of Agreement for transfer, at the General Meeting of Shareholders on the 28th August, and Mr. Byrne, the Secretary, expected to sail for this Province by the middle of the present month, so that we may look for his arrival by the 26th or 27th inst.

The steamer Arctic had arrived at Queens-town. She had been sounding for the submarine telegraph and found all right.

Schooner Elizabeth Bandel, from Charleston for Liverpool, ran ashore on Great Burbo, and had to be abandoned. Crew saved.

THE LARGEST CANDLE FACTORY IN THE UNITED STATES IN RUINE.

\$100,000 worth of Property Destroyed. 150,000 Tons Candles Destroyed.

About half-past nine o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the Candle factory of Melvin, Knapp & Co., situated on Avenue A, and extending from 122 1/2 to 123 1/2 streets.

This immense establishment covered upwards of half an acre of ground, and was probably the largest candle factory in the United States.

The fire originated in a palm oil distillery connected with the establishment, in which the process of manufacturing adamantine candles was carried on. By this process, the greasy substance was entirely extracted; and that portion of the building, and indeed, the whole of it, which was of wood, was covered with a substance almost as combustible as powder. Mr. Fitzgerald, the superintendent and a stockholder to a large amount, was in the second story of the building.

As soon as the fire commenced, it spread with the greatest rapidity, and before he was aware, the rooms beneath him were a mass of flame, and the furious element was spreading itself through the entire structure.

His danger was imminent—escape by the stairway was impossible, and he had no alternative but to leap from the window, which he did without hesitation, and fortunately without serious injury.

The firemen were promptly upon the spot, and Engine Co. No. 35, made the most gallant efforts to save the building, but to no purpose. But a few minutes elapsed before every portion of the building was a mass of fire, and in a short time a heap of ruins.

The loss to Messrs. Melvin, Knapp & Co. in candles and stock, is estimated at \$60,000, and in machinery to \$35,000—amounting in all to \$95,000. The establishment was partially insured.

The building was owned by P. W. Hardenbrook. It was of wood, quite old, and the loss is probably not over \$5,000. No insurance.

It is estimated that a hundred and fifty tons of candles were consumed.

Pope says—
"Like mighty rivers, with resolute force
The passions rage, obstructed in their course.
Swell to new heights, forbidden paths explore,
And down those virtuous heights they fell before."

In order to keep the passions under due control, it is necessary to have body free of all pain. There was nothing ever invented so potent to remove all manner of pain as Perry Davis Pain Killer.

Married.

On the 11th inst., by the Reverend Jerome Alvey, D. D., Mr. Robert Peacock to Miss Agnes Craig, both of this place.

Died.

On the 15th inst., after a painful illness, Dalhousie Miller, infant son of Mr. Nathan N. Treadwell, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED—
Sept. 9.—Schr. Leo, —, Sydney, coal.
CLEARED.
Sept. 1.—Ship Lady Milton, Donaldson, Liverpool, deals, &c.—Dimock & Wilson.

The Court of Probates.

FOR the County of Charlotte, will in future be held on the first Tuesday in each month, at the hour of noon, at the Register of Probates' Office, in St. Andrews, of which all persons will take notice.

By order of the Court.

GEO. D. STREET,

Register of Probates.

St. Andrews, Sept. 17, 1856.—