

OUS REMEDY  
ELLOUS AGE!  
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Corns (soft)  
Cancers  
Contracted and Stiff  
Joints  
Fistulas  
Glandular Swelling  
Lumbago  
Piles  
Rheumatism  
Scalds  
Sore Nipples.

Establishment of Professor  
Strand, (near Temple Bar)  
Maiden Lane, New York  
spectable Druggists and  
Medicines throughout the  
in Pots, at 1s. 3d., 2s. 3d.  
each Pot.  
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DELL & TURNER.  
Of St Andrews,  
is for the County Charlotte

ns, Carts, &c.  
J. STENTFORD,  
offers for sale,  
to, WHEELBARROWS, &c  
Spice Boxes, Hemlock bark  
and Country Produce, taken in  
lent Hearses for Sale.

ud J. Crosby,  
JEWELRY, & SILVER  
WARE.  
Washington Street,  
1 of Court Street, BOSTON.

Candle Factory  
AGAIN.  
ir in returning thanks for the  
patronage received for the last  
year, respectfully informs his friends  
and the late disastrous fire in  
has erected a new factory in a  
very short distance above the  
ext adjoining Dunn's Steam Mill,  
happy to receive and execute all  
customers and the trade con-  
manufacturing a good article, at a  
profit, to give satisfaction.  
GEO. WOODS,  
15, 1855. (Patent Seal.)

R, Ex "UTICA" from Bos-  
ling—  
Fancy & Extra Superior  
thern Flour,  
fresh and good for family use.  
J. W. STREET.

aks for sale  
At this Office.

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At his Office, Market Square, Saint Andrews, N. B.  
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Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

## European Intelligence.

### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Atlantic, which sailed from Liverpool on the 30th April, arrived at New York on Monday afternoon.

The Asia arrived on the 28th. The Treaty of Peace has been officially published and the documents laid before Parliament. It is the same in substance as brought by the America.

The friends of Lord Palmerston and Earl Derby are equally active in meetings, etc., tending towards a change of the ministry.

A motion of censure for the fall of Kars was to be the next question.

MARKETS.—Wheat advanced 1d. to 2d per bushel; Indian Corn 6d. per quarter, and Flour 1s. per barrel since the sailing of the America.

Provisions dull, and generally unchanged. Consols 92 to 92½.

### THE TREATY OF PEACE TEXT.

The treaty of peace has at length been published, and although the principal points had previously been stated in some form or other, before the text itself reached the dignity of newspaper type, still the perusal of the document in its entirety shows that the objects for which the war was undertaken to have been substantially gained, with certain collateral advantages which cannot fail to benefit the commerce of Europe and the world. Many valuable lives have been sacrificed in this contest, and many millions of treasure have been expended. We cannot recall the former, but certainly the advantages arising from the free navigation of the Danube and opening of the Black Sea to the trade of England, will go far to recompense us for the more pecuniary loss. The war was entered upon to protect Turkey from the fangs of Russia. No one will deny that if France and England had not combined to beat back the Muscovite hordes, the City of the Sultan would long ago have been in the grasp of the Czar, and the Mediterranean would have become a Russian lake, and the independence of every European power would be jeopardised. This was the declared object of the invasion of the Danubian provinces—a project avowed by Nicholas to Sir Hamilton Seymour. From the war, then, there was no escape. It was forced upon us by an inevitable destiny, and although the independence of Turkey was the primary cause, "material guarantees" have been taken from Russia that she shall not again trench on her neighbor's property—that she shall not construct nor preserve any naval or military arsenal on the Black Sea; that the Turkish provinces in Asia, at present occupied by the Russians, shall be given up; that the boundaries of Turkey and Russia are to be so defined, by which the former will secure on her Moldavian frontier an acquisition of territory at the expense of her rapacious rival; that the naval armaments of both countries shall be restricted to a few light vessels for the services of their respective coasts; and that Russia, by a readjustment of her Bessarabian frontier, will be pushed from the banks of the Danube. These and other stipulations are the securities which the war has given to Turkey, and while the last named country has been greatly strengthened by the result of the contest, Russia has been more than correspondingly weakened. The Sultan, on his part, is called upon to concede something for these great and manifold advantages, and while the condition of his Christian subjects is to be greatly ameliorated, the rights and privileges of the people of Moldavia and Wallachia are defined and secured. "All classes of the population, without distinction of birth or faith, shall enjoy civil rights, especially the right of free property under every form. All trades shall be free, and monopolies of every description radically suppressed." If to this we add the freedom of the Black Sea to every nation, the appointment of consuls in its ports, the navigation of the Danube under circumstances most favorable to trade, and the other concessions extorted from Russia, it will be seen that to the allies everything has been given which could reasonably be demanded, and that the Western Powers have, in fact, achieved a triumph of diplomacy. The text of the treaty is certainly more cheering and hopeful than its dejected features which previously found their way into print, led us to expect.

RAILWAYS IN CANADA.—The American Railroad Journal has an article upon the present position and progress of Railroads in Canada. It ascribes the ill success of the Grand Trunk Line to the heterogeneous parts of which it is composed, to its growing out of and control by political considerations, and to its construction having been proceeded with on a false plan. The Journal adds: "The greater part of the whole line, to cost some \$45,000,000, was let to one company of foreigners. The contractors undoubtedly are men of large means and of experience in the construction of European, but not unfortunately, in the construction of American roads. Now, experience and ideas which may do for Europe, are entirely out of place in this country. We are a people whom necessity has taught the art of supplying by expedients the lack of capital, and we presume that we hazard nothing in saying that American Engineers and Contractors would accomplish substantially the same result at two thirds the cost of work done by English Engineers and Contractors. We might give satisfactory reasons, if necessary for the great difference between the two. Perhaps it would be sufficient to refer to the progress of public works in the Provinces under foreign contractors for proof of the correctness of our statement.

SUBSTANTIATION.—A laboring man purchased a cow of a Dutch farmer, in Haldimand, for thirty dollars, one half to be paid in cash, the other half in labor. One day, while at work thrashing in the farmer's barn, (not knowing that any one was near,) he began to colloquize thus—"Take one from two, leaves three, and two from two leaves four, and three from two leaves five. That's my case—my master's cow never will be paid for." The farmer overhearing this, stepped into the barn and said if he would prove this he would give him up the cow. The laborer replied—"I have been married four years; the first year my wife had a child—that is one from two, and leaves three; the second year she had another—that is two from two, and leaves four; the third year she had another—which is three from two, and leaves five. Now I have five, instead of two to support, and I fear I shall never be able to pay for your cow." Mr. Hoover paid him for his labour, and gave up his note for the cow.—*MacKenzie's Message.*

A DOG'S JEW'S HARP.—A brace of paddies having landed in Boston, from the Emerald Isle, went to a tavern, and called for dinner. The landlord informed them that he had no victuals prepared but apple dumplings which were accordingly set before them. One says to the other, "What kind of meat is this? I never saw the like in Ireland." "Arrah, by my sowl," says the other, but "I'll soon be after finding out if it be poison or not," and threw one of the dumplings under the table to a large dog who instantly seized it. The heat of it soverely burning the dog's mouth, the animal began to whine, and howl, and paw his mouth with his fore foot, making a great noise. "Ah, and surely it's a dog's Jew's harp; only hear how sweetly he plays it!"

GOUGH'S DESCRIPTION OF GOLD WATER.—"Look at that liquid which has been produced from the clear distillery of nature," holding up a glass of water. "The Eternal Father of us all has brewed it for his children. It has been produced, not in filthy distilleries but in your grassy dell, where the deer lingers and the rippling rills sing their wild lullaby—or away upon the mountain tops where the blazing sun has lighted it up with heavenly fire—or afar off upon the ocean, where showers and storms are born. It sparkles in the ice-berg. It makes the graceful frost tissue on which the moon light plays. It dallies in the cataract—weaves the snow-wreath and the emerald settings on the mountain peak. It never injures, but always does good. It is blessed always, at evening, and at morning. It is ever benignant and kind. God made it glorious. Take and drink.—Take the pure liquid, which God, our father, gave us. Take it as it is—bright, beautiful and blessed."—*Mail.*

How is your husband, dear? asked one lady of another.  
Oh! he's in a very bad state, was the reply.  
And pray what kind of a state is he in? still persisted the other.  
In the State Prison.

"Louis XVI., whose birth caused hardly less excitement than the hair of the present occupant of the French throne, perished on the scaffold—his heir died the most miserable of deaths in prison—his successor, Charles X., died in exile—Henry V., an exile from France—Louis Philippe died in exile—his heir came to a violent end, and the Count de Paris is in banishment—and even the great Napoleon himself fretted his life away on the desert rock of Saint Helena."

Old King Lear in the play, when he was out in the storm, said in his apostrophe to the rain, wind, thunder, and lightnings:—"You owe me no subscriptions."

Prentice says he wishes he could say the same to all of his readers, and we say the same to ours. Those not in arrears need not read this.

# The Standard.

## OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Et variis eundem est optimum.—Cic.

No 21] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1856. [Vol. 23

### A LAUGHABLE PREDICAMENT.

In December, 18—, we were travelling through one of the New England towns, in an old-fashioned stage coach, with a friend, whose power for making fun from the slightest cause, was manifest from any passing object that he chose to attack.

It was midnight, and as we approached the village of R—, he espied a large mansion house on the top of a small sugar-loaf hill, close by the road. When we arrived opposite, he asked the driver to stop a few minutes; the request was cheerfully complied with, although we were most freezing; but what trick he had in view none could guess.

The funny gentleman marched up to the front door of the mansion and knocked with his cane loud enough to awake all the inhabitants. Immediately a window was raised, and out popped a red night cap containing the head of the proprietor, who in alarm exclaimed:

"What—what's the matter? What's wanted at this time of night?"

"Pardon me, sir, for this intrusion; but I have a communication to make to you personally, and as the stage is waiting impatiently for me, please hurry to the door for but one moment's interview."

The old gentleman's red night cap, with its owner in a garment curtailed of its fair proportions, were almost immediately at the door, politely bowing to the funny stranger, who again apologized for disturbing his slumber and thus exposing him to the chilly winds of a December night.

"My dear sir," interrupted the bland Mr. Nightcap, "don't mention it; but pardon me for appearing before you in the plight in which you see me."

"You are certainly quite excusable, and especially as my great haste prompted this courteous response to my call upon you."

"Be pleased to step into the house, as I notice some ladies in the coach are attracted by my appearance."

"Never mind them, my dear sir. Your finely located mansion has attracted the attention of us all—it makes—truly a beautiful appearance in the bright moonlight. Speaking of the moon, brings to my mind the question which has recently agitated the scientific world, and in which you have undoubtedly been interested, viz: Is this luminary inhabited? The telescope—"

"Excuse my interruption, sir, but allow me to get a cloak, for I am almost frozen, and—"

"Ten thousand pardons, my dear friend, but the stage is waiting for me, and I must lose no time, for of all things in this world, time, that never ceases—"

"Allow me to remind you, sir, that you desired to make a communication to me. I am now ready to receive it."

"Ah me! how unkindful I am in the discharge of a duty incumbent upon me, and which has been too long protracted, I must really acknowledge."

"Oblige me, sir, by coming directly to the communication you desire to make."

"Again I beg you to forgive my apparent tardiness in doing so. The fact, my dearest sir, which, as a scientific man, I felt it my duty to divulge to your own benefit, for I need not inform you that men endowed with scientific attainments, and—"

"But, sir, I demand, without further delay, what is the important fact which you desire to communicate?"

"It is simply this: Your house being situated on the apex of a hill, with sides sloping sufficiently to allow water to run therefrom, I have stopped the coach this cold night, and aroused you from your slumbers to apprise you of the fact that you can with the greatest ease drain your cellar from different directions."

"You infernal scoundrel!" shrieked the astonished and infuriated proprietor. "[I] teach you a trick worth a dozen of this!" as he seized the funny gentleman's cane, who had commenced a rapid retreat for the coach—the red night cap and the abbreviated white garment after him as fast as two spindling shanks could carry him. But as the funny gent gained upon his pursuer, he jumped into the coach, which was at once put into full speed up an adjoining hill with the enraged country gentleman, in curling garments flustering in the breeze, in cold pursuit, but whose hot imprecations against us all, were enough to stiffle the mirth of a live Yankee.

On arriving at the top of the hill, by one of those singular coincidences, which sometimes occur at the crisis, to heighten one's happiness, we suddenly came in contact with two open carriages, abreast, loaded to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen, who were returning from a country ball. The attention of the whole party was soon turned to our red capped, white garmented pursuer, who, not liking so many lady spectators, buried his cane at us, (which, however, glanced by and struck among and aroused a family of pigs by the roadside,) and commenced a rapid retreat for home, followed by

### A VERY SINGULAR AFFAIR.

A very curious instance of confusion has taken place in a family in Lumber street, on Arbor Hill. A mother and her daughter were both confined on the same day, each having a little son. In the bustle of the moment both babies were placed in the cradle, and, to the confusion of the mothers, when the youngsters were taken from the cradle, they were unable to tell which was the mother's and which the daughter's son—a matter which, of course, must ever remain a mystery. The family is in great distress over the affair.—[Albany Knickerbocker.

### THE WORLD'S BENEFACTOR!

Who, that has opportunities of reading, but has heard of the philanthropist, Howard, the greatest part of whose life was spent in visiting the prisons of Europe, and administering relief to countless numbers of suffering inmates, and whose name will go down to remotest time, crowned with the honors which millions yet unborn will bestow upon it? In the same category we may place the name of Miss Nightingale, the devoted, self-sacrificing heroine of the Crimea. But while we give due honors to such names, we could do injustice to a noble and generous heart, were we, for one moment, to forget the name, HOLLOWAY. The possessor of an immense fortune, which would allow him to traverse the world in search of pleasure, he chooses, instead, to devote his leisure and his talents to the benefit of his fellow creatures, by dispensing among them the most remarkable remedies ever yet compounded, and which he himself discovered after years of unremitting toil and research throughout the vast cabinet of nature. To these researches Professor Holloway was first incited by the enormous amount of suffering from various diseases which he everywhere saw around, and the inefficiency of medical art to meet and vanquish them; and the success which has met him at every step—yet no greater than he anticipated—has proved his well-earned reward. So great, indeed has become the popularity of his medicines, even in the remotest corners of the earth, that his parent establishment in London outstrips the largest in the world; and their marvellous virtues have been extolled in almost every language from pole to pole. We have seen innumerable testimonials from persons who have used these remedies—stuck upon sticks, in which their wonderful powers are extolled in the highest degree. In a climate so variable as ours, the most insidious diseases are likely to take root before the patient himself is aware of it, and an immense amount of suffering is thereby entailed, in many cases causing death, in fault of ignorance of the proper remedies, which, applied in time, would have prevented the fatal result. In every case of incipient disease, and even in cases far gone, recourse to Professor Holloway's never-failing remedies will save months of painful illness, if not life itself. We do not overrate the man, nor his medicines; but what we are confident of, we are willing to bear testimony in its favor; and as far as our absolute knowledge extends, covering a space of years, we feel competent to speak upon the subject in the warmest terms. Therefore it is our earnest wish that not a family in the land should be ignorant of the Professor's remedies, and that they should always be kept on hand to use in cases of sudden illness, as they will operate as preventives as curatives; while there is no possibility of danger to the system arising from their use.—[Galveston News.

### A Self-loading Hay Can.

A Self-loading Hay Can has been patented by D. H. Thompson, of Fitchburg. It consists in the employment of rakes applied to a cart or wagon, in connection with an inclined frame, operating in such a way that the hay will be raked up and loaded into the cart or wagon by merely drawing the vehicle or wagon over the meadow.

### MURDER OF A WAITER BY A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Washington, May 8.—Mr. Herbert, a member of the House from California, who shot the head waiter at Willard's Hotel, this morning killing him instantly, has been arrested, and the matter is undergoing investigation. As nearly as at present can be ascertained, the circumstances are, that while Mr. Herbert was eating a late breakfast at the public table of the hotel, a waiter gave him some insolence, when Mr. H. called for another waiter, who came and also treated him insolently. It is said that two or three other waiters then came up and commenced an assault on Mr. Herbert with chairs, plates, dishes, etc. They then grappled with him, when several gentlemen standing by intervened, but retreated on being turned upon by the waiters. Mr. Herbert's friends represent

### THE PRICE OF FLOUR.

Complaints are constantly made by housekeepers that the great decline in the price of flour does not reach the retail trade, and that a barrel of flour of the best brands costs as nearly twice as much as the price quoted in the reports of the market. The reason is, that from long habit, from carelessness, and from extortion, people persist in buying certain brands, doubtless of the highest quality, but at such disproportionate prices as altogether exceed the difference in grade. We do not pretend to know how to make good bread, and will not venture upon any directions; but we know what good bread is when we see it, and it is certain that with proper care and with the proper modes of preparation, the ordinary kinds of flour may be made into better and far more healthful bread than is generally produced from the better brands. With so wide a difference in the price of flour, there should be more care in the preparation of bread.

### THE VALUE OF A WIDOW'S SON.—At Hamilton, Canada, Mrs. McIntyre, a poor widow, recovered £100 from a wealthy merchant, for the death of her only child, a boy of eleven years, who was killed by falling into a cellar belonging to the defendant, on a public street, there being no railing for the protection of passengers.

### REWARD OF MERT.—The Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia presented at Halifax, on the 25th ult., a gold chronometer to Hugh Cameron, master, and a gold patent lever watch to George Duffell, mate of British schooner Mars, of that port, as a testimony from the citizens of the United States to those gentlemen for saving Captain John T. Philbrook, of the American schooner State of Maine, from the wreck of that vessel. Two men composing the crew of the Mars are to have silver medals.

### QUICKEST TRIP ON RECORD.—The steamer Admiral, on her last trip, made the run from Eastport in twelve hours and forty five minutes, and from Portland to Boston in seven hours, arriving here this morning at nine o'clock with two hundred passengers and freight.—*Boston Transcript.*

### FIRE.—Early on Sunday morning the fire bell aroused one half of the citizens from their slumbers. The fire broke out in a house owned by Mr. George McKelvey, which was destroyed.—*Nbr.*

### 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.

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Justices Smith and Birch, at Washington, on Saturday morning delivered their opinions in this case, refusing both, and committing the culprit to the custody of the Marshal to be tried by the criminal court of the district. Mr. Herbert was in the afternoon taken before Judge Crawford on a writ of habeas corpus, his counsel praying for his discharge. The Judge will give his decision on Monday. The understanding with both parties is that the Minister for the Netherlands may then be examined, should he assent to the request to appear as a witness.

Keeping the murdered man, was one of Mr. Willard's principal waiters, and leaves a wife and two children.

Hex Cheson.—A little girl of some seven summers, sprightly in her motions and intelligent looking withal, stepped into the Union Bookstore in this village, one day recently, and inquired for some "little Bibles." On being shown some, she selected one to suit her taste, and laid on the counter a gold half dollar, saying it was a gift from a sister in California, and quickly departed. How appropriate her choice, and how commendable that exchange of gold for the Word of Truth, in perpetuity of a sister's gift.—[*Machine Union.*

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THE ABOVE IS FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL, a paper which is always sound in economy as well as in politics. People inquire every day how it is that bread-stuffs are quoted lower every week in European and American prices current, and yet the reduction has not reached the consumer here. The answer may be that there is a great deal of fancy in the fancy brands of flour, which sell at such disproportionate rates; but the case is not confined to Boston or Providence. In Baltimore the price current makes a difference of from 82 to 3 50 between merchantable and family flour, which every one must allow to be far out of proportion to the merits of the two articles.—[*Boston Advertiser.*

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FIRE.—Early on Sunday morning the fire bell aroused one half of the citizens from their slumbers. The fire broke out in a house owned by Mr. George McKelvey, which was destroyed.—*Nbr.*

that he fired only when it became evident that it was the design of the waiters to kill him, and that after one was killed, two others continued assaulting him until he was rescued by his friends. Mr. Herbert is aided by counsel. Gen. Lane and Mr. McKay of California saw the whole affair.

Justices Smith and Birch, at Washington, on Saturday morning delivered their opinions in this case, refusing both, and committing the culprit to the custody of the Marshal to be tried by the criminal court of the district. Mr. Herbert was in the afternoon taken before Judge Crawford on a writ of habeas corpus, his counsel praying for his discharge. The Judge will give his decision on Monday. The understanding with both parties is that the Minister for the Netherlands may then be examined, should he assent to the request to appear as a witness.

Keeping the murdered man, was one of Mr. Willard's principal waiters, and leaves a wife and two children.

Hex Cheson.—A little girl of some seven summers, sprightly in her motions and intelligent looking withal, stepped into the Union Bookstore in this village, one day recently, and inquired for some "little Bibles." On being shown some, she selected one to suit her taste, and laid on the counter a gold half dollar, saying it was a gift from a sister in California, and quickly departed. How appropriate her choice, and how commendable that exchange of gold for the Word of Truth, in perpetuity of a sister's gift.—[*Machine Union.*

THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—Complaints are constantly made by housekeepers that the great decline in the price of flour does not reach the retail trade, and that a barrel of flour of the best brands costs as nearly twice as much as the price quoted in the reports of the market. The reason is, that from long habit, from carelessness, and from extortion, people persist in buying certain brands, doubtless of the highest quality, but at such disproportionate prices as altogether exceed the difference in grade. We do not pretend to know how to make good bread, and will not venture upon any directions; but we know what good bread is when we see it, and it is certain that with proper care and with the proper modes of preparation, the ordinary kinds of flour may be made into better and far more healthful bread than is generally produced from the better brands. With so wide a difference in the price of flour, there should be more care in the preparation of bread.