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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 40. SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1855. [Vol. 22]

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 arrears are paid. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The Standard.

FRIDAY, SEP. 23, 1855.

Arrival of the America.

GLORIOUS NEWS!
THE ALLIES VICTORIOUS!!
FALL OF SOUTH SIDE OF SEBASTOPOL!!!

A Telegraph dispatch was received at the News Room last evening, announcing the arrival of the Steamship America, with the important intelligence of the capture of south Sebastopol. We hasten to lay the glorious news before our readers.

Salutes were fired at Halifax and other places last evening. The loyal and patriotic inhabitants of the town of St. George, celebrated the event, by bonfires and firing a salute. The despatches says:

By this arrival intelligence of the FALL OF THE SOUTH SIDE OF SEBASTOPOL has been received. The news by the America confirms accounts, but no new details yet to be had. Saturday the 8th being 12 months since landing in the Crimea, and 316 days since the opening of siege batteries—the final and victorious assault was made on the Malakoff; the assault was preceded by a terrific bombardment.

A despatch from Gortschakoff, permitted to transpire at Vienna and Berlin, saying—
"Works Suffer."

Prepare the public for the result: precisely at noon of the 8th, the whole disposable force of the besieging army moved forward in a fourfold attack, the extreme right of the French attack was directed against the little Redan, which they carried, but had abandoned, from a fierce charge of the Russians; the second and principal assault of the French was against the Malakoff, which after six repulses they carried by storm and decided the fate of the day.

A third attack by the British against the great Redan completely failed, for although they succeeded in gaining temporary possession of a salient angle of the work, they were speedily driven back, and the British loss is numbered at 2,000 killed and wounded.

The fourth position of the assault was made by the French under Desalle, against the centre battery, but also failed. The other events of the siege are embraced in the following official despatches:

From Gen. Simpson, Crimea, Sep. 8, 11 P. M.—The allied forces attacked the defences of Sebastopol at noon this day. Assault on the Malakoff has been successful and the work is in the possession of the French. The attack of the English against the Redan, did not succeed.

YANNA, Sept. 9.—A sally upon the Malakoff was made at noon on Saturday. Redoubts and the Redan on the side of Careening Bay, were occupied by our brave soldiers with admirable enthusiasm and cry of "Vive L'Empereur!" We occupied ourselves with endeavouring to secure our position, and succeeded in our object—the Malakoff. The Redan, along side of Careening Bay, could not be maintained in face of powerful artillery, which overwhelmed the first occupants of the work, which, however, our firm settlement in the Malakoff, together with the Redan, which our brave allies seized, attacking it with their habitual vigour; but here, at Redan, as with our troops at the Redan on side of Careening Bay, were compelled to cede the works again to the powerful artillery and reserves of the army. At night our eagles flew over the Malakoff. General Desalle made two attacks upon central Bastion; these, however, did not succeed, and our troops returned to the trenches. Our losses are serious, and cannot yet be precisely indicated; they are amply compensated by the capture of the Malakoff, the consequences of which will be immense. 650 soldiers and 27 officers were taken prisoners in the Malakoff.

Despatch from General Simpson.—Evacuation of Southern side.—The evacuation of the Southern side of Sebastopol is in possession of allies; the enemy during the night and this morning evacuated Southern side, exploding their magazines, and setting fire to the whole of the town. All men of war burned during the night, with the exception of three steamers which are flying about the harbour, and the bridge connecting with the North side is broken down. Our casualties are great. During the night the Russians have sunk all the remainder of the line of battle ships in Sebastopol harbor.

Despatch from General Polkner.—Branchion Redoubt, 9th, 3, A. M.—Karabelnia and the South of Sebastopol no longer exists. The enemy, perceiving our solid occupation of Malakoff, decided upon evacuating the place.

"After having destroyed and blown up by mines nearly all the defences, having passed the night in the midst of my troops, I can assure you that everything in the Karabelnia is blown up, and from what I could see, the same must be the case in front of our left line of attack, this immense success does the greatest honor to our troops. Losses during the day after so many obstinate combats must be considerable; tomorrow I shall be able to form an estimate of the results of this great day's work, a great portion of the honors of which are due to Genls. Bosquet and McMahon. Everything is quiet on Tchérman, and we are vigilant there."

Great rejoicings in England and France in consequence of the above news.

THE DOUBLE BRIDAL!

A few years ago I made one of the seventy-nine passengers on board the steamer Emily Barton, bound up the Tennessee. A pleasant, intelligent, go-ahead captain, a good steward, and a social, refined company, made the trip one of pleasure; indeed, long shall I remember the saucy Emily Barton, and her superlative living freight. One lovely summer afternoon, it was whispered that we were to have a wedding before the boat reached her destination; said whisper starting first and low near the ladies' cabin, and speedily making its way to the hall, the boiler deck, and even to the main; like the snowball down the mountain, gathering size, form and momentum as it rolled forward, until the principals in the interesting scene were not only pointed out, but the parson, some scraps of the history of each, fiction, fact and surmise, all heaped up, ingeniously leaving you in the half pleasant half painful, suspense and doubt that opens the eyes wide, and strains the drum of ear so tight to all transpiring around you. Well, we landed to wood at a magnificent beech bottom, the tall heavy leaved trees with their silver grey trunks making a deep cool shade, while the grassy green bank that bore them, were imaged in the glassy river, so true, that intervention only pointed the false from the real. Cutting this charmed spot in twain came a murmuring crystal spring brook, scarce four spans wide, to lose itself in the mass of Tennessee waters, there in turn to be alike lost in the boundless sea.

No sooner was the staging out than there emerged from the ladies' cabin a fine, manly looking fellow, dressed in faultless taste, intellect beaming in every feature, while over his face perfect happiness shone like phosporous on the sea. Leaning on his arm was the most lovable woman it has been our lot to behold, her fine hazel eyes (tell-tales that they were) speaking deep emotion, and her expressive lip, quivering with excitement, while her dress, step and grace were of a queen. "There they are!" "That's her!" "Oh, how handsome!" burst from many a lip as we instinctively made way to let them pass to the altar, and where that was we had about as clear an idea as a transcendentalist generally has of what he is talking about. But one thing we all seemed to know, that there was fun ahead, and to follow in their wake was the way to see it. As the ladies passed, no art was offered to each, and thus we marched out of the cabin, down the stairs, across the staging, and up the sloping bank. Some fifty yards up the brook the pair stopped, and joining hands they stood with the clear water between them—bridged as it were by the winding flagger, and crossed by a stream of love as pure as itself. All was silent—still—until broken by the minister, reading in an impressive manner, "And of the rib which the Lord God had taken from man made he woman, and brought her to the man. And Adam said this is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh, she shall be called woman, because she was taken out of man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother and cleave unto his wife, and they shall be one flesh."

As he closed the book and offered a most touching and beautiful prayer, not a heart but seemed to feel that earnest appeal to the throne of grace. Then asking the usual questions, he pronounced them husband and wife. The bride slowly sinking on her knees raised her beautiful face, all covered with tears, and her clasped hands, and in the most touching sweet voice, tremulous with deep emotion, said, "And now, Oh, merciful Father, grant that our two lives thus united, may peacefully flow in one, even as this rivulet, until we reach the river of death, and undivided in faith and conduct be permitted to enjoy Thine eternal smiles in the land of the pure and blest."

Every pulse seemed stilled, hoping, wishing for more of this beautiful drama; not a word, not a movement from all the throng, all, all was happiness. Oh, lovely panorama, how thou art graven on this heart! The happy man was in the act of imprinting a kiss upon the smiling lips of his magnificent bride

when the clear tones of a manly voice startled all from their pleasant reverie; the universal gaze turned on a handsome, tall, benignant, whose eagle eye spoke the man—a fit representative of the state whose sloop a Jackson.

"I can't stand this any longer. Pardon, ladies, pardon; I have a proposition to make on the faith of a man who never lies nor trifles. I must make it or die—so here it goes. Now I will marry on this spot any lady who has the nerve to face such music; look at me, and if you can love me as she loves, (pointing to the bride.) I'll promise to be a husband to you, and such a husband as she deserves; and such a husband as a true hearted man will make to the woman who comes tumbling under his wing. I further say, that no spot nor shame attaches to my name, nor ever shall; and this arm will support and protect the one who can trust to it. Who will take?" and his eye ran slowly over the crowd of handsome women around him; his earnest manner and novel speech had aroused an intense feeling; all was surprise and deep sympathy with the fearless excited orator, when to the astonishment and delight of every one, a lady like, blue-eyed girl, stepped to his side, and looking confidently up to his eyes, with her hands on his arm, said, "I am thine!" By this time his arm was around her waist, and parting her curls (black as the raven's wing at midnight) looked steadily in her face for a moment, and signed the contract with a kiss that all the married ladies pronounced the genuine sort—perfectly satisfactory.

Raising his flashing eyes with a triumphant expression from the pleasant job just mentioned, he said, "Where is that parson? Send him right here—on this spot we will be made one. I never let such luck as this pass me by waiting a minute—go ahead," and on that spot where they first met, they were solemnly united for ever.

When the words "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder," died away, a shout went up that awoke the echoes for a mile; every hand was extended to the happy, lucky, venturesome fellow, and every lady in that crowd pressed the lips of his young and handsome wife, (for a moment I wished I were her, but I instantly recovered my self possession and thrust the weakness from me); women kissing each other, always seemed a waste of sweetness to me, but they knew best.) laughing, shouting, happy, we all returned on board. Our generous, jolly captain set a splendid supper; the clerk made out two certificates—they were signed by the parson and seventy-four witnesses, (five more made nine you know, men and women all told) everybody signed.

Then we danced, we laughed, we made tools of ourselves. Be that as it may, when the watch changed at the noon of night, the bulls on the dark shores of the river returned only an unbroken echo of the hoarse coughing of the Emily Barton's engines, for we slept, and our dreams vainly tried to vie with the lovely reality of the evening.

BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMERS.—The citizens of Boston are becoming alive to the importance of establishing a line of Steamers to Europe. The movement is already under consideration, and much progress has been made in the right direction. An exchange in speaking of the benefits that must result from this enterprise says:

With her far spread network of railroads, Boston will disseminate in all directions the advantages afforded by its dismounting in the distance between the old world and the new. She will become the point of attraction for going and coming—intelligence, mails and specie; passengers and goods will flow thro' her in one unbroken stream, and enrich her as a river waters a valley. A Mississippi of trade will be hers. All Canada and the West will fix their eyes on Boston. Even New York itself will travel terra firma eastward on its way to Europe. Moreover, as distance is diminished by the standard of time, trade and travel will increase in geometrical ratio. Travellers for pleasure and for business will spring up in new places. Europe and North America will exchange through Boston; and that city will become the terminus of every railroad and packet line pointing east on this continent. It has the advantage over New York in point of nearness to Europe, and on this account was originally selected by the Cunard Company as the terminus of their line. The Canadian transit trade is expanding to an enormous amount annually, and the import trade of the west is already being systematically directed through Boston channels.

A GOOD TIME COMING.—A letter received yesterday by a gentleman in this city, dated Yonkers, Ill., 23rd inst., states, that there are no purchasers of wheat at the railroad depot in that place. One dollar per bushel was all that was offered last week.

The best Genesee wheat flour is retailed at Rochester at eight dollars a barrel.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Standard.

DEAR SIR,—I was somewhat surprised on receipt of your Paper of the 5th inst., to perceive a communication signed "LYDIA EASTMAN," in which a most unwarrantably petulant attack is made on me, and whereby I am charged with a breach of the rules of etiquette. Were Miss E. the absolute judge in this case, I should have to plead guilty; but as I do not yield to her that position, I most respectfully beg leave to differ with her. As the meeting to which she alludes was not a private one, and as for her being my entertainer, it is all moonshine: If she or any other person gets up to address an audience they must not expect their remarks to pass uncriticized. Miss E. is, or pretends to be, much more sensitive than I or most persons give her credit for. If the expression of a difference in opinion, when given without any personal application, can be construed into an insult, then I am guilty and would tender an apology; if not, I am innocent. If the report of the address delivered on the occasion, she refers to, is a verbatim one, all I can say on the matter is, that I cordially agree with the sentiments therein expressed, as I am a firm believer in Woman's Influence; and I cannot conceive why Miss E. supposed the remarks in my former communications were aimed at her in particular, if she did not enunciate the doctrines which in them I disapproved. I may have misunderstood Miss E. on that occasion, and now tender an apology; not, recollect, for any insult, for I do not admit giving any; but merely for misunderstanding. And if Miss E. did not advocate those theories, I only can account for the course which she pursued in inserting such a letter in your paper, by attributing it to that love of notoriety which she possesses. I hope that she will be convinced of the imprudence of the position which she assumes, (as some persons in her immediate vicinity were of the fallacy of the prophecies of Millar in reference to the end of the world.) I most respectfully decline entering into any discussion with Miss E., till she learns to write her communications in a more lady-like manner, and less personal in their style.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours, truly,
J. S. M.

THE CHICAGO TRADE.—We copy the following description of the opening lumber trade with Chicago, from the Chicago Daily Press:

Among the features of the lumber market in this city, noticeable at the present time is the great increase of Canadian lumber which under the reciprocity encouragement, is finding its way hither. A new impetus has been given to its manufacture by our Christian neighbors, in consequence of the new and important market thus open to their trade. Old firms are extending their operations, and new ones making a vigorous commencement induced by such flattering prospect of success. New and hitherto unoccupied regions of timber, are being invaded by the woodman's axe, and as a consequence, the quality of this lumber is rapidly advancing to the highest standard. Several Canadian houses have made a considerable progress towards permanent establishment in our city. Our own citizens are extending their connections in a similar direction, and altogether a heavy business in this particular will soon be the result.

FALLING OF A BRIDGE.—Yesterday, about noon, an alarm of fire was raised in consequence of the ignition of a quantity of tar on board a canal boat, lying in the basin near the eastern end of the bridge, north side. Some workmen, we learn, were engaged in caulking a boat, and caused a fire to be made to heat a boiler in the bow of the boat, in which the pitch was prepared.

A very large crowd soon collected on the bridge, among the number many firemen, as well as citizens, strangers, and men, women and children. Not less than one hundred were crowded upon the extreme northeast span of the bridge, when, with a sudden crash, the northeastern footpath was dragged by the great weight from the abutment, and fell into the water, a distance of twenty feet, with all its human freight. Those who were spectators of the scene aver that not less than one hundred were crowded on the space, yet, so far as is at present known, no lives were lost. As a portion of the bridge fell, a part struck the bow of a canal boat lying next the bridge, and several were thrown upon the boat.

Under the bridge, fortunately, was a number of "boats"—such as are used by caulkers—and several small boats—which served as a measure to keep the timbers of the bridge about until those upon them made good their escape. The panic caused was frightful; men, women and children were

buddled together in great confusion, amidst the greatest consternation, and quite a number being cast into the water.

Miraculous as it may appear, but two of three were severely injured, and none, so far as can be learned, fatally. —[Albany Argus, 8 p. 24.]

NOVEL RACE.—Upon the New York Central Railroad track, this morning, when the train had got a little this side of East Douglass, a horse that had jumped out of a pasture, was discovered upon the track. The animal was frightened by the noise of the engine, and started off at full speed, ahead of the train, which was going at its usual speed. The horse kept ahead of the locomotive till it was approaching Millville station; when it fell through a bridge. The train was stopped, and the horse was extricated, apparently uninjured. The distance travelled by the horse was 8 miles—time, 18 minutes. The most remarkable thing about the race is, that the horse passed over a bridge, 25 feet long, on the sleepers! Once his rear legs went through, when he made a spring, and came upon his feet again. His fore legs next went through, but he managed to clear himself, and as our informant says, passed over the remainder of the bridge in a zigzag course. —Herald.

AN INDUSTRIOUS WOMAN.—The New York Evening Post tells a story of a merchant of that city who, when first married, told his wife that for every scold she produced he would place at her disposal \$3000. After a lapse of years he failed, and upon informing his wife of his embarrassments, she quickly placed in his hands bonds to the amount of \$30,000, as the product of her industry, remarking at the same time, "I can see that I have not been idle; and if you had been half as industrious as your brother hater the way, I should now have \$30,000."

"Marry, why did you kiss your hand to the young gentleman opposite, this morning?" said a careful parent to his blooming daughter.

"Why the fellow had the impudence to throw a kiss across the street to me, and of course I threw it back indignantly; you wouldn't have me encourage him by keeping it, would you?"

THE NORFOLK ORPHANS.—The arrival of the Norfolk orphans at Richmond is thus noticed by the Richmond Enquirer:—

"Twenty-seven orphans, mostly females, ranging from six months to ten years of age, came up yesterday from Norfolk, and were conveyed to the quarters fitted up for them at the Catholic College. The little orphans were nicely and comfortably clad, and were accompanied by several female nurses, among whom we recognized one of two Sisters of Charity."

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY TO FRIENDS.—Not long since a promising citizen on familiar terms with a printer, opening his morning paper read, to his astonishment, his own name in the following connection:—
"Died, at his residence in this town, yesterday, Mr. —, aged —, a promising citizen, and much lamented."

Not being convinced of the truth of the statement, with all speed he repaired to the office, to ascertain the author of the deadly label. "What! you here?" said the printer; "did you not say that if you lived you would fulfil your promise last night?" You must be in error, Sir;—if you are a man of your word, you must have died; go home and be buried."

The man thus reminded of his remembrance has never since forgotten his promise to the printer. He was better pleased with the joke when he learned that his death was only inserted in the copy which was sent to him.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—The Tribune draws a horrible picture of the state of debility in New York, and gives a long list of offences in the criminal calendar, including the recent assassination at the St. Nicholas Hotel—"a long and painful chapter of crime," says the Tribune. "It is earnestly recommended to the attention of our mod. Police, and the tax payers who are groaning under a levy of five millions of dollars per annum for the support of that shameless swindle known as 'City Government.'"

It is stated in the New York Courier & Enquirer, that the first eight months of the current year, show a re-advance of nearly 32 per cent. in the aggregate of foreign dry goods shown upon the market of that city.

Barren and Wretched Baby Show, recently closed in Boston, netted nearly \$20,000. The proprietors of the so-called Baby Show, in adjunct of the other, cleared \$5,000. In spite of all that the leading Boston newspapers have said against these disgusting exhibitions, the rush of spectators was immense.

European Intelligence.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

General Pellissier telegraphs Sept. 9th, 8 p. m.—The enemy have sunk their steam vessels.

The work of destruction continues under the fire of our mortars, and mines are successively springing at different points. It is my duty to defer entering the place which has the appearance of a great furnace. Prince Gortschakoff being closely pressed by our fire has demanded an armistice, to carry off his wounded.

The bridge near Fort St. Paul has been destroyed by the enemy.

We are engaged in ascertaining the amount of our loss. Everything is going on well.

We are watching the movements of the enemy on the Tchernaya.

The French admiral, Bruat, telegraphs: CRIMEA, Sept. 9th.

Assault on the Malakoff Tower was made yesterday noon, and subsequently, on the Great Redan and Central Bastion.

A gale from the north kept the ships at anchor.

The mortar boats, to be enabled to fire, were obliged to enter Strzelzka Bay. They fired six hundred shells against Quarantine Battery and Fort Alexander.

Six English mortar boats, also at anchor in Strzelzka Bay, fired about the same number of shells.

Last night, violent explosions and vast conflagrations made us suppose the Russians were evacuating the town.

To-day we ascertained that the Russian vessels had been sunk.

The bridge was covered with troops retreating to the north side. After 8 o'clock the bridge was destroyed.

Only a few steamers remain in port, anchored near Fort Catharine.

I approached this morning the Quarantine Batteries, on board the "Brandon," and ascertained that they are now evacuated.

They have just blown up.

Our soldiers have left the trenches, and are spreading themselves in groups, over the fortifications of the town, which seem to be totally deserted.

THE SARDINIAN ACCOUNT.

General Marmora writes that the Russians have withdrawn from the town after having set it on fire, blown up all the public buildings and works of defence, and sunk their vessels.

The Sardinians lost forty men in the trenches.

THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

Accounts from St. Petersburg give the following despatches from Gen. Gortschakoff, dated Sept. 9th, noon.

The enemy receives fresh reinforcements incessantly.

The bombardment continues very violent.

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number of the dead was not ascertained, but was probably short of two thousand.

The London Times' correspondent writes, that five French Generals were killed, besides ten superior officers.

It is also affirmed that Generals McMahon and Trocher have died of their wounds, and that General Bosquet is either killed or wounded.

General Pellissier is created Marshal of France.

Paris was illuminated, and a grand national Te Deum was celebrated by the Emperor in the Church of Notre Dame.

Queen Victoria sends an address of thanks to her army, and directs General Simpson to congratulate General Pellissier on his brilliant victory.

Throughout France and England the rejoicing is immense.

ARMISTICE & CAPITULATION.

Paris correspondence says that General Pellissier has telegraphed for instructions in case Prince Gortschakoff should ask to capitulate.

This reply to this is reported to be that the Russians must surrender at discretion, lay down their arms, and give up to the Allies all the fortified places in the Crimea—including Oléssa—with all their munitions of war, and without doing any previous damage thereon; but Gortschakoff has not yet asked for terms.

THE RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

The Brussels Nord, a Russian paper says:—

The resolution of Prince Gortschakoff exhibits the energy of a great commander. It saves Russia from an irretrievable position, into which her false interpretation of a point of honor would have thrust her. The Russian army, concentrated in the north-west part of Sebastopol, will henceforth have that unity of movement and action, which, until now, it has wanted. Sebastopol of the South is replaced by the Sebastopol of the North—a formidable position, bristling with invulnerable guns, which a compact army hencforward will defend. Impassioned history will do justice to Gortschakoff, who, by making a momentary sacrifice, and avoiding useless effusion of blood, has preserved for Russia an army trained for war, by a struggle of a year's duration, and placed that army in a position which enables him to command the situation.

FRANCE.

An attempt has been made on the life of Louis Napoleon. A man named Bellemare fired two pistol shots at a carriage supposed to contain the Emperor; but which contained some of the Empress's ladies.

The attempt was made at the door of the Italian Opera House. The assassin was arrested, but on being discovered to be insane was sent to the Asylum.

DENMARK.

A letter from Berlin dated the 4th says:—

Austria is said to have offered her mediation to Denmark, in her difference with the United States. Doubts are entertained here as to whether the United States will consent to the compromise which Denmark intends proposing, of lowering the Sound dues generally; but Prussia would be quite disposed to accept it.

RUSSIA.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg states, that the Czar intends leaving on the 13th for Moscow and Warsaw, attended by Count Nesselrode, and it is thought will arrange an interview with the King of Prussia.

The Allies were still supposed to be mediating an attack on Revue.

Nothing from Asia. The Russians intercept all communications.

Latest by Telegram from the London and Liverpool Agent of the Associated Press:

London, 11, A. M.

Paris correspondence says that it is reported twenty-five thousand men have embarked at Balaklava for the north side of Sebastopol. Also, that the Russians are in full retreat towards Perekop.

The Paris Debats has an editorial discussing the subject whether Sebastopol is tenable by the Allies while the Russians are masters of all the forts on the north side, and fronting the sea. The Debats asserts that it is quite tenable—the possession of Perekop, Chersonese and Balaklava superadding the necessity of entering the harbor. The Russian armies will probably continue in observation within their strong positions until the Allies give some signs of movement; hence all speculation as to the plan of campaign must be imaginary.

THE BALTIC.

A despatch from Danzig, dated the 4th, says, the blockading squadron are expected to be ordered home on Monday next.

London, 11, A. M.—Prince Frederick of Prussia is on a visit to the Queen.

The London Times suggests the celebration of a day of national thanksgiving.

It is rumored in the Clubs to-day that the Allies found twelve hundred guns within the lines of Sebastopol; also that the Russians were falling back on the Backsai-terai—but French rumours say Gortschakoff will certainly hold the north side to the last extremity. Also that the allied Admirals have sent a despatch saying it is not expedient to enter the harbor of Sebastopol until Fort Constantine is silenced. Probably the Allies will attack Fort Constantine from Fort Alexander and Artillery Bay.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton unchanged.

Every thing in the shape of breadstuffs firm.

A schooner had arrived at San Francisco with a cargo of rock salt, taken from the

beds of Lower California, situated about five miles in the interior, west from Point San Quentin.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1855.

ENGLISH NEWS.—On our first and second pages of this day's paper, we have inserted the interesting and glorious news brought by the steamship America.

It is pleasing to observe the patriotism and loyalty of the inhabitants of New Brunswick on receipt of the news of the great victory of the Allies, and the destruction of the South-eastern portion of Sebastopol. In the City of St. John, when the news became known, flags were run up from the public buildings—(the Union Jack and Tri-Colour) and from every flagstaff in the City. The vessels in harbor displayed their colours—fired their guns, and indeed from every hill the booming of cannon might be heard. In the evening, bonfires were lighted, and the Engine houses illuminated. The streets were crowded with people, who exhibited their enthusiasm. Tuesday evening was named for an illumination and fireworks.

At Fredericton upon receipt of the news, guns were fired, the Church bells rung, flags were hoisted and the stores closed. The few troops, in the Garrison and the Militia Artillery turned out and fired a Salute. A public meeting was held, at which the Mayor presided, resolutions were passed and loyal speeches made and a Committee appointed to determine the best means of expressing the feelings of the meeting. The event was to be celebrated yesterday, by a public demonstration, bonfires, &c.

In this Town, salutes were fired in the afternoon and evening by the rifles and amateur artillery; and flags were flying from several private houses. Fort Tipparary presented a deserted appearance, owing to the Military authorities having removed the old Union Jack and even the halliards, and we may add all the serviceable guns. We conceive it disgraceful to leave a frontier Town and Fort without a gun to fire, or flag to be run up, upon so glorious an occasion.

Last Evening, a Bonfire was lighted on the Barrack hill, and a salute of fifty guns fired, after which three Cheers were given for the Queen and three for the brave Allied Army. Capt. Thompson, generously provided a large cask of ale, which was brought on the ground, and found lots of customers. The whole affair passed off without the slightest accident.

At St. Stephens, a demonstration took place on Monday; and at Woodstock, a Procession &c., is to take place to-day.

It is painful to witness the large number of inhabitants from the several parishes in this County, who are leaving the Province and emigrating to Canada and the Western States. Almost every week, whole families, together with numbers of young men, natives of the Country, whom it can ill spare, may be seen leaving our shores, never to return. The exodus is not confined to the County of Charlotte, alone; from the River St. John and other parts of New Brunswick the drain is going on. It then becomes a grave question what is to be done? what is to become of the Province if a stop is not at once placed to this wholesale emigration? The people who leave, say that there are no inducements for them to remain; there are no markets for their produce, and when this is not the case, the difficulty and expense of transportation is so great as to make it unremunerative. There are no public works in operation, which are not only a strong inducement for the inhabitants to remain, but also to encourage an influx of population. How much longer will the people submit to the inactivity of a Government, who have not the ability to project nor the will to carry out any great public undertaking.

Railroads are become a necessity of the age, and have them the Province will, despite the inertness and selfishness of the Executive and their desperate clutches to place, power, and emolument. They will not profit by experience—nor from the example of their neighbors—but allow this fine Province with all its great natural advantages, to be depopulated, and its trade pass into the hands of its more fortunate neighbors.

Again we ask will the people suffer this state of things to exist, when the power is in their own hands to remedy the evil, by electing men of talent and thoroughly British feeling, from among whom an Executive could be formed, who would possess a patriotic desire for the welfare of the Province, and promote its best interests by constructing Railways and other public works of utility, and thereby give employment to the inhabitants—create markets for their produce and

facilities for conveying it, foster its trade, and add materially to the revenues of the Province.

Aurora's lines came to hand and will be published.

THE leading constituency in the Province have voted, by an overwhelming majority, a want of confidence in the government of the Province. Apart from the County vote, see the support accorded to the opposition Candidates in the city—notwithstanding the clique of monied and malcontent merchants—the respectable mercantile men will pardon us—live and exert their influence here. Despite unprecedented bribery and corruption the people have signed and sealed the death-warrant of the existing Government.—[Constitution.]

FROM DEMERARA.

Intelligence has been received from Demerara to the 9th of August. The Royal Gazette of that place announces that the yellow fever had broken out with great virulence at the island of Barbadaes, at the Dutch colony of Surinam. The deaths there numbered thirty a day.

Demerara is reported to be unusually healthy. The new sugar crop has just commenced, and a large number of vessels were lying in the Demerara river waiting for cargoes.

Wide spread and intense dissatisfaction prevailed throughout the Colony at the refusal of the Colonial Minister (Lord John Russell) to sanction the proposed arrangement for a free interchange of commodities between Canada and the West Indies. The Demerara Gazette says:—

"Every one feels that the conduct of the Secretary of State is harsh and oppressive; and that it is an act of injustice to the Colonies to prevent their availing themselves of a new and valuable market which would thus have been opened for the sale of their produce."

The merchants of Demerara have addressed a memorial to the home government complaining of the continued and disgraceful irregularities of the West India steam pack-

When Macdonald the Greek Physician was slain, Homer said of him, "a good Physician is worth as much as a whole army." Then a good medicine like Ayer's Cathartic Pills is worth a great deal more, because it cures as well, works wider, and lasts longer. The circle of the best Physician's labor must be narrow, while such a remedy is available to all—can be had by every body, and is worth having.

On last Sunday evening, the naked body of a coloured child apparently about 18 months old, was found lying in the mud on the margin of Lilly Lake. By some injury to the front teeth, caused by a fall, it was recognized as the child of a coloured woman, named Louisa Trendwell, and she was arrested. She says that she found the child an encumbrance, as she could not get work while she had it, and that she took it to the lake, and stripping it, left it there in hopes that it would be seen by some person who would take charge of it; but she denies having drowned it. The clothes were found at some distance from the place where the body lay.—[Freeman.]

The "Morning News" suggests that the proprietors of the "Morning Courier" and "New Brunswick" should run a foot race on the Flats, and "it will depend upon who gets into the midway first whether the Government will stand or fall." He says we might mount a post in the neighborhood and act as umpire, but forgets to assign any place to himself. What would he say to a seat on the nearest fence? It is due to him on account of his long standing.—[Aid.]

Holloway's Pills.—Astonishing Cure of a Bilious Complaint.—Mr. Philip Henderson, of Halifax, suffered for upwards of three years from violent pains in the head, a foul stomach, bad digestion, disordered liver, and general nervous debility, he tried various remedies for mitigation of this compound disorder, but he only became worse instead of better, although he also consulted several doctors. Finding that the medical faculty could not cure him, he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, by continuing with this remedy for a few weeks, he entirely regained his health, and ever since then he has not had the slightest return of his complaint.

At St. John, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Scovill, A. M., Mr. George Downes, of Foxborough, Mass., to Mary L., third daughter of Mr. Stephen Pine, Boston, (formerly of St. Andrews, N. B.)

At St. John, on the 25th ult., of emancipation, Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas Alexander, aged 25 years.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 27th.—Schr. Utica, Meloney, Boston, assorted cargo.

DEPARTED.

On the 25th ult., of emancipation, Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas Alexander, aged 25 years.

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DEPARTED.

On the 25th ult., of emancipation

Meeting of Courts.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Nisi Prius for the said County, will be held at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 30th day of October next, at 12 o'clock.

At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at these Courts, are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance.

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices.
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, August 29, 1855.

Public Auction.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Friday the 12th of October, on the premises of Mr. DUNCAN McFARLAN, Digdegwah:

A QUANTITY OF WHEAT, POTATOES, TURNIPS, Mangrove, Hay, Oats, Buckwheat, one Horse, 6 years old, one Biting Wagon, one Single Harness, one set Double Team Harness, one Cow, one Calf, Farming Utensils and Household Furniture.

Terms of sale—Sum of £25 cash, above £25 approved endorsed notes at three months, with interest.

For further particulars apply to Mr. McFarlan, on the premises, or to

JOHN L. CAMERON,
Magistrate.

Sept. 22, 1855.
The above sale is postponed to the 15th inst. (24 Oct.)

Cottage 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 Saint Andrews. The House contains: Dining room, Parlor, 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,
Sep. 14. C. H. RICE.

Soap and Candle Factory

AGAIN.

THE subscriber in returning thanks for the extensive patronage received for the last twelve years, respectfully informs his friends and customers, that since the late disastrous fire in Water-street, he has erected a new factory in Princess-street, a very short distance above the Post Office, and next adjoining Dunn's Steam Mill, where he will be happy to receive and execute all orders from his old customers and the trade generally; and by manufacturing a good article, at a fair price and light profit, to give satisfaction.

St. John, Sept. 15, 1855. (Patent Sm.)

Cherry Brandy, Whiskey, &c.

One cask Cherry Brandy,
One cask best Champagne Whiskey,
Two do. Malt Aque,
Fifty cases "Household" and "Marshall" Brandy, vintage 1850 and 1851. Just received.

J. W. STREET.
Sept. 19, 1855.

GENEVA.

Direct from Rotterdam, via New York.

21 Pipes best Pale

Anchor Brand.

For Sale low.

J. W. STREET.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the St. Andrews Post Office, 15th Sept., 1855.

Bill, Cuthbert.

Chambers, Wm.

Conclough, James

Helm, Capt.

Hudgerson, Mr.

Kelly, Charles E.

McMillan, John

McDonald, James B.

McIntyre, James

McKethum, Richard

McCarthy, James

McLean, William

McKinley, Robert

McCrindle, John

McVicker, John

Persons calling for any of the above will please say "advertised."

GEORGE F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday 7th Instant 9 A. M., via Halifax, on Friday 12th inst. and Tuesday 16th inst. at 6 A. M., via New York.

The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d single rate, and via New York 1s. 6d, pre-payment optional.

By Order,
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews,
Oct. 30, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE REVISED STATUTES of the Province are to be offered for sale.

Booksellers and others can learn the terms, and will be supplied with Copies, on application to Mr. Henry S. Beck, Book-seller and Stationer, Fredericton.

By Command
S. L. TILLEY,
Secretary's Office,
2nd January, 1855.

Blanks for sale

At this Office,
Sep. 4.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ufford's Smoke Consuming Patent Lamp.

Is warranted to produce, without smoke and with only the poorest quality of oil or grease, at an expense of less than half a cent per hour, a light equal at least to four wax candles. Extremely simple and durable, less injurious to the eyes than any other artificial light, and will prove the truth of these statements.

Price \$1.25, \$3c. 67c.

We have one of the Lamps in use, and are able to conform to the favorable testimony of the Traveller, having found it answering well to what it claimed for it. (Puritan Recorder.)

No person who has ever tried one of the Lamps would be willing to give up ten times its cost, if it could not be replaced. [New England Farmer.]

Boston, 117 Court street, head of Sudbury.

Cancers Cured without Pain!

FOR this terrible scourge on man a remedy is found, which has never failed to cure when fairly tested. The knife and pliers are both uncertain and painful, when this antidote, chymic like, removes all cancerous virus from the system, when the cancer, internal or external, ceases to be. Females are doubly liable to this malady, and should, at its earliest intimation, avail themselves of this remedy. It is but safe to conclude that the number who die annually of this hidden foe, is equal, if not surpassing, those on which it is apparent only on the surface. Calls at a distance will be considered. Apply by letter or otherwise to Dr. S. BRUCE, No. 15, Montgomery Place, Boston.

On hand: Ladies SKIRT-HOLDERS; Gentlemen's BRACES; CHEST EXPANDERS; also, Trusses and Supporters.

J. M. Read,
Inventor, Manufacturer and Dealer in Portable

Cylinder Ventilating Hot Air

COOKING RANGES.

New Era Cooking and Parlor Stoves combined, both fitted to burn wood or coal. With a general assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Office STOVES.

Also, Read's Patent Screw Foot Forms and Boot Crimping Machines. Read's Patent Double-Acting Screw Jack, for raising buildings, railroad cars, coaches, and other heavy burdens.

Nos. 31 and 33 Union street, Boston.

Isaac Harlow,

MERCHANT TAILOR, and Dealer in Gen-

tleman's Furnishing Goods, and Ready-

Made CLOTHING.

68 Washington Street,

Near State street, Boston.

Garments cut and made to order, and warranted to fit.

WILLIAM E. RAM-DELL,

Manufacturer of the AMERICAN PATENT

CURTAIN FIXTURE, No. 92, Utica Street,

Boston.

Balance Fixtures constantly on hand.

ZINC PAINTS! ZINC PAINTS!

Monsie's unrivaled Snow-White and

Colored French Zinc Paints; Grainery, Col-

ors, Zinc Drives, Damar Varnish, Gum Size, &c.

Colors may be selected from one hundred patterns

for house and other painting.

Office, 18 School Street, Boston.

Marble Work at Reduced Prices.

A. WENTWORTH & CO.,

Now offer their stock of

Chimney Pieces and Egg-mouldings,

of various qualities and patterns, being the largest

and best assortment in New England.

15, 17, and 60, Haverhill Street,

and 6, 8, 10, and 12, Beverly street Boston.

A. G. Lyon,

Commission Merchant and Dealer in

Produce, Butter, Cheese, Fruit, Nuts,

&c. &c.

All articles consigned to him on commission

will be disposed of in the quickest manner, and

on the most advantageous terms. 103 Union

and 17 1/2 Dinkstone streets,

Near Haymarket Square, Boston.

THE HAND-BOOK OF CHURCH MUSIC,

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

J. M. MILLER, No. 60, Tremont Street,

Boston.

F. & E. Rice,

WHOLESALE GROCERS—116 & 118,

State street, Boston.

FURNITURE.

A. S. THAYER & CO.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. D. SPEAR,

INDIAN DOCTOR,
18 Kneeland Street, BOSTON, Mass.

THE great success which has ever attended the Indian Practice of Medicine, as perfected by E. D. SPEAR, M. D., excites envy in the hearts of the many advocates of Mercury. Many of his remedies, as the public have already learned from newspapers of the day are prepared from recipes which are believed to have originally been received from the Indians one hundred and seventy years ago. No other remedies deserve the name of Indian.

DR. SPEAR'S

GREAT INDIAN MEDICINES.

(For names and description see his "Family Physician") to be had, free, at his office, or sent to order, prepaid on receipt of a paper postage stamp.)

Are certain cures for

Asthma, Ague and Fever, Barber's Itch, Boil, Brouchitis, Cancer, Canker, Colds, Consumption, Coughs, Contusions, Cramps, Debility, Diabetes, Derangement of the Bowels, all humors in the blood, Giddiness, Headache, Inflammation of the Eyes, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Com-

plaints, Loss of Hair, Lumbago, Milk Leg, Night-sweats, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Side, back, and other parts of the body, Painful Menstruation, Pin Worms, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula, Shortness of Breath, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Strangury, &c.

Dr. Spear's Female Medicines have become very celebrated, and it is now admitted that his treatment of Female Weaknesses, Prolapsus Uteri, Irregularities and Suppressions is far superior to every other treatment for these complaints.

It is also celebrated in the treatment of children. His medicines being vegetable, do not poison the system.

Dr. Spear is now being visited by one thousand patients every month, some of whom travel hundreds of miles to consult him and to obtain his medicines.

Dr. S. will warrant a cure in every curable case. After giving his remedies a fair trial, if a cure is not effected, he will pay any other physician who will effect a cure, his bill not exceeding \$100.

Persons at a distance can consult him by letter, enclosing a stamp to pay the answer.

Dr. Spear consults with his patients at his Office No. 18 Kneeland street, upon all conditions and diseases of the system, free of any charge.

French's

Mercantile & Nautical

Institute,

94 Tremont St. - - - Boston.

PENMANSHIP,

BOOK-KEEPING,

NAVIGATION,

ENGINEERING, &c.

Students can commence at any time, they being

No Classes. Calculators of Terms &c., sent by mail.

THIS is the most extensive and complete Institution of the kind in the United States, and was founded for the express purpose of affording young men

Thorough and Practical, Mercantile and Nautical Education,

and aiding them when qualified, in obtaining Good Situations.

CHAS. FRENCH, A. M., Principal.

Four Assistant Professors.

References—Hon. Edward Everett, L. L. D.; Rev. James Walker, D. D.; President Harvard University, and many others.

J. J. WARREN,

BONNET & HAT BLEACHERY, 114 Sud-

bury Street, Boston.

All work done in a superior manner.

HENRY TOLMAN,

153 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON.

Publisher of Music, Importer of Musical Merchandise, and Manufacturer of Musical Instru-

ments.

Just Published—TOLMAN'S AMATEUR

BAND BOOKS,

containing pieces arranged for Military Bands: price \$2.00.

Directly opposite the Old South Church.

DIAMOND LIGHT,

or,

ROSIN OIL LAMP.

Producing a most beautiful and perfectly

safe Light, at a cost not exceeding 1-2 cent an hour. Lamps from \$2.50 to \$10.00, 50 cents per gallon. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. W. UPHAM, Treasurer, Franklin Oil Factory, No. 10, BROAD STREET, Boston, and see it.

N. B.—Agents wanted.

Thomas B. Barnes,

Importer and Dealer in

Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Steel Traps, &c.

No. 28 DOCK SQUARE, Boston.

Old Stand Union Store.

GEO. A. MANSFIELD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots,

Shoes, and Rubbers, LEATHER and FINDINGS.

No. 4 Market Square, and 5 North Street. (Opposite North side Faneuil Hall,) BOSTON.

Samuel T. Crosby,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, & SILVER

WARE.

69 Washington Street.

2 doors south of Court Street, Boston.

SEWING MACHINES.

OUR Machines now with ease, heavy Boots

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. I. HEALEY'S

IRON RAILINGS.

For Garden and Cemetery Fences.

ORNAMENTAL RAILING.

No. 51 Sudbury Street, Boston. J. I. H.

has one of the largest and best selected assortments of elegant designs of

NEW ENGLAND WIRE RAILING

Manufactory.

Nos. 90 & 92, Utica STREET, BOSTON.

Wrought and Cast Iron Fence, Patent Railings, Window Guards, Balconies &c., of every description, made to order.

OTIS HINMAN.

THEO. LYMAN.

JOHN D. FOWLE & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINDOW SHADES & FIXTURES.

352 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Sole Agent for Bray's Patent Balance Spring Fixture.

AMARIAH STORRS,

Dealer in every variety of

Cards, Card Board, R. R. Tickets, Stock,

Fancy Papers, &c.

54 and 56 Cornhill, Boston.

Papers of every shade in manufacture to order, and Cards or Tickets cut to patterns, at short notice.

Opposite the old South Church, in Boston, is

BURDETT'S HAT, CAP, AND FUR

STORE.

All goods sold on the lowest terms. All

HATS, CAPS, or FURS of the finest quality, and latest fashions always guaranteed. 147

Washington Street, directly opposite

the old South Church which is familiar to all New England people.

Boston Type Foundry,

THE OLDEST IN NEW ENGLAND.

JOHN K. ROGERS & CO.

Spring Lane, - - - Boston.

Wholesale Paper

WAREHOUSE.

RICE & KENDALL, 16 Water-street, Bos-

ton. Papers of every description on hand

or made to order. Paper Makers' stock and materials of all kinds for sale.

Stammering Cured!

DR. BRONSON, AND C. C. BEERS.

ARE happy in announcing that STAMMER-

ing can be PERMANENTLY CURED by

Medicine and Vocal Gymnastics. It is first treated as a Nervous Disease, (like St. Vitus' Dance, Epileptic Fits, &c.) and then the habit, incident to the disease, is corrected by exercises in Elocution. Mr. Beers has been an inveterate stam-

mer for thirty-five years; has attended many institutions for the cure of stammering, and expended hundreds of dollars without any permanent benefit, but cured himself, 18 months ago, and has ever since remained so: With the same means, we have cured others, to whom we would gladly refer any applicant—not having failed in a single instance. Being satisfied from reason, experience, and observation, that stammering is the effect of a Nervous Disorder, and can be perfectly cured by the above means in the course of two or three weeks, we assure all interested in these gratifying results, and guarantee a permanent cure, or refund the small fee paid in advance: Those desiring further information on these subjects, (including terms, guaranty, &c.) can obtain it from our New York, just issued, on Stammering, its Effects, Causes and Remedies. Illustrated by One Hundred Engravings: Price, One Dollar; on the receipt of which the Book will be sent without expense, and the money thus paid will be credited in the bill for Treatment. Board, etc. furnished on reasonable terms.—Address: BRONSON & BEERS, 186, Washington-street, Boston, Mass.

MELODEONS, SERAPHINES AND REED ORGANS.

(CARRIAGE PATENT.)

FIRST Premium for the best Melodeon has been awarded by the Mechanics' Fair, Boston, to

PARKS & FOLSON,

236, Washington St., Boston.

P. & F. would respectfully give notice,

that they still continue to manufacture the Melodeon and Seraphine, in a variety of styles, which, in point of finish and tone, are not surpassed by any other manufacturers.

Also, the Melodeon Organ, with a sub bass, suitable for Churches, Vestries and Halls. The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing.

Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

Deafness Cured!

However Cured!!

TESTIMONY.—Mr. Editor: Seeing an advertisement that the Deaf might be relieved by applying to DR. BOARDMAN, 304 Washington street, corner of South Pike, BOSTON, I was induced to leave home and test the Doctor's skill. I was so deaf that I was unable to hear ordinary conversation: To my astonishment, in twenty minutes my hearing was perfectly restored. I recommend all persons to try the Doctor's new method of cure.

Persons desirous of being cured, of Stoughton, Letters, post paid, attended to.

Remedies and Apparatus sent by express.

Phrenological Rooms.

143 Washington Street

