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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evans sumendum est optimum. — Cic.

No 27] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1856. [Vol. 23

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 arrearages 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.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, June 23.

The Steamer Atlantic arrived last evening, with dates to the 11th inst.

She has about 80 passengers, among whom is Millard Fillmore, in honor of whose arrival salutes were fired from the Collins Dock and Battery.

The Atlantic left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 11th inst.

The Asia arrived out on the morning of the 9th.

The steamer Alma started a second time from Havre for New York on the 11th, but trouble again occurring, she put into Southampton.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The English public were still without official notice of Crampson's dismissal, but regarded it as a fixed fact, from positive but unofficial statements of the fact taken out by the Asia. It however created little excitement. The London papers all have editorials on the subject, and generally argue that as the case is a personal one, there is no necessity to send Dallas away. The Times continues to exhibit bitterness towards the United States.

The Daily News wonders that America should cite the annexation of India as a palliation of her own propensities, India being an entirely exceptional case.

The Morning Chronicle thinks it cowardly to make a scapegoat of Crampson.

The London Star, the organ of the Manchester party thinks it perfectly absurd to go to war to avenge the dignity of Mr. Crampson, and ridicules the idea.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The general news is unimportant.

Kansas affairs excite notice in England, but without being generally understood. It was argued that they would divert attention of a foreign war.

A new Portuguese Ministry has been formed, Marquis Soule, president.

Parliamentary proceedings generally unimportant. The bill altering the Parliamentary oath so as to admit of Jews taking it, had been passed by the House of Commons.

It is estimated that the inundation in France rendered 49,000 people homeless, and 100,000 thrown out of employment. Notwithstanding the flood, it was hoped the corn crop would not be much below the average.

It was reported in Berlin that Prussia and Sardinia both demanded to be admitted into the Commission for the organization of the Danubian Principalities, and the demand had been acceded to.

It is stated that the Austrian government had not resolved to erect the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces into the Kingdom of Upper Italy.

Arabia is still in a state of insurrection, refusing longer to recognise the rule of the Sultan.

More Turkish outrages against Christians are reported.

The Russian Minister to settle the affairs of the Principalities has been instructed to retire from the Commission, if Mokri Pasha formerly Prince Stourdza, should be admitted to take part in the deliberations of the Commission.

Crimian letters to May 31st, mention the report that 70,000 masons are to rebuild Sebastopol, after the departure of the Allies.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF JOURNALISM.

A CRIMINAL SUPPRESSION OF THE TRUTH.

It is often alleged that our advance in the material sciences is purchased at the cost of a blunted and deteriorated sensibility; in other words that the increased activity of the head produces a partial paralysis of the finer emotions and perceptions of the heart. To say that there is no foundation for the charge, would be ridiculous and false; but to admit an accusation of this sweeping character without reserve, would be still more unjust and unphilosophical. We do not enjoy those patriarchal days when Solomon could say with truth—"As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man;" for the necessities of active life and the rivalries of society impose on all of us to a greater or less extent, the practice of dissimulation and deceit.

Still, notwithstanding the artificial necessities imposed on it, the heart of man responds in every sphere, and under all varieties of circumstance, to the enunciation of those cardinal truths which it is the prerogative of genius to utter. The principles of liberty wherever heard are actively and ardently embraced; the proclamation of Holloway's universal remedies sent a thrill of joyful hope through all races and all ranks of men.

There seemed to be an inspiration which, announced to humanity that in these restless medicines, the only true and infallible cure for all their bodily ailments and sufferings could be found.

With the speed of lightning, intelligence of the great discovery spread through all continents of the earth and all islands of the sea. The savage whispered it to his dusky mate; the man of learning and intelligence wore a brighter smile when it was told to him; from all quarters of the world a cry to Holloway for succor and relief arose—and how munificently the great doctor responded to that appeal, let the depots he has established in all climates and countries, amongst all races and all tribes of men, attest. The universal remedies are now within the reach of all, and potent for the cure of every form of malady, where it be acquired, constitutional or hereditary: if men continue sick, they have themselves alone to blame for it—for Holloway has placed at their disposal the absolute talisman of health.

This is a broad assertion, and one which we were long reluctant to make; but recent inquiries have satisfied us that it is literally true; and, knowing such to be the case, it would become on our part a criminal suppression of truth, if we did not use every means within our power to make known the glad tidings of physical redemption to all who are within the sphere of our utterance. The responsibilities of journalism embrace an exposure of falsehood, regardless of the high places upon which it may be throned; and a vigorous enunciation of truth, regardless of the calumnies and suspicions to which such an advocacy may expose us. If we are condemned for asserting that Holloway's remedies are the best ever offered for the cure of disease we shall be condemned in the company of all the conscientious and enlightened editors of the world, for do they not all proclaim aloud and with one accord the same cardinal axiom of physics? In such company we shall be well content to perish, and have it written on our tomb "here lies another martyr to the welfare of humanity!"—*Philadelphia Reporter.*

NEW BRUNSWICK AFFAIRS.

Under the above head the Halifax Recorder contains the following sensible remarks. At a time when some of our Colonial contemporaries are making themselves so busy with New Brunswick politics, it is satisfactory to find that one of the oldest and most consistent papers in Nova Scotia, holds such sound opinions:

The political affairs of the neighboring Provinces of New Brunswick and Canada, have during the last month, assumed a very interesting character. To us Nova Scotians, New Brunswick is just now, for various reasons, an object of special attention. A complete change has just been made in the personnel of the Government in that Province; and that change has been effected under peculiar circumstances. The Lieut. Governor, the Hon. J. B. T. Manners-Sutton, has found himself at direct issue with his Cabinet upon a great and important question—one in which, he was convinced the welfare of the country was involved; and he has appealed from that Cabinet to the only judges to whom, under the Constitution, he could appeal—he has dissolved the House of Assembly and appealed to the people. His Excellency, Mr. Manners-Sutton, has been, both in New Brunswick and to some extent in this Province, favored with hearty abuse for the course he has adopted. We have perused the correspondence, as published, which took place between His Excellency and his Cabinet immediately previous to the dissolution of the House; and have watched with some interest the course of events which led to that correspondence. They furnish as good reasons at least to suspect that the independent step taken by Mr. Manners-Sutton is a politic and honorable one; that it is a perfectly Constitutional step, there can scarcely be any sincere doubt. The course once pursued by Lord Metcalfe in Canada, and Lord Falkland in Nova Scotia, does not materially differ from that for which Mr. Manners-Sutton is now blamed by certain parties; while that of Sir Alexander Bannerman in Prince Edward Island, closely matches it; but in neither of those earlier instances was the Governor's act disapproved of as unconstitutional, by the Imperial Government, or by a majority of the people to whom he appealed.

We would be very indeed to contend for any extension of the prerogative, or even for the retention of any part of it did such already exist, which could operate to the infringement of the people's liberties. But is a Provincial Governor, in his individual capacity, to have no constitutional power at all? Is he to suppose that his appointment enjoins upon him no more solemn duty than that of getting the salary provided for him and performing the principal part, in an empty, half-hour ceremony at the opening and closing of the annual legislative session? Is he to suppose,

as seems to be the impression in certain quarters in this Province, that a civil Governor's noblest mission, consists in raising fat pigs and in acting as the agent of the Province and his personal friends to import much cows and marvellous sheep? Such employments may be very agreeable to themselves and very praise-worthy so far as the public is benefited by them; but few persons will seriously affirm that they are the only ones for which a Governor, by virtue of his office, is fit. We shall not attempt, at present, to define authoritatively what the prerogative of "Her Majesty's Representative" is, or should be, in colonies circumstanced as these are; but if he is not to be considered a mere political nonentity, if he really possesses any power or authority, whatever, and if there are any circumstances under which he may actually exercise such qualities, then when situated as Governor Manners-Sutton has recently found himself, he may do as that Governor has done.—Deny him this right and this power and what is left to the colonial Government? He becomes a useless encumbrance upon the revenues of the colony.

If the Governor does not possess such power it is pretty clear that somebody else must. It is a truism to say that no law, no Constitution, can provide for every emergency. But cases may frequently occur in which it will be of paramount importance that there should be an arbiter between the Ministry, although leading a majority of the Legislature and the people. Some measure previously undiscussed by the country might be passed by the Ministry through the Legislature in the very first session of a new House, a measure obviously at variance with the wishes of a majority of the people, and perhaps with the interests of the country. Such a case is one which calls for the interference of some third power. Scarcely less strong is the case which Governor Manners-Sutton so recently and ably puts in the "Memorandum for the Executive Council," which forms the first article of the published correspondence between him and his Government. A measure has been passed which deeply affects the interests and feelings of every man in the Province. It outrages the sense of justice of a very large—perhaps the largest—portion of the community. It materially reduces the revenue of the country, already so extremely small as to be out of all proportion to the burdens upon it. The law cannot, or is not, enforced, over a large extent of the country; and all attempts to enforce it are productive of riot and disorder. The worst result of this state of affairs is, that it tends to bring all laws into contempt, and is schooling the country into anarchy. Do the people, after mature consideration of the matter, really desire the continuance of such a law? It is a case in which it is not expedient, nor even safe, to act upon mere conjecture. The question can be answered only by a direct appeal to the people themselves. With this view of the case, the Governor of New Brunswick, after calmly discussing the matter with his Executive Councilors, has, in the exercise of his constitutional right, and upon his own responsibility, ventured to make that appeal.

What the result of the elections now pending in that Province may be, it is needless to predict with any degree of confidence.—Still we cannot but entertain a strong opinion that the Lieut. Governor will be sustained in the course he has adopted. Nothing in his conduct throughout the transaction thus far, and as it appears at this distance, seems to indicate either that he is a rash man, or that he is deficient in judgment, or uninformed as a politician. He probably knows well what he is about. Moreover there are indications from the expressions of the popular feeling throughout the various parts of that Province, which lead the unprejudiced spectator to believe that the "Prohibitory Liquor Law" is deemed in New Brunswick, and with that law the statesmen who attempted to enforce it upon the country.

SINGULAR LEAP.

On Monday afternoon, a train of cars on the Eastern Railroad stepped at one of the Stations on the line, when a dog entered the cars, apparently desirous of taking a hasty peep at the passengers. Suddenly the conductor gave the signal of all right, and the train started off at a rapid rate, both doors of the car in which was the dog being closed at the starting.—The dog, finding the cars in motion, became alarmed, and rushed wildly from one door to the other, trying to get out; but finding all means of egress cut off, he suddenly sprang into the lap of a passenger and jumped out of an open window. The train was going very rapidly, and the last seen of the dog he was rolling down an embankment, apparently unharmed, uninjured by his leap.—[U. S. pop.

A most astonishing cure of General Debility.—Mr. Henry Ambrose, of Toronto, was for thirteen years an "aching sufferer from general debility; at night he had the most horrible dreams when asleep, and when

awake, he was low spirited, with thoughts of self destruction, dislike of society, and involuntary blushing, this was the catalogue of his complaints, his friends were constantly alarmed, and in his calmer moments he wished for death to relieve him of his sufferings. As might be expected the best advice from time to time was obtained, but it was utterly unavailing, at last, he was determined to commence the use of Holloway's Pills, which he did. Nine weeks perseverance with this celebrated medicine saw him such a man as he had never been before in his life, the bloom of health upon his cheek, and every symptom of his host of disorders completely eradicated.

As a specimen of the style and tone of the so-called religious press, we copy the following remarks respecting the Prohibitory law, from the Christian Visitor, a Baptist paper published at St. John. Fault has been found with Dr. Medley, for quietly giving his vote; but a Minister, because he is radical, may publish the most rabid and inflammatory articles with impunity. We could hardly have believed that a paper devoted to the cause of Christianity, would have the unblushing effrontery to publish the following:—

THE HATED PROHIBITORY LAW.

This has become a favorite utterance with a certain section of the Press of the City; and probably it is true enough that this law is hated. But, who, we ask, are the parties that cherish this unrighteous passion against a law established for the public good? If we are to judge by actions as well as words we should say that it is hated in high as well as in low quarters.

1. Wine loving Governors hate it.
2. Dram loving Slaves hate it.
3. Wine bibbing Bishops hate it.
4. The open violators of the laws of God and man hate it.
5. Priests who love their glass, more than the souls of men, hate it.
6. The lovers of Yankee White Eyes hate it.
7. Wholesale Liquor Dealers hate it.
8. The keepers of petty dram shops hate it.
9. Aristocratic drunkards hate it.
10. The staggering inebriate hates it.
11. The Editorial Advocates of drinking usages hate it.
12. And to crown all, Beelzebub the princely monarch of the great empire of evil hates it.

We must not therefore blame our contemporaries for calling it a "hated law," for if the views above be correct the hatred is high, very high, and it is deep, very deep. It is felt in very high places, and it burns in very low places. It speaks out through the Bishop's robes and the drunkard's rage. Its lurid glare shines in the mansions of the great, and sparkles in the dark chambers of the poor. It is then emphatically a HATED LAW. But there are some who love it, and for the sake of contrast we may call special attention to those in our next issue.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Previous to the departure of Mr. A. Milroy, late Manager of the Bank of British North America in the above Colony, a complimentary address, accompanied with a more substantial recognition of the high esteem in which he is held in private by the community of St. John's was presented to him by a large number of the leading men, professional and commercial.

The Newfoundlanders has a long article commenting on the business of the late legislative session there. It states that notwithstanding fierce opposition, measures the most demanded by the exigencies of the country have been passed into law. A law to limit the liability of partners has been passed similar to the law for that purpose recently enacted in the United Kingdom.—It will enable men of small means to club together for the purpose of raising joint stock companies and so put them on a par with great capitalists.

The consecration of Dr. Dalton as the first Bishop of Harbor Grace took place in the Roman Catholic Cathedral on the 2d. The new Bishop, who is a native of Ireland, is said to be a scholar and a man of kind and generous disposition.

BODY FOUND.—We understand that the body of a female was floating in the water near the Gas Works, yesterday afternoon.—It was much eaten and decayed, and is supposed to be the body of a young lady, a native of Saint John, N. B., who mysteriously disappeared about six weeks since, after the death, and on the night of the burial of a young man to whom she was engaged to be married. It is supposed she committed suicide.—[State of Maine, June 16.

A new Portuguese Ministry has been formed, Marquis Soule, President.

Captain Merryatt, while at Windsor, took cold, and was laid up with a fever. "I had been in bed three days," he relates, when his landlady came into the room. "Well, Captain, how do you find yourself by this time?" "O, I am little better, thank you," replied I.—"Well, I am glad of it, because I want to whitewash your room; for if the colorman stops to do it to-morrow, he'll be charging another quarter of a dollar." "But I'm not able to leave my room." "Well then, I'll speak to him; I dare say he won't mind your being in bed while he whitewashes!"

SELLING OFF! AT THE BRITISH HOUSE, ST. ANDREWS.

In order to make room for EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS this spring, the Subscriber is determined to SELL OFF THE REMAINDER OF HIS STOCK at such prices as will ensure a clearance. He has on hand a large assortment of FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS which at the reduced prices will be found exceedingly cheap. D. BRADLEY. April 16, 1856.

TRAVELLERS HOME.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented that well known stand, opposite Dr. McStay's, for the purpose of keeping— A comfortable Establishment for the reception of

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS; and hopes by strict attention with a desire to please, that he will merit and receive a share of public patronage. On the premises is a well finished Barn, with a supply of good Hay and Grain; every attention will be paid to Horses put up in his stable. JOHN McCARTY. St. Andrews, May 5, 1856.—(Provincially 3 ins.

To Let.

THAT COTTAGE, with a good Barn and Garden attached, corner of William Henry and East streets, adjoining the residence of Mr. James McCarty. Possession given 1st May. Rent moderate. Apply to JOHN McCARTY. March 12, 1856.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE, Lands and Premises, recently occupied by George W. King, at the Rolling Dam, St. Patrick. Apply to E. M. ANDREWS. St. Andrews, Dec. 1.

THE UNDERSIGNED

HAVING appointed D. J. Mowat, Esq. his Attorney, forbids all persons crediting or paying any other person on his account. W. H. MOWAT. St. Andrews, May 1, 1856; (Impd.)

TO LET.

THREE good ROOMS and a SHOP, on the first floor of my House in Water st. formerly occupied by Mrs. Kennedy. Apply to J. W. STREET. April 23, 1856.

BAKER'S CHURCH MUSIC.

WE are now prepared to fill our orders for the valuable work, which is spoken of in the highest terms by all musicians who have examined it. 117 Washington street, Boston. By A. N. Johnson, assisted by B. F. Baker and E. H. Frost.

The above names alone will recommend this work to all in want of a new book. Published by BOSTON.

THE UNION STORE At Robinsonston.

Has just received a full stock of desirable FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which are now offered at the lowest prices above the cost of production, for cash. Particular attention is invited to our new and fresh invoices of Stuff and Dress Goods, comprising a great variety of styles, entirely new and never before offered in this market. See terms of sale. GROCERIES & WEST INDIA GOODS, as usual, complete, and sold on truly Protective Union Principles. RUFFIN GATES, Agent. Robinsonston, Oct. 23d, 1855.

F. & F. Rice, WHOLESALE GROCERS—116 & 118, State street, Boston.