

OUS REMEDY
ELLOUS AGE!
s Ointment.

THE
REAL REMEDY
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RHEUMATISM
TIC HUMOURS.
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Scrofula, or Erysipe-
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SORE BREASTS,
& ULCERS.

scientific surgeons now
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Chicago-foot
Chilblains
Chapped hands
Corns (soft)
Cancers
Contracted and Stiff
Joints
Fistulae
Glandular Swelling
Lumbago
Piles
Rheumatism
Scalds
Sore Nipples.

establishment of Professor
and, (near Temple Bar)
rid-n Lane, New York
table Druggists and
dices throughout the
Pots, at Is. 3d., 3s. 3d.
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re of Medicines through-
t, and by A. H. Thomp-
sings & Dyer, Eastport,

ELL & TURNER.
Of St Andrews,
or the County Charlotte

, Captys, &c.

STENTFORD,
s for sale.
WHEELBARROWS, &c
ue Boards, Hemlock Bark
Country Produce, taken in
t Hears for Sale.

J. Crosby,
WELBY, & SILVER
FARE
ington Street,
Court Street, Boston.

Jandle Factory

GAIN.
a returning thanks for the
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ully informs his friends and
the late disastrous fire re-
erected a new Factory in
y short distance above the
joining Dunn's Steam Mill,
y to receive and execute all
all orders and the trade gen-
erating a good article, at a
off, to give satisfaction.
GEO. WOODS.
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(Patent No.)

Ex "UTICA" from Bos-

rn Flour,
nd good for family use.
J. W. STREET

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European Intelligence, FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The money market is much easier, owing to the return by Rothschilds of the surplus deposit on the new loan. The new loan was tendered for by them, at the rate of £103, or, in Consols, very nearly 92½; but agreed to accept the minimum fixed by the Chancellor, viz: £107 10s. 7d., or Consols at 93. The aggregate subscription to the loan, amounted to £40,000,000! First class Bills can be done at a reduction from the Bank of England's minimum of 6 per cent. Loans for short periods have been obtained on the Stock Exchange, as low as three per cent. The Bank has purchased gold in large quantities.

There had been large arrivals of gold from Australia and the United States.

Large amounts of specie were being shipped to Turkey.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in submitting his budget to the House on Monday night, made his financial statement. By the revision of the expenditure consequent on the proclamation of peace, Sir G. C. Lewis expects to save a sum of £17,559,000. The war taxes are still to be unrelaxed. The income tax is to be continued this and the next year, at the present rate. The duties on tea, coffee, and sugar are also to remain till the 5th of April, 1857. The whole expenditure, exclusive of a further loan of £1,000,000 to Sardinia, and vote of credit for £2,000,000 is estimated at £77,375,000.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia arrived at Dover on Tuesday night at half-past twelve. He proceeded next day to Portsmouth, where he was met by Prince Albert, and escorted, without any loss of time, the guard of honor intended to accompany him, being it seems, left in the lurch, on board the large belonging to the royal yacht Fairy, then in the Bay. In the Fairy, were Her Majesty, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice. The Fairy steamed away for Osborne. The Morning Post, the well known organ of Government, had a leading article in favor of the Prussian marriage.

On Tuesday evening Lord Palmerston declared that no secret treaty had been entered into between England, France, and Austria.

Sir Henry Barkly has been appointed Governor of Victoria. He has been, for many years, engaged in colonial government, and is said to be admirably fitted for his new situation.

The discussions in the Sardinian Chambers, on the subject of peace, have excited great interest in Italy. They have been published in a separate form and widely circulated.

A subscription has been set on foot in Rome to present a medal to Count Cavour, to be accompanied with an address, recognising Piedmont as the vindicator and guardian of the interests of Italy.

The Resolute (s), Captain Pentreath, put into Gibraltar, on the 14th May, from the Crimea and Malta, to coal, preparatory to resuming her voyage to Canada, with 33 officers, 674 rank and file of the 9th Regiment, 109 of the 17th, and 18 of the Land Transport Corps, all under the command of Colonel Borton, C. B. She has likewise on board three ladies, six children, and four servants. Her Majesty's steam troopship Simoon, with the 39th Regiment for the same destination, left Malta two hours before the Resolute.

THE EAST.

VIENNA, Tuesday.
By a treaty concluded between the Sultan and the Western Powers, the period within which the evacuation of the Turkish territory was to have been completed, has been prolonged. The prolongation is said to be six months from the present time.

The most urgent representations have been made to the Porte, by the representatives of the Allied Powers on the necessity of repressing the disorders that have broken out in various parts of the empire. The Turkish government has given most satisfactory assurances as to its disposition and means, for putting an end both to fanatical outbreaks, and to brigandage.

The commission for the reorganization of the Principalities will not commence its labours so soon as was expected.

This and some other most important matters are said to be waiting for the return of the Grand Vizier from Western Europe.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday.
The last dates from Constantinople are to the 12th. General Codrington was expected to arrive at Constantinople on the following day.

The operations necessary for the fresh demarcation of the frontier of Bessarabia will occupy three months.

Among the English troops in the Crimea, six regiments are to proceed to Canada, five to Gibraltar, three to Corfu, and nine to Malta.

The Savoy division of the Sardinian army has left the Crimea.

Frighful details have been published of the slave trade which is carried on between Turkey, Candia, and Tripoli.

The Turkish Contingent from Kerch are to proceed to Asia to reinforce the moveable columns Omar of Pasha.

The Porte, on the interference of the Ambassadors, are about to take the most rigorous measures against the authors of the late outrage at Marasch. The assassins will be brought to Constantinople.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 10.

The French army continues to embark daily, and we with more dignity and at greater leisure follow their example. The French speak confidently of a great campaign in Africa, and even in another quarter of the globe, and they predict that peace will not last for two years. The Russians are equally hopeful that they will have a chance of war in a short time, and they do not disguise their earnest bearing last to phibetize Austria, "Autriche lâche et ingrate." The evacuation of the Crimea is taking place with rapidity, and, if it is desirable, there can be no doubt that the Allies can leave the soil of the Czar long before the time which has been granted to us—six months after the conclusion of the treaty—has expired. The Tartars bring in terrible stories of the revenge taken by the Russians on those unfortunate brethren of theirs who have given aid to the Allies, or have been engaged in their service.

They tell us that several of these poor creatures have been hanged at Simpheropol, that others have been sent off in exile, and that there are condemned to work on the roads for life. Could not a word be said to avert the wrath of Russia, and to induce her to extend her clemency to the remnants of this miserable race?

The banquet given to Sir Colin Campbell to-day was of the most luxurious character, and the proceedings were characterized by great warmth and feeling. The gallant General had a parade of all the regiments of the magnificent division it has been his pride to command, and when the men had formed he proceeded to address them. But soon his emotions choked his voice—he started to his eyes, and Sir Colin could say no more. All who were present were very deeply moved by the eloquence and natural propriety of the few words which their valued leader was able to address them. The banquet took place at Kamata, and the aid of Syer was given to render the feast, of which Mr. Crookford exhausted the resources of the Crimea, worthy of the occasion.

Farwell-dinners are the order of the day. General Codrington entertained Gen. Delia Marmora and a large party to dinner to-day. Our Engineers and the Russian Engineers have dined together. The English 47th has entertained the French 47th, and so on. In all probability they will never meet again.

The whole of the British infantry was turned out to day, at 4 o'clock, on the plains of Balaclava, and for the last time, perhaps, this splendid army was collected together in one body. It is impossible to describe such a sight as it is beyond the powers of the pen to convey to the reader an impression of the effect produced by the complicated manoeuvres, or even by the march and simple simultaneous movements of masses of armed men.

The Russians do not willingly permit any approach to the vessels on the north side of Sebastopol, and shout at us lustily as we are engaged in examining the timbers. Although the teredo has not yet attacked the wood, it is covered with barnacles and slime, and from what we hear of the ships, it is not likely they will ever be raised as men of war again. The famous Twelve Apostles, the Three Godheads, the Tchesme, the Wraistlaw, and the Empress Maria are said to have been unseaworthy before they were sunk, and the only ship for which the Russians express any sorrow is the Grand Duke Constantine, 120, the finest ship in their navy. She seems quite content with her berth on the bottom, and it will be some time before a timber of her floats again. The Russians are very frank, apparently, in talking over all that relates to the siege.

Holloway's Pills, a certain cure for Determination of Blood to the Head.—Arthur Holmes, Esq., Lieut. of H. M.'s 52d Regt. of foot, was grievously affected with this terrible malady for upwards of seven years, and while in the discharge of his duties, frequently became almost senseless, and completely stupified from the attacks he suffered; finally, he became so bad he resolved on selling out his commission, and quitting the regiment, when he determined on trying Holloway's Pills; these celebrated medicines acted like a charm; they cleared the stomach, restored strength to the body, and thoroughly reinstated the constitution. He is now completely cured, as much to his own astonishment, as to the delight of his friends.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—A correspondent of the Aberdeen Free Press thus describes the Princess Royal as seen at the recent Drawing-Room at St. James's:—"With the remembrance, as it had been yesterday, of the boom of the guns which announced her birth, I was scarcely prepared to behold her a fine grown woman, taller by a couple of inches than her mother, and carrying herself with the ease and grace of womanhood. It is no stretch of loyalty or courtesy to call the Princess Royal pretty. She is perfectly lovely. The regularity of her features is perfect. Her eyes are large, and full of intelligence, imparting to her face that sort of merry aspect which indicates good humour. The nose and mouth are delicately and exquisitely formed, the latter having effect of great sweetness. The Princess is more like her father than her mother. She is like the Queen in nothing but the nose. In all other respects she is a female image of her father. I should add, as interesting to your lady readers, that she wears her hair slightly off her forehead; not pushed back in the Eugenie fashion, but brushed latitudinally from the temples, and raised at the sides above the ear in bandeaux (really the ladies must excuse me if I am talking nonsensically; for I have not given that hostage to fortune which would enable me to speak ex cathedra.) Well, at any rate, the Princess is fair enough, and lovely enough to be the heroine of a fairy tale, and the Prince Frederick should consider himself a lucky fellow."

SOME IRON.—The English are now engaged in embarking the shot and shell they have collected at Sebastopol. As to collecting and removing these missiles which are sown broadcast in the very soil, like pebbles on a beach, for the space of seven miles in length and two miles in breadth, the task is hopeless of execution. Piles of shot have been formed in every ravine, and stand there as the monuments of the uselessness of such efforts as have yet been made to gather the iron shower which fell for eleven long months in front of Sebastopol. Every water-course is full of iron, shells, shot, and splinters of strange shapes, abound in every ravine. The Russians will only have to collect what the Allies leave behind them, to form large magazines of shot; but shell will not be so plentiful as they were more sparingly used, and were generally damaged, if they did not burst. Guns, too, are buried in the earth, and peer out from the earthwork of overthrown batteries. It is calculated that the Russians fired about thirty thousand tons of iron at the Allies. The English gave them about eleven thousand tons in return. And possibly the French fired twenty thousand tons; so that between sixty and seventy thousand tons weight of iron must be lying about on the plateau.

LADIES BEWARE!—The Paris correspondent of the New York Express tells of the following disaster which befell a party of ladies who attended a chemical lecture in Berlin. It was lately remarked that an exceedingly brilliant auditory, amongst which were many very elegantly dressed ladies, attended at Berlin, a lecture on chemistry, delivered by one of the most celebrated chemists of the age. After witnessing a number of beautiful experiments and hearing of the marvels of science, a young lady grew fatigued, and requested her husband to lead her from the lecture. "My love," said the gentleman, on reaching the landing place outside, "wipe your cheek, there is a large blue spot upon it."

The lady, much surprised, turned to look at her reflection in the mirror window of a shop they were passing, and was almost petrified to observe that the rouge on her cheek had become blue, in consequence of the chemical decomposition occasioned by the gas the professor had used in making his experiment. She quickly wiped her face, and stifled her vexation in the thought that she should find herself amply revenged upon the other ladies in the hall. In reality, the lecture closed at this moment, the audience began to disperse, and the gentleman and his wife almost burst with laughter at the sight of cheeks of yellow, blue, black, violet and other colors, which now made their appearance in the street. Some of the ladies, who had manufactured for themselves ivory complexion, rosy cheeks, coral lips, and ebony eye brows, were so transformed that they would have excited the envy of a peacock. It is whispered that a lecture from the professor would produce similar effects in other cities besides Berlin.

THE WOMEN OF KANZAS. The Andover (Mass.) Advertiser publishes a letter from Charles R. Palmer, dated Lawrence, Kansas, May 15, in which he says: "The citizens are very much excited. Father has been called out in the middle of the night, by the roll of the drum. The women are more courageous than the men. Send on women here; they will do more good than some men."

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.—The Montreal Gazette of the 2d inst. contains the following:—"He says a great fire broke out in the woods near Pembroke on Friday, that many farmers were burnt out, and that nothing was expected, but the destruction of the whole town. The wind fortunately changed, but all the inhabitants had everything ready to take to the river, as their only chance of safety. On the Pelewawee River, ten miles from Pembroke, the women and children had to take to the river to save their lives; two or three saw-mills, a tavern, and all the houses in the settlement are destroyed. In Pembroke at 2 o'clock on Friday, nothing could be seen but sheets of flame, which appeared to surround the place; the sun was as red as blood, and the whole sky seemed in a blaze, the scene was so frightful that many believed in their terror, that the Last Day was at hand. No one thought of saving any of their possessions; the whole thought was, to escape by getting to the river. About 8 o'clock at night, the wind, which was blowing straight for Pembroke, calmed down, and the town was saved. At 4 in the afternoon, the smoke was so dense that the people were almost on the point of suffocation, and it was so dark that no one could cross the street. All describe the scene as a most frightful one. We have heard of thirty families burnt out, and who narrowly escaped with their lives. Our correspondent says that the sound of the roaring flames actually shook the ground, and the noise of the falling trees was like the rattling of a line of heavy waggons over a corduroy road; the country is half ruined, and a number of bridges have been burned."

A VOCATION.—A gentleman loafer recently arrested in Cincinnati, being questioned by the officer as to his vocation, replied:—"Sir, I am a doctor—I have cured a pain in the head of navigation, and drawn teeth from the mouth of the Mississippi; I have anatomized the side of a mountain, blistered the foot of a hill, felt the pulse of an arm of the sea, plastered a cut on the hand of nature, and cured a felon on the finger of scorn."

GOOD HUMOR.—Keep in good humor. It is not great calamities that embitter existence; it is the petty vexations, the small disappointments, the minor miseries that make the heart heavy, and the temper sour. Don't let them. Anger is a pure waste of vitality; it is always foolish, and always disgraceful, except in some very rare cases, when it is kindled by seeing wrong done to another; and even that noble rage seldom mends the matter. Keep in good humor! No man does his best except when he is cheerful. A light heart makes nimble hands, and keeps the mind free and alert. No misfortune is so great as one that sours the temper. Until cheerfulness is lost, nothing is lost. Keep in good humor!

The company of a good humoured man is a perpetual feast; he is welcomed everywhere—eyes gladden at his approach, and difficulties vanish in his presence. Franklin's indomitable good humor, did as much for his country in the old Congress, as Adam's fire, or Jefferson's wisdom; he clothed wisdom with smiles, and softened contentious minds into acquiescence. Keep in good humor! A good conscience, a sound stomach, a clean skin, are the elements of good humor. Get them, and keep them, and—be sure to keep in good humor!

There are promising accounts of the crops in Lower Canada. Mules are selling in the Crimea at four francs each. BEST SECONDS.—Quakers, or friends that give information to the police, so that you are not allowed to fight.

Telegraphic Communication with Saint Petersburg.—Since the restoration of peace in England, the line of submarine telegraph has been extended to St. Petersburg, so as to establish the means of instantaneous communication between London and that capital, the length of wire being 1700 miles.

A LUCKY CHIFFLE.—Santa Anna, the ex-Dictator of Mexico, is living in great style at Tolobaco, four miles from Carthagena, in New Grenada, South America. He is said to be worth \$4,000,000.

THE WAY TO THE WORKHOUSE.—John Reeve was accosted on the Kensington Road by an elderly female, with a small bottle of gin in her hand. "Pray, sir, I beg your pardon—is this the way to the workhouse?" John gave her a look of clerical dignity, and pointing to the bottle, gravely said, "No, madam, but that is."

CRUST FOR APPLE DUMPLINGS.—Take sifted flour with a little salt, and pour in boiling water enough to make a dough stiff enough to roll out—then proceed with the

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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.

POVERTY THE ALLEY OF GENIUS.—Homer was a beggar; Plutus turned a mill; Terence was a slave; Balthus died in jail; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for a few shillings; Camens, the writer of the "Lusid," ended his days in an almshouse; and Vaugelas left his body to the surgeons to pay his debts. In England, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spencer died in want; Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for £15, and died in obscurity; Oway perished of hunger; Leo died in the streets; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Steele was in perpetual war with the bailiffs; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle, to save him from the grasp of the law; Richard Savage died in prison at Bristol for a debt of eight pounds; Butler lived in penury and died poor; Chatterton, the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself.

House and Land for sale

TO be sold, a convenient Cottage residence owned and occupied by the Subscriber, with about Seven Acres of Land, adjoining the Town Plot of St. Andrews. The House contains—Dining room, Parlour, entrance Hall, five good Bedrooms, Kitchen &c. There are also a new Barn, and other outbuildings on the premises. The house is pleasantly situated, commanding good views of the bay and river.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. Odell & Turner, St. Andrews, or to the subscriber. March 30. C. H. RICE.

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 6, 1856.—(Provincialist 3 ins.)

To Let,

THAT COTTAGE, with a good Barn and Garden attached, corner of William Henry and Fair 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, as the Rolling Dam, St. Patrick. Apply to St. Andrews, Dec. 1. K. M. ANDREWS.

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.

J. W. STREET.

April 23, 1856.