

US REMEDY
LLOUS AGE!
Ointment.

ANAL REMEDY
roscope, we see mil-
ions of the surface of
these this Ointment.
kin, is carried to any
t. Diseases of the
the Liver, affections
of the Lungs,
d Coughs, are by its
red. Every house-
assesses freely through
ny thickness. This
more readily penet-
se or fleshy part
g the most dangerous
t cannot be reached

RHEUMATISM
TIC HUMOURS.
done so much for
the Skin, with fever
t, as this Ointment—
Scrofula, or Erysip-
and its influence—
elled over many parts
the principal hospitals
ent, giving advice as
id has thus been the
countless numbers to

ORE BREASTS,
& ULCERS.
scientific surgeons now
of this wonderful
ng to cope with the
wounds, ulcers, glass
tumours. Professors
hed to the East large
iment, to be used in
ounds. It will cure
swelling, stiffness or
nts, even of 20 years

FISTULAS.
milar distressing com-
tually cured if the
bed in over the parts
erwise following the
and each pot.
d Pills should be used
ving cases:
Chiefo-foot
Chilblains
Chapped hands
Corns (soft)
Cancers
Contracted and Stiff
Joints
Fistulas
Glandular Swelling
Lumbago
Piles
Rheumatism
Scalds
Sore Nipples.

ishment of Professor
d, (near Temple Bar)
den Lane, New York
stable Druggists and
ices throughout the
ots, at 1s. 3d., 3s. 3d.
h Pat.
onsiderable saving by
p.
for the guidance of
order, are affixed to

Tea, &c.
teamer from Boston,
SPORT:
fine family flour made
at
London tea.
J. W. STREET.

Pork.
Mess PORK, for sale
J. W. STREET.

Oats, &c.
TENTFORD,
for sale,
WHEELBARROWS, &c
ten Boards, Hemlock Bark
country Produce, taken in
Horse for Sale.
T. Crosby,
VELVET & SILVER
ARE.
North Street,
next Street, Boston.

Indle Factory
AIN.
regarding thanks for the
bags reserved for the last
ly informs his friends and
the late disastrous fire in
sited a new Factory in
short distance above the
joining Dana's Steam Mill,
to receive and execute all
orders and the trade gener-
ally a good article, at a
ly, to give satisfaction.
GEO. WOODS,
555.

The Standard,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
L. W. Smith.
At his Office Market Square, Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
\$2.00 per annum—if paid in advance.
\$2.50, if not paid until the end of the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted according to written orders, or continued
till forbid, if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under 4s.
Each repetition of Ditto 1s. 4d.
First insertion of all over 12 lines 4d. per line.
Each repetition of Ditto 1d. per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 18] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1856. [Vol. 23

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS
Subscribers who do not give express no-
tice 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 arrangements 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.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY. GRAND JURY REPORT.

GRAND JURY ROOM, APRIL SESSIONS,
9th April, 1856.
William Whitlock, Esq., Foreman.
Thos. Turner O'dell, Secretary.
Edward Pheasant, John Gregg, Charles
Stevenson, Robert Purvis, James Smith,
Jesse Prescott, James Kennedy, James Mc-
Cully, Isaac Pratt, Sargent Melaney, John
King, Chas. Johnson, Walter Calder, John
Haney, Chas. Kennedy, James Jackson,
William Boyd, Duncan Dwyer, Miles S.
Hannah, Thomas Black, James Maxwell.

The Grand Jury beg to make the follow-
ing general Presentment:—
The Jury have visited the County Jail
and find it in very good order, generally,
with the exception of the Debtor's room, at
present occupied, which we recommend
should be scrubbed.

The Jury recommend that six single iron
bedsteads be provided for the Debtors'
rooms, and that two more Cells be lathed
and plastered; also, that the high fence
around the Jail premises be reduced to five
feet in height, and that the boards saved
after such alteration be appropriated to build
a fence from the west corner of said premises
to Frederick street, for the protection of
trees to be planted in such enclosure.

The Jury have examined the Court House
and recommend that the shingles on the roof
be examined and repaired, where necessary
requires; also, the steps at the entrance of
the building.

The Jury would recommend that some-
thing be done to render the Court Room a
more agreeable place to sit in than it is at
present, and would suggest that a ventilator
be opened in the centre of the building, and
also, that the wood work in the room be
cleaned and painted.

The Jury present the Lot on the corner of
King and Water streets, owned by Michael
Fauls, where his two buildings were burned
some time since—the cellars lying open are
dangerous to passengers, and consequently a
nuisance. The Jury further recommend,
that Mr. Fauls be required forthwith to en-
close said lot with a decent fence.

The Jury have examined the County and
Parish accounts, and report as follows:—
The County Treasurer's account with the
County is made up in his usual clear and
judicial manner, and is very satisfactory.

PARISH OF ST. ANDREWS.

The accounts generally are very correct.
The accounts from the Commissioners of
the Poor are very satisfactory, with the ex-
ception of an account from John Lochary,
which is deficient in vouchers.

We observe in the account from the Col-
lector of Rates, an error of ten shillings in
amount charged paid appraisers, and also
eight per cent. charged for collection instead
of seven per cent. allowed by law; and
would strongly recommend that the Collector
be more alert in collecting the Taxes early
in the season, as losses occur by the business
being delayed.

We beg further to state, that we have
examined the Collector's list of Dog Taxes,
showing collection from thirty-nine owners
of dogs, and seven others not collected, but
in suit; and upon enquiry we find that there
are other persons owning dogs which have
not been accounted for, a list of which we
have annexed to the Collector's account, and
request that they be immediately called upon
for payment.

PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN.

The Accounts we find correct with the ex-
ception of J. W. Moore's account as Collector
for the lower district, where he charges eight
per cent. for collecting Taxes, instead of seven,
as per regulation.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

No returns from this Parish, with the ex-
ception of the Commissioner of Roads, which
are correct.

PARISH OF ST. DAVID.

The Accounts from this Parish are correct,
with the following exceptions—we find charges
in Harris Connick's account, as an Over-
seer of the Poor, where he charges for his
own services, and although those Accounts
passed the Parish Meeting as satisfactory, yet
it does not appear to the Jury that those ser-
vices have been performed by said Con-
nick. We therefore recommend that \$6.50
be struck off Mr. Connick's Account and 19s.
from J. Irvine's.

PARISH OF ST. PATRICK.

We find the Accounts from this Parish
correct, with the following exception:—
There are no returns from three Surveyors
of Roads to the Commissioners in Dis-
trict No. 2, for which we consider the Com-
missioner is responsible.

The Collector of Rates also charges eight
per cent. for collecting Taxes, instead of seven
as per regulation.

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE.

We find the Accounts from this Parish

correct, except a charge by the Assessors of
Rates, 21 per cent., instead of 2 per cent.,
and an overcharge in the Collector of Taxes'
Account of one per cent. for his services as
Collector of Rates.

PARISH OF PENNFIELD.

All the accounts are correct, except an
overcharge by the Collector of Rates of one
per cent.

WEST ISLES.

Overseers of Poor Accounts satisfactory.
The Collector of Rates charges for his ser-
vices ten per cent., instead of seven, making
an overcharge of three per cent.

The Accounts from the Commissioners of
Highways are unsatisfactory, there being no
returns from Wm. Conley, one of their body,
and no prosecution of delinquents by Stephen
Fountain.

GRAND MANAN.

The Road returns are all correct from
this Parish except eight per cent. charged by
the Collector of Rates instead of seven per
cent.

PARISH OF CAMPELLO.

The Accounts from this Parish are all cor-
rect and satisfactory.

The Grand Jury recommend that \$450
be assessed on the County for County Rates
for 1856, in the event of no Licenses being
granted for the sale of liquors. In case the
Liquor Law should be repealed the assess-
ment for County Tax to be less the amount
received for License; and in the event of
License being granted for the sale of liquors,
we would recommend that a suitable person
be appointed to protect persons licensed, and
to guard against any infringement of the
Liquor Law.

The Grand Jury cannot recommend the
embodiment of a Police Force, under the
present peaceable aspect of the County, as
we consider it would entail an unnecessary
expense.

All which is respectfully submitted,
W. WHITLOCK, Foreman.

Sad Picture of a once Beautiful and Happy Female.

The Mrs. Howard, to whom we alluded in
our last, was re-arrested yesterday morning
only a short time after her discharge from
the watch-house. She was found by a police-
man in stable, of course grossly intoxica-
ted. After having been taken before Justice
Davis, she was sentenced to the Peniten-
tiary for thirty days as a vagrant.

The history of this unfortunate creature is
a melancholy one. Some may censure,
but we are disposed to pity her. Less than
a year ago she was living in New York with
her husband, who held a position of honor
and trust in one of the large mercantile
houses in that city. She was admired for
her beauty and intelligence, moved in an exalted
sphere, and was surrounded by friends and
relatives, who respected her. Last fall
her husband was sent upon a collecting tour
and she accompanied him. On their way
hither, the husband fell in with a company
of "confidence" or "patent safe" men, and
was induced to join in their nefarious busi-
ness.

In this city his guilt became known. He
was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to the
State Prison at Auburn for a term of years,
where he now remains. This fact becoming
known to her family and friends, they at
once disowned her, leaving her alone in the
world, and surrounded by the disgrace which
her husband had brought upon her. In her
desperation she resorted to the wine cup, and
is now a poor dissolute drunken wretch, fit
only for pity and compassion. Her trunks,
which were filled with fine clothing, and other
articles, are detained at a hotel as a secu-
rity for the payment of bills contracted by her
husband. Her jewelry was long since left at a
pawnbroker's and she is without friends,
without a home, without money, without
everything that once was hers. Lost, lost,
lost!

But she will not have lived in vain if her
sad fate shall cause any one who may be
tempted to imitate her course, to curb their
desires, and to restrain themselves from
evil. Such a shipwreck as hers can only be
meant for some wise purpose. If its moral is
not observed, then indeed, is it three times
lost.—*Buffalo Courier.*

HOUSEHOLD TREASURES.

A Treasure of a Husband.—Carries the
baby.
A Treasure of a Wife.—Never asks for
money.
A Treasure of a Son.—Has money in the
pockets.
A Treasure of a Daughter.—Looks like
the same age as her mother—if anything, a tri-
fle older.
A Treasure of a Servant.—Runs to the
post in less than half an hour.
A Treasure of a Cook.—Is not hysterical
when there is company to dinner.
A Treasure of a Baby.—Doesn't disturb
its dear papa in the middle of the night.—
Punch.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21.
A Bill introduced by Mr. Gray relative
to Promissory Notes, caused a long dis-
cussion, and finally postponed for three
months.

The House was engaged for some time in
consideration of granting Supplies. Several
School grants were rejected. The motion to
give the usual amount to the New Brun-
swick and Nova Scotia Land Company, was
followed by a sharp and protracted discus-
sion. The speeches of Messrs. Ryan and
Macpherson were characterized with much
warmth, and at one time a duel was ap-
prehended! The motion was finally reject-
ed.

The Bill to abolish the grant to King's
College was again taken up. Mr. Cutler
supported the Bill, and urged the reasons
why the cause of Education was in such a
backward state throughout the Province.—
Mr. Street opposed the Bill, and contended
that its passing would be an eternal disgrace
to the Province. The Bill was further op-
posed by Messrs. Macpherson and Gray, and
supported by the Speaker. Progress was
reported. The Bill is to be taken up again
after the reading of the Journals to-morrow.
Hon. Mr. Fisher introduced a Bill relating
to the collection of the Revenue.

The Session is not expected to terminate
until the 1st of May.

APRIL 22.
The Bill to abolish the grant to King's
College was taken up this morning, and
passed after an animated discussion. The
motion to postpone for three months being lost
by the following division:—Yess—Fisher,
Tilley, Brown, Gray, Street, Montgomery,
Macpherson, Allen, Hatheway, Wilton, Mc-
Naughton, Kerr, Boyd—18. Nays—Con-
nell, Johnson, Smith, Waters, Hayward, J.
A. Harding, McPhelim, Lunt, Gilmer, Fer-
ris, McAdam, Tibbitts, L. R. Harding, Ry-
an, Purdy, Cutler, Botsford, Landry, Sutton,
Speaker, Sleadman—21.

Mr. McPhelim's Resolution respecting a
dissolution of the House was taken up and
occupied most of the afternoon. Several
speeches were made, and the resolution was
rejected by the following division:—Yess—
McPhelim, Sutton, McNaughton, Macpherson,
End, Gray, Botsford, Allen, Godard,
J. A. Harding, Street—11. Nays—Wilton,
Hayward, Armstrong, Tibbitts, Ryans,
Sleadman, Johnson, Tibbitts, Ryan, Purdy,
Boyd, Gilmer, Fisher, Hatheway, McLeod,
Smith, Montgomery, Gilmer, M'Adam,
Brown, Lunt, Connell, L. R. Harding, Wat-
ers, Kerr, Landry, Cutler, Ferris, McCle-
lan—29.
No other business transacted.
House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

A STRIKING SIMILE!—THE HEAL- ING WATERS!

Our readers will doubtless remember the
magic properties assigned the River Lethe
in the Mythology of ancient Greece. In
those darker ages superstition held predom-
nant sway, and usurped the minds of men.
Immersion in its waters was believed to cause
forgetfulness of past and present woes—the
afflicted mind and diseased body could alike
throw off the trammels that bound them, and
being thus no longer the slaves of mental or
bodily enthrallment, finished the rest of their
days with indifference to the past, and unal-
loyed anticipation for the future.

But start not! attentive reader! when we
tell you with less false, but far sterner fact,
that we have a Lethe near our homes and
hearths, whose waters not occasionally, but
at all times flow in one continuous stream of
healing influence.

Whether the affliction emanate from the
deep-seated core of long neglected disease,
or from the ravages of malignant epidemic,
or again from long protracted habits of dissi-
pation and vice, there is at hand, within the
easy grasp of the poor sufferer, be he high or
low, a remedy for his woes to which he can
look for succour, as did the benighted "Is-
raëlite" upon the "Brazen Serpent" in the
dreary Wilderness!

We allude, in the above remarks, to the
vastly spread and mighty influence of the
remedies which bear the name of the world-
famed and renowned Professor Holloway.

Countless thousands of every tongue and
clime, daily hymn his praises, as having
lifted them from a bed of suffering and ser-
vice to new life and reanimated vigor!

Be the malady hidden in the inmost vitals
of the human frame, or evinced by super-
ficial sores, by sure, but gentle means,
he eradicates the secret evil, and disperses to
the winds the chronic venom that has for
years defied the Physician's skill!

These are not idle words we utter, vision-
ary imaginings of a fevered brain, but the
stern realities of long-trying practice and un-
failing issues.

The suffrages of universal acclamation,
stamp Holloway as the man, and his medi-

cines as the means that administer to the
"healing of the nations," from the "Orient"
to the "Occidental" Sun!

The printer heralds from pole to pole,
and leaves no all and each bit a "trial's test"
to wring from the unwilling lips of the skep-
tic and doubter the universally allowed con-
fession that "these things are so."—[Phila-
delphia Sun.]

THE BANGOR AND WATREVILLE RAIL- ROAD.

Whoever has noticed the freight
which have been brought into the city the
past winter over the Waterville road, must
be satisfied that a great advantage has re-
sulted to our citizens in the construction of
this road, at least so far as the prices of flour,
corn, pork and wood are concerned. The
winter has been one of uncommon obstruction
by the ice in New York harbor, as well as
the Penobscot waters, and the ice obstruc-
tions have kept back vessels having supplies,
so much so, in some cases, as to cause the
vessels to enter Fortland harbor, and send on
flour, &c. by railroad. The effect of the
road has been to keep down, very materially
the price of flour, from what it necessarily
have otherwise been. This matter of bene-
fit does not show itself directly and exclu-
sively in the shape of dividends, but helps
the whole community in the less price of the
staple articles which they consume.—[Ban-
gor Whig.]

The Tabernacle Church in Yarmouth, N. S.

caught fire on Sunday the 13th inst., but the
flames were soon extinguished. Five or six
pews, with the space of floor which they
covered, were entirely destroyed, and several
others, as well as one of the pillars sup-
porting the roof, much injured. The paint-
ing of the interior of the building was
ruined by the smoke and heat. The damage
has been variously estimated at from
\$150 to \$250, which is covered by insur-
ance. The fire is supposed to have origi-
nated from the pipe of one of the furnaces
under the floor by which the Church is
warmed.

The Halifax Chronicle, in speaking of the new President of the Legislative Council— the successor of the Hon. Michael Tobin— says: "The Hon. Edward Kennery, is emi- nently a self made man, having landed in Halifax some thirty six years ago, from Ireland, and like many of his countrymen who have sought their fortunes in the West- ern world, has worked his way up to his present honourable position, by untiring industry and stern integrity."

RICH EXTRACTS FROM THE LOG BOOK OF AN INDIANMAN, 1853:—July 29th Friday Cook sick and gon to the hospital.

July 29th Saturday fresh gales and fine
Weather at 4 PM the English barge a—
Came a short our horse and carried away our
foretop gallant mast.

Monday July 29th A: 6 AM Sent down
our foretop gallant mast and, riot mast all
hands employed in ships duty

Monday 29th Aug this day fresh gales
from the S E at 6 AM a puffing gale of wind
lade to under Close reef main topsail next
morning found our Selves close to the bare
rock.

Tuesday Nov 15th All hands well except
ing one man Sick with a bad cold and some
feverish

Dec 1 at 4 p m opened a barrel of beef
and packed it away into the harnis Cask.

wednesday Dec 21st opened a barrel of
bread which proved to be bad.

saturday Dec 24th at 6 p m Saw assention
island Rite a head.

Dec 20th throughout the Nite We caught
5 calves of water.

CONGRUOUS.—

Three clergymen, all men
of distinction in Sussex, have been received
into the church within the last few weeks—
The value of the living which one of them
has resigned is about £1,000 a year. It is
rumoured in London that the Dowager
Duchess of Argyll has embraced the Catho-
lic faith. If this be so, she will be the third
Scottish Duchess who has renounced Pro-
testantism and embraced the Catholic faith
within the last year or two. It is only three
months ago that the Duchess of Buccleuch
was received at the Catholic chapel, Farm-
street.—[Register.]

Down taken care of!

It is announced in
the London Morning Herald, that Major
Dowbiggin, formerly Captain Dowbiggin, of
the 4th Regiment, is en route to England
is therefore evident, that the authorities have
not forgotten to take care of the War Sec-
etary's nephew.

The genteel gamblers that hang around
the hotels and saloons of Broadway, New
York, have lately taken to the practice of
drugging their victims that they may rob
them more securely. Several instances have
recently been reported to the police, of gen-

tlemen from the rural districts who have
formed the acquaintance of these well dressed
pick pockets, being induced to drink by them,
and have waked up some hours after in a
strange place with their money and jewelry
missing.

"Will you have me, Maria?" said a
young lad to a modest girl. "No, David,"
said she, "but you may have me, if you will."

A grave-digger once objected to pay for his
newspaper, on the ground that he meant to
work it out in professional services for the
editor and his family.

What is stronger in death than life? An
old yellow-legged hen. If you don't believe
it, try to dissect one after boiling.

Let you be ever so pure, you cannot as-
sociate with bad companions without falling
into bad odor. Evil company is like tobacco
smoke—you cannot be long in its presence
without carrying away a taint of it.

Fearful Mortality in Southern Russia.

A correspondent of the Austrian Gazette
states—and the report is confirmed by simi-
lar statements in other German papers—that
typhus fever is making terrible havoc in
Southern Russia. Among the troops and mil-
itia stationed at Odessa and its vicinity it
rages with frightful mortality and is spreading
among the population to such an extent that
all the hospitals and many private dwellings
are filled with the sick, of whom a vast num-
ber die daily. More than twenty thousand
soldiers are in the hospitals, and thousands
have already died. Among the victims there
were in one week twelve army surgeons and
four physicians, of whom two were Ameri-
cans, who had made preparations to return
home. In the city proper, some fifteen hun-
dred families are plunged into the deepest
poverty, and committees have been appointed
to supply them with food, clothing and
fuel; even among the better classes a great
distress prevails, and the desire for peace is
universal. Not only Odessa, but all southern
Russia, in the vicinity of the seat of war, is
decimated by this frightful scourge. Bakto-
shisairi, Simpheropol, Cherson, and particu-
larly, Nicolaeff, almost depopulated. Bessa-
rabria is likewise threatened with a visitation
of the disease. The number of victims up
to the latest dates was estimated at not less
than 100,000.

IMPORTANT FROM TORONTO.

The following important intelligence has
been received by telegraph from Toronto—
Quebec Morning Chronicle.

The Inspector General has made his Fi-
nancial statement.

In consequence of the Grand Trunk Rail-
way Company failing to pay January and
July interest on Debentures, and prospective
Provincial liabilities on the Municipal Loan
Fund Debentures, he proposes an increase of
the tariff of twenty-five per cent.

"The surplus revenue of last year was on-
ly twenty thousand pounds."

Private telegraphic information from the
Editorial Correspondent of that journal at
Toronto, leads the Montreal "Gazette" to
believe that the country need not be under
any apprehension as to the course which the
Government will pursue in relation to the
Grand Trunk. It is stated, confidently that
they scout Mr. Brassey's propositions. Our
contemporary further learns the not unim-
portant fact, that there is on hand sufficient
of the \$200,000 loan to finish the road from
St. Thomas to Stratford in the time promised.
If further aid is asked, it will be for the com-
pletion of the Victoria Bridge, and Western
extension to London and Barns.

WHY COMMON SENSE IS RARE.

It is often
said that no kind of sense is so rare as com-
mon sense; and this is true, simply because
common sense is attained by all far more,
and as a natural gift far less, than most other
traits of character. Common sense is the
application of thought to common things, and
it is rare, because most persons will not ex-
ercise thought about common things, and
if some important affair occurs, people try then
to think, but to very little purpose; because,
not having exercised their powers on small
things, their powers lack the development nec-
essary for great ones. Hence thoughtless
people, when forced to act in an affair of im-
portance, blunder through it with no more
chance of doing as they should, than one
would have of hitting a small or distant mark
at a shooting match, if previous practice had
not given him the power of hitting objects
that are large and near.—*Elements of Char-
acter.*

DR. R. B. FATTENSON, SURGEON DENTIST.

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Saint An-
drews, that he has removed his Office to the
new building, nearly opposite the Bank and Tele-
graph Office, Eastport; where he will be happy
to wait on all who may require Dental operations.
Artificial teeth, from one to an entire set, inserted
on pivots or plates: all operations performed on
the most approved principles, and warranted to
give entire satisfaction. Dr. F. will occasionally
visit St. Andrews, timely notice of which will be
given.
[March 4. '56]

European Intelligence.

One Week Later from Europe

The steamer Arabia arrived at Halifax at 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 11th inst. The Ericsson and Persia had arrived home.

The two British steamers Tartar and Desperado which were sent in search of the Pacific put into Galway. Capt. Dunlop, of the Tartar, sends a detailed report to the Admiralty that his search was principally directed to the space between the fiftieth and fifty-fifth degrees of North latitude, and tenth and twentieth of longitude. The two steamers searched separately; the Tartar having a strong south east gale in her favor, proceeded as far West as twenty-five long on the parallel of fifty-five. When out of the track of ships, guns were fired every two hours during the night, and a signal look-out kept out during the day.

Unfortunately the search was totally unsuccessful. Nothing whatever was seen or heard of the "Pacific." At 15, 30 North lat. and 19, 30 West long, the Tartar passed many outward and homeward bound ships; spoke two; and Captain Dunlop is confident that the Pacific cannot be south of lat. 53, else she must have been fallen in with. On March 29th, the Tartar spoke the American ship Jacob Badger, from Calcutta for London, leaking badly; pumped her out, and sent a midshipman and eight men to navigate her into port. The Tartar has again put to sea to continue the search. The Ericsson and Persia bring nothing of the Pacific.

THE CONFERENCE.—The Paris Correspondent of the "Post" says, the telegraph is constantly employed on the Italian question between Rome, Naples, Vienna and Paris. Count Buol's propositions having been referred to those Courts; on the answers received, France and England will take decision.

The Plenipotentiaries continue engaged in festivities. Ali Pacha was to give a grand ball in Christian style. A banquet by the Emperor to all the plenipotentiaries is appointed for the 12th.

The Paris authorities state, that a journal of the proceedings in Congress is to be published. "Le Nord" believes that the exchange of the ratifications will be effected by the 20th.

The commission of the Austrian and Russian officers to rectify the Moldavian frontier are in Paris, awaiting orders. It is said that the Russian plenipotentiaries proposed that Count Buol, Ali Pacha, and M. Bourquoy should compose the commission to definitively arrange the Moldavian and Wallachian Governments, and persons who have not taken an active part in the Conference will be selected.

THE CRIMEA.—Constantinople dates March 31st, state that the Russian palace presently a French hospital, is being cleaned for the return of the Embassy. The only news is the improved health of the French, both in the hospitals and the Crimea.

It is now said that Austria which has hitherto shown a reluctance to evacuate the Principalities has yielded to the remonstrance of Congress.

The Turkish Government expresses anxiety to be relieved of the presence of the allies, and says that it is quite able to maintain internal order and frontier defence without foreign troops. The Divan is employed in organizing permanent arrangements at important points of the Empire. Lord Stratford will continue as Minister at Constantinople. Omar Pacha is restored to favor, and resumes command of the army of Anatolia.

BRITAIN.—A British order in Council, raises the blockade of the Russian ports, and permits the free resumption of commerce in all articles. A grand naval review by the Queen, of all the ships that have been collected, is postponed till the 23d or 23d, by which time the expected treaty of peace will be signed.

The Crimean commission continues.—Lucan is on trial. Steamers are being fitted to bring home the army from the Crimea.—Attention is active respecting the rapid communication with Australia.

FRANCE.—Expeditions against Madagascar and the Kabyles are decided; permission will be sought to send troops through Egypt to the former; and the latter will serve as the cause of the Emperor's visit to Algeria, although he will not himself command the army.

There is some speculation as to who shall be the Ministers to St. Petersburg. Marshal Vaillant is spoken of for France; also, Canrobert or Bosquet, and Gen. Marmora for Sarfian.

The "Monitor" contains the following, in consequence of unfavourable accounts from Paraguay relative to the treatment of emigrants. The French Government has suspended the granting of passports thereto, and colonists are recommended to await until the situation of foreigners there shall be placed under better regulation.

SPAIN.—Disturbances had occurred in Valencia respecting the conscription. The City and Province are placed under martial law.

BELOM.—Breadstuff markets are generally declining.

ITALY.—Sardinia.—Piedmontese corn markets generally lower.

GERMANY.—The Citizens Assembly of Hamburg have a third time rejected the new Constitution proposed by the Senate.

DENMARK.—Copenhagen advices state that the English cabinet have officially notified

to the Danish Government their refusal to agree to capitalization of Sound Dues, and the determination of Great Britain to wait other and more acceptable propositions.—Russia and Oldenburg set the example a few weeks since.

The question of settlement makes no progress, and will probably stand over till the year's end, until it is seen what action the United States take.

Prussia.—Rumors of Ministerial changes continue.

Austria.—The Grand Council of Bishops will assemble in a few days to discuss the Concordat. The Council will represent twenty-nine millions of Catholics—Latin, Greek and Armenian. The principal object of the Council is to restore the Clerical Marriage Courts according to canon law, and to reorganize the whole body of the clergy on fundamental church principles. The Concordat aggregates the lower clergy's right of appeal from the Bishop to the Emperor.—Hence, it is not popular with the inferior priesthood.

Russia.—The naval armistice was officially published at St. Petersburg April 7th. After ratification, all ships seized will be released.—Commercial relations are reestablished between the belligerent powers. Merchant vessels of the Western Powers may enter Russian ports. Liberty of free navigation is also granted to Russian ships.—A loan of fifty millions of roubles is talked of. The energies of the Russian Government are said to be now devoted to three objects:—1st. An alliance with France. 2d. Completion of Great Railways. 3d. Manufacture of Russian feeling on the Continent, especially in Germany.

MARKETS.

Breadstuffs quiet. Flour, Western Canal 31s. to 35s.; Ohio 36 to 37s. Tines.—Yellow Pine 194 to 204; Red 113 to 164. Spruce, no quotations. Birch 134 to 204. Deals, £9 to £5 5s. Cotton active; sales for the week 70,000 bales. Consols 93.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

FREDERICTON, APRIL 23. House sitting with closed doors this morning for nearly three hours. A warm discussion and nearly a combat on the floors of the House between Mr. Street and the Hon. A. J. Smith, arising out of the College question. Difficulties however, said to be amicably settled. College Bill sustained by a large majority on the third reading. The Bill to amend the Act relating to Canterbury Street, passed in Committee. House in Supply during the afternoon.—Resolution passed, limiting the speeches of members to five minutes time. Large number of grants rejected. House not expected to get through with supply before Monday.

Many members expected to leave at the end of the week. Much anxiety to get through with business, but a great deal of time squandered in debate.

A motion to meet to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, instead of ten, met with much opposition, but was sustained. House adjourned at a quarter past six.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA. The English news by the steamship Arabia, is of a cheering character. The labors of the Conference at Paris, have resulted in Peace being proclaimed. The French have received the intelligence with the most boisterous feelings of joy; while, in England, it is reported the people are not quite satisfied. The difference in the feelings of the British and French is accounted for in various ways, according to the particular political bias of the parties. The former contends that Louis Napoleon has exhausted his resources, and that a continuance of hostilities would endanger the prestige he has acquired.—This can hardly be correct, as the Emperor Napoleon has shown himself a clever financier, and that he can raise an immense sum of money when required, without a resort to heavy taxation. Other reasons given, and with greater semblance of truth, are, that the business of the French nation is so deranged, and the popular clamor risen to such a pitch, that the Emperor is only too happy to have a peace concluded.

Old England, however, is not satisfied—and many of her sons would rather the war had continued a few months longer, that they might have an opportunity of giving Russia that severe dressing she so richly merited, and which England could so well bestow. Such were the feelings of the people, and to such an extent had they arrived, that the Ministry felt their weight, and insisted on conditions in the treaty, which her allies are reported to have thought hard.

The treaty had not been officially published; but peace has practically been established; the terms of which are published in the English papers. The following is the substance of that important document, which we copy from the Liverpool Journal:—

"The conditions are sufficiently hard on Russia; but more hurtful to her pride than her interest. The forts in the Crimea and on the Bug are to be abolished; she concedes a space in Bessarabia sufficient to prevent her interference with the Danube, and she abandons all claim to the special protection of the Christians in Turkey. Bessarabia is

to be rebuilt; and the Euxine, the Sea of Azoff, and the Danube, are to be free to the mercantile navies of all nations. She, however, retains something: the forts on the Circassian side of the Black Sea are to be continued, and she is permitted to retain Nicolai for the purpose of building a canal keeping in repair her ships as her property of the number which each of the contracting parties are, if they wish, to keep for police purposes in the Euxine. Turkey is not to have more than ten, but she may keep as many as she likes in the Sea of Marmora, and the Baltic is equally free to the Czar for naval development. The Porte demanded compensation for the cost of the war, but this was refused.

We learn by Telegraph, that the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad transfer Bill has passed the Legislature.

BYE ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.—We have received from James Boyd, Esq., M.P.P., a list of the Bye Road appropriations for this County, too late, however for publication this week. They will appear in our next number.

ST. ANDREWS NEWS ROOM.—We omitted to notice that the News Room, has been removed to Mr. Hatheway's building. The present room is more commodious and better adapted for the purpose, than the old one.—It is well lighted and ventilated, and is centrally situated within a short distance of the Post-Office, and Telegraph Office. While upon this subject, we suggest the propriety of admitting the fair sex to the privileges of the News Room. In other places we learn, that each member has the privilege of bringing the female branch of his family, upon payment of a small sum per annum.

The Spring term of the Court of Nisi Prius was opened here on Wednesday last, His Honor Mr. Justice Ritchie presiding, and was closed on Friday. Quick work—and very unlike "the good old times" when the Court lasted from two to three weeks. But these are the days of progress, and why should not the administration of the Law Courts keep pace with every other interest? There are no remnants now; verily, the time is approaching when a Court will be opened out of mere form; showing conclusively, that the people are more given to pursuing their own business, than putting after litigation with its concomitant evils. However, a Burns says "folks maun do something for their bread."

The river St. John is clear of ice to Woodstock; the steamers have been plying to Fredericton since Thursday last.

EUDOCIA LOAF.—We learn from a telegraph despatch to Merchants here, that the St. John packet ship Eudocia, Spurr, from Liverpool, foundered at sea. Passengers all saved, and arrived at New York. The Eudocia had a full cargo of dry goods.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs Barnes & Co. of St. John, a pamphlet entitled, "Prohibition and Anti-Prohibition, being a series of letters written by the Rev. Charles Tupper, of Aylesford, Nova Scotia, in favor of Prohibition, and replies to the same by John Bent, of Bay Verte, New-Brumswick.

New York, April 24.—Flour heavy—common to straight \$5.57 to \$6.25. Good Ohio 6.12 to 6.50. Corn lower.

DRESSING WALK.—The schr. Mary, Nickerson, of and from Argyle, N. S., for Boston, was captured off Baker's Island on Monday during the storm. She was seen, and efforts were made to board her by volunteers from Gloucester and by another party in a Salsol pilot boat, but they could not reach her, as the sea ran so high. On Tuesday morning, as Mr. Jacob Shirley of Salem was out in his lobster boat, he observed the wreck, and boarded her, taking out three of the men—one of them being alive, the other two having perished. They were all three lashed to the rigging, the surviving man between the other two. His name is Samuel Allen, and he states that there were four persons on board, one of them, Charles N. Nickerson, having been washed away; and that the names of those taken off, were Jas. Nickerson, captain, and Aaron Boyd. They died about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, having become delirious a short time previous to their death.—Boston Courier.

THE CANADAS.—Quebec has been at last decided upon as the permanent seat of Government for the Canadas. The reasons for this are said to be partly military and partly economical; at all events it is a victory for the French Catholic interest of the Provinces over the larger, growing, and more important interests of the British settlers. Among the *sa dit* from the same quarter it is reported that, when the news of the birth of the King of Algeria was received in the Canadian Parliament, in session at Toronto, the English members sang "God Save the Queen," and the French "Parient Pair la Syne." The Speaker led off, singing bass, alternately in French and English.

An Act to amend the Act regulating the St. John Chamber of Commerce passed in Committee.

Mr. Gray's bill relative to Physicians & Surgeons was postponed for 3 months.

The bill introduced by Mr. Allen for better securing the liberty of the subject passed without opposition.

House in Supply a considerable portion of the day. The sum of £1500 was granted for the improvement of the navigation of the St. John river.

Mr. Street's Law Bill was sustained on the third reading.

In the afternoon the House was principally occupied with the discussion of a resolution introduced by Mr. Fisher, requiring the House to fix the Salary of the Auditor General; several members supported, and others opposed.

Mr. End moved an amendment that the Office be made political, and the incumbent have a seat in the House, the amendment rejected.—Yeas—Gray, Wilnot, Kerr, McPherson, Eud. J. A. Harding, McNaughton, Stevens. The original resolution was sustained, and on motion of Mr. McPherson, the salary was fixed at £500 per annum.

Mr. Fisher introduced a bill relating to Militia. About 100 grants yet on Supply Book, to be disposed of.

APRIL 25. After preliminary business this morning, a resolution that the Postmaster General be a political officer, and have a seat in the House, was proposed by Mr. McPherson; an amendment thereto, was moved by Mr. Kerr, that the office of Postmaster General be filled up by the Government with as little delay as possible. Several speeches were made, and resolution and amendment rejected by large majority.

House in Supply.—The grants relative to Post Office department rejected by large majority in order to be referred to the Government.

A motion to pay Mr. L. R. Harding for the time he was deprived of his seat as a representative for Carleton County was rejected by a large majority.

Large numbers of grants disposed of, and it is expected that Supply will be got through to-morrow evening.

At half past five o'clock, the standing order was moved for, and the House sat with closed doors for a short time.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.—New York, April 23. Steamship Persia arrived in about 91 days. Brings very little general news.—Paris Conference has closed.

Debate on American question in Parliament postponed, until arrival of Lord Clarendon. Rumour gains strength that Parliament will shortly be dissolved.

Breadstuffs depressed: Flour 63 to 1s lower. Corn unchanged. Money tight.—Consols 93 to 94.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1856.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The English news by the steamship Arabia, is of a cheering character. The labors of the Conference at Paris, have resulted in Peace being proclaimed. The French have received the intelligence with the most boisterous feelings of joy; while, in England, it is reported the people are not quite satisfied. The difference in the feelings of the British and French is accounted for in various ways, according to the particular political bias of the parties. The former contends that Louis Napoleon has exhausted his resources, and that a continuance of hostilities would endanger the prestige he has acquired.—This can hardly be correct, as the Emperor Napoleon has shown himself a clever financier, and that he can raise an immense sum of money when required, without a resort to heavy taxation. Other reasons given, and with greater semblance of truth, are, that the business of the French nation is so deranged, and the popular clamor risen to such a pitch, that the Emperor is only too happy to have a peace concluded.

Old England, however, is not satisfied—and many of her sons would rather the war had continued a few months longer, that they might have an opportunity of giving Russia that severe dressing she so richly merited, and which England could so well bestow. Such were the feelings of the people, and to such an extent had they arrived, that the Ministry felt their weight, and insisted on conditions in the treaty, which her allies are reported to have thought hard.

The treaty had not been officially published; but peace has practically been established; the terms of which are published in the English papers. The following is the substance of that important document, which we copy from the Liverpool Journal:—

"The conditions are sufficiently hard on Russia; but more hurtful to her pride than her interest. The forts in the Crimea and on the Bug are to be abolished; she concedes a space in Bessarabia sufficient to prevent her interference with the Danube, and she abandons all claim to the special protection of the Christians in Turkey. Bessarabia is

to be rebuilt; and the Euxine, the Sea of Azoff, and the Danube, are to be free to the mercantile navies of all nations. She, however, retains something: the forts on the Circassian side of the Black Sea are to be continued, and she is permitted to retain Nicolai for the purpose of building a canal keeping in repair her ships as her property of the number which each of the contracting parties are, if they wish, to keep for police purposes in the Euxine. Turkey is not to have more than ten, but she may keep as many as she likes in the Sea of Marmora, and the Baltic is equally free to the Czar for naval development. The Porte demanded compensation for the cost of the war, but this was refused.

We learn by Telegraph, that the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad transfer Bill has passed the Legislature.

BYE ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.—We have received from James Boyd, Esq., M.P.P., a list of the Bye Road appropriations for this County, too late, however for publication this week. They will appear in our next number.

ST. ANDREWS NEWS ROOM.—We omitted to notice that the News Room, has been removed to Mr. Hatheway's building. The present room is more commodious and better adapted for the purpose, than the old one.—It is well lighted and ventilated, and is centrally situated within a short distance of the Post-Office, and Telegraph Office. While upon this subject, we suggest the propriety of admitting the fair sex to the privileges of the News Room. In other places we learn, that each member has the privilege of bringing the female branch of his family, upon payment of a small sum per annum.

The Spring term of the Court of Nisi Prius was opened here on Wednesday last, His Honor Mr. Justice Ritchie presiding, and was closed on Friday. Quick work—and very unlike "the good old times" when the Court lasted from two to three weeks. But these are the days of progress, and why should not the administration of the Law Courts keep pace with every other interest? There are no remnants now; verily, the time is approaching when a Court will be opened out of mere form; showing conclusively, that the people are more given to pursuing their own business, than putting after litigation with its concomitant evils. However, a Burns says "folks maun do something for their bread."

The river St. John is clear of ice to Woodstock; the steamers have been plying to Fredericton since Thursday last.

EUDOCIA LOAF.—We learn from a telegraph despatch to Merchants here, that the St. John packet ship Eudocia, Spurr, from Liverpool, foundered at sea. Passengers all saved, and arrived at New York. The Eudocia had a full cargo of dry goods.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs Barnes & Co. of St. John, a pamphlet entitled, "Prohibition and Anti-Prohibition, being a series of letters written by the Rev. Charles Tupper, of Aylesford, Nova Scotia, in favor of Prohibition, and replies to the same by John Bent, of Bay Verte, New-Brumswick.

New York, April 24.—Flour heavy—common to straight \$5.57 to \$6.25. Good Ohio 6.12 to 6.50. Corn lower.

DRESSING WALK.—The schr. Mary, Nickerson, of and from Argyle, N. S., for Boston, was captured off Baker's Island on Monday during the storm. She was seen, and efforts were made to board her by volunteers from Gloucester and by another party in a Salsol pilot boat, but they could not reach her, as the sea ran so high. On Tuesday morning, as Mr. Jacob Shirley of Salem was out in his lobster boat, he observed the wreck, and boarded her, taking out three of the men—one of them being alive, the other two having perished. They were all three lashed to the rigging, the surviving man between the other two. His name is Samuel Allen, and he states that there were four persons on board, one of them, Charles N. Nickerson, having been washed away; and that the names of those taken off, were Jas. Nickerson, captain, and Aaron Boyd. They died about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, having become delirious a short time previous to their death.—Boston Courier.

THE CANADAS.—Quebec has been at last decided upon as the permanent seat of Government for the Canadas. The reasons for this are said to be partly military and partly economical; at all events it is a victory for the French Catholic interest of the Provinces over the larger, growing, and more important interests of the British settlers. Among the *sa dit* from the same quarter it is reported that, when the news of the birth of the King of Algeria was received in the Canadian Parliament, in session at Toronto, the English members sang "God Save the Queen," and the French "Parient Pair la Syne." The Speaker led off, singing bass, alternately in French and English.

MANUFACTURE OF GAS.—The process of making coal-gas is much simpler than many people imagine. Bituminous coal is thrown into a hot cylinder of iron, the mouth of which is closed carefully by an iron door, with the edges cemented with soft clay.—The vapor arising from the coal is received into a tube, by means of which it is permitted to escape into a series of vessels, where it is cooled and deposits much of its impure matter. It is then passed into another series of vessels containing quicklime, which robs it of its sulphurous and other intermixtures. From this receiver it flows purified, as we find it in use, into the gasometer, and is from thence distributed as may be needed, through mains and service pipes, into various parts of the city. The highly-charged bituminous coals are found best adapted to the purpose of gas making. In the manufacture of gas from Newcastle coal, a chaldron weighing 37 cwt. is found to yield 6,550 cubic feet of gas, 14 cwt. of coke, 12½ gallons ammoniacal liquor, 12 gallons thick tar. Canal coal will yield upon an average 15,000 cubic feet of gas to the chaldron.—[American Railway Times.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills a certain remedy for Erysipelas.—Thomas Hilton, of Toronto, was a most severe and hopeless sufferer from this powerful and irritable disorder for upwards of four years, which rendered him absolutely pitiable, large purple blotches came all over his body, and made him a complete object of horror to himself, as well as to all his friends. He consulted many medical men, in the hope of being benefited, but without success. Determined not to be baffled, and in spite of what the faculty had told him, he determined as a last resource, to commence using Holloway's Ointment and Pills; these two remedies, used conjointly for a short space of time, effected a perfect cure, and he now enjoys the most robust health, after years of intense suffering.

NOTICE.—On the 25th instant, by the Rev. A. McNair, Mr. Hugh Slater, of Calais, Me., to Miss Elizabeth M. Wren, of Chamcook, Parish of St. Andrews.

At St. Stephen, on the 17th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Quinn, Mr. Timothy Breen to Miss Ellen Riley, both of the above place.

NOTICE.—On the 1st of April, at Coleraine, County of Londonderry, Mr. John McGrouy, aged 78 years.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. ARRIVED.—April 24th.—Packet Nautilus, McMaster, Eastport, passengers, &c.

27th.—Schr. Julia, Waycott, Boston, to D. Wetmore.

27th.—Schr. Gipsy, Wm. Waycott, cot, Boston, wood—W. Whitlock.

Schr. Alma, Snelgrove, arrived at Aspinwall on the 4th inst, would leave for Jamaica about 9th.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND, will close at this office on Tuesday, 6th May, at 9, A. M., via Halifax, Tuesday, 6th May, at 6, A. M., via New York, per U. S. packet.—Thursday 9th, and Friday 2nd, at 6, A. M., via New York, per British packet Tuesday 13th, at 6, A. M., via New York, per U. S. packet.

The postage for the United Kingdom via Halifax, is 7d single rate, via New York by British Packet 10d, and by United States Packet 1s 3d, pre-payment optional.

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

Post Office, St. Andrews, April 30, 1856.

DR. MCSTAY, INFORMS those Persons who have unsettled accounts with him of long standing, that he will hand them over for collection; and he requests those indebted to him for six months, the usual time given by him, to call and settle their accounts.

St. Andrews, April 30, 1856.

DOG LOST. LOST on THURSDAY last, a small Spaniel of the King Charles breed; colour, black and white, with tan about the head and legs; very long ears, name, "MERRY." Any person giving information which will lead to the recovery of the Dog, will be rewarded.

HANALDE SMITH, St. Andrews, April 30, 1856.

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 25, 1856.

Flour, Meal, Tea, Tobacco. Landing this day ex "Etna" from New York: 150 Barrels of Flour.

150 do Corn Meal. 30 Chests of Tea. 15 boxes of Tobacco, for sale low before storing.

St. John, April 16. W. E. STRONACH.

Blanks for sale At this Office.

