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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E parvis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Standard."
Dear Sir,—I promised last week to take up the remaining portion of Aurora's letter; which I now do. Her assertions in reference to the population is incorrect, as any person will perceive on looking at the last census. In reference to the statement that the majority should rule, I would say, that for the present at least it is only a matter of opinion, and no conclusion can be arrived at. This question is at the present time occupying the minds of some of the greatest men in England, some of whom take our side of the question and some the other. For my part I would hazard an opinion, I should say, that in all cases the majority should rule, as in many instances they rule improperly. I could cite many instances when the majority have ruled improperly, but as this is altogether irrelevant to the subject in question, I will only quote one, and that is the one alluded to by Aurora, our present Government, which, instead of advancing the welfare of this Province, and I agree with Aurora, that the sooner they are out of that better; yet they are the Representatives of the majority of the people. Aurora admits that in other countries the energy of man is exerted in the building of Railways, &c., but not a word does she say of woman. But jumps at the conclusion that woman should rule, and proceeds to state how disinterested they would be. Pshaw! are not women, generally speaking, from the influence they have over their husbands, the greatest commanding agents in the country. Common sense says, she would place the ladies in the ascendancy. What is the reason, because she is ever adopting new fashions, new and fantastic styles of dress, and all the other silly fashions of the day. If that, in her opinion, is the only recommendation which woman possesses to fit her for ruling what a glorious progressive Country we would have. We would be turning from one extreme to the other, sometimes with hats on the head, other times on the back of the neck.

In future discussion, I wish Aurora to understand, that unless she keeps to the subject in hand, and not wander from topic to topic, I will not reply to her, as I have not time to refute all the silly arguments she makes use of. After having thus wandered so far from our subject, I will now adduce a few arguments from Nature, proving the propriety of woman attempting to leave her proper sphere and encroaching on that of man.

Nature has placed a difference between man and woman too palpable not to be recognized by right peculiar to each. Does not Nature through all the grades of animal existence, dictate spheres peculiar to each? I believe the difference between the sexes was not created merely for the sake of difference; for such would be inconsistent with order and design. These marks of distinction, as I believe were drawn for certain specific ends; and the sexes are benefited so long only as they keep in their peculiar sphere—any deviation from which will sooner or later inflict its own punishment.

In all the Departments of Nature, each design requires corresponding means for its fulfilment, and if, in the human species, this requirement is fulfilled, it would necessarily place woman in a different sphere of action from man, and consequently would prevent her from claiming as her rights all the pursuits of man.

I believe that woman should enjoy all those rights which are calculated to give her the greatest happiness and do society the greatest good.

Woman need not for a moment suppose that were the right to any department of the present pursuits of man granted, that it would exclude her from the others (unless she arrogates to herself the right of choice, which I believe she will not). If of her sex she would make Merchants and Mechanics; she also must make of them sailors and whalers, and brave the dangers of the deep. Were the right of representation in legislative halls ceded to her, she must of necessity act not only by her counsel but by her actions in sustaining the National Government and protect them from foreign invasion, and of her sex make commanders of armies and navies, soldiers and mariners, and march to the battle-field, there to endure all the horrors of war. What a sight it would be! How natural looking for rush forth to glory and to death. But Aurora may tell us, if woman reigned supreme, then would war be no more. But never sat a woman on the British throne, that the nation was not involved in war. And it matters not who reigns. There shall be wars and rumours of wars before the end comes. I now candidly ask the women of New Brunswick is this a position you would covet. Do you consider it your duty, or would you consider it a privilege to be placed thus—

Does Nature make such claims for them. As man by Nature is endowed with stronger and more physical frame, so she (Nature) requires him to engage in the onerous and laborious occupations of life; and woman need not think herself aggrieved because such rights as these are not imposed on her. I believe woman has a special mission to fulfill, which should call her attention to other matters than politics or commerce. Those women who so far forget themselves as to attempt to leave the calling allotted by Nature to them, do not consider that upon the proper discharge of their womanly duties depend the weal or woe of generations yet unborn. I do not wish to keep woman in the back ground, but on the contrary would place her in a position that would make her the brightest ornament of the domestic circle and exalt her in the eyes of man. I do not think that woman, in the present day, occupies that position which she should, and I also believe that society must undergo a change before she can reach that position. Woman herself must be the agent for effecting this change, and unless her mind is properly directed, she will try in vain. She must first realize that she is woman; that Nature has appointed a sphere in which for her to move, and then establish for her sex a system of education calculated to fit her to fulfill her womanly duties. When her mind is thus directed, we do not fear that she will trouble herself with either matters civil, military, political or commercial. I do not wish Aurora, or any other person to suppose that I write thus from any ill will to the ladies; but simply from my honest conviction, that such rights as those advocated by Aurora and others are calculated to make the ladies anything but happy. Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will excuse me for trespassing so long on your space, I remain,

Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
J. S. M.

THE ISLAND OF CANADA.—The following description of the manners, morals, and customs of the inhabitants of Canada, has been communicated to the State Department:—

From the isolated condition of this island, and so little its general society is influenced by European or any other special customs, notions, &c., and also so few strangers of intelligence and influence visit its ports to give any extraordinary or particular tone to its local manners and customs, that the broad distinctions of Turk, Greek, Rayah, European, &c., are very prominent and distinct. The ignorant, fanatical, and indolent Turk, and the cunning, cringing, selfish, and down-trodden Greek Rayah, are met with at almost every corner; and the cosmopolite Jew, and still reserved European occasionally jostle each other on the 'Marina,' while may probably be seen some one of the numerous and enterprising Monians, with his vessels and merchandise, cheek by jowl with some grim visaged and solemn Arab merchant, discussing the quality and price of a cargo of barley.

To be brief: The Turk of this island, with his gross vices, lax morals, good faith in his business transactions, hospitality, apathy, ignorance, and sincere veneration of his Creator, is behind the spirit of the age; while the Greek Rayah, unscrupulous, intensely selfish, aspiring far beyond his condition, and crafty, is up with the spirit of the age, and both stand in prominent contrast with each other. In fact, the Turk of this island is the Turk of everywhere; while the Greeks, as a class, are industrious and frugal, with but few vices. The Greeks are very selfish, and sometimes addicted to intoxication, especially when wine is abundant and cheap. Homicides are very rare among them, and they are very ignorant from the fact that schools are only to be found in the cities. Naturally the Greek Rayahs are an intelligent people, and only require the introduction of free schools on the American system to make them known for intelligence.

An American in this magnificent island, on the very confines of civilized Europe, with a population of some 225,000 persons, in this age of intelligence and human progress, observes one strange fact, that throughout its whole expanse of three hundred square miles there is not a printing press, and consequently, neither a newspaper, book, or pamphlet printed or published.

For its location, natural resources, &c., this island is unrivalled; and if divested of its 'nightmare' of Turkish rule, it would resume its ancient renown of a 'hundred cities' and a million of inhabitants almost in the space of the present century.

The society of the sea ports is very limited, and except among the great body of the Greek Rayahs, there is but very little or no social intercourse; and the foreign consuls, leading merchants, and Europeans live in a very secluded, exclusive, and quiet manner, and what are called dinner parties,

voicers, balls, etc. are of very rare occurrence. For the number of the population, I believe, comparatively with other sections of Turkey, or in fact any part of the world, there is not much vice or licentiousness.

European Intelligence.

The Africa sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, September 1st, and arrived at Halifax at 2 A. M. on the 11th.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 25th Aug.

The Arago left Southampton for New York on the 29th August.

THE WAR.

The Africa brings intelligence of the Russian-ambuscade before Sebastopol carried by the French, and of an action between 17 Russian gun boats from Riga and the British steam frigate Hawk, and corvette Desperate; result decisive.

Other war news unimportant.

The papers abound with details of the festivities consequent on the Queen's visit to Paris and her return to England.

The Africa brings many interesting details of recent battles, but few new incidents.

Generals Simpson and Pelissier both send reports. They say the Russian attack was a desperate effort to raise the siege of Sebastopol, and if they had succeeded in holding the heights on this side of the river, they intended further to attack the allies from four points, namely: a main attack on Balai Iva, another on the British camp, and another simultaneously on the extreme right and extreme left of the French lines. Documents found on the body of the Russian general Reed indicate this.

General Simpson estimates the Russian force at 55,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, with 160 guns; the French had only 12,000 men; and 4 batteries engaged; the Sardinians had 4,500 men, and twenty-four guns engaged, while the English had only one battery in play.

The battle began at break of day. The Russians crossed the river on floats and drove in the Allied outposts.

General Simpson in his despatch says the Russians advanced three times with determined bravery. Thrice they carried the bridge and crossed the heights; but were thrice driven back by the French batteries. The Zouaves charged the enemy with the bayonet, and the English Lancers and French Chasseurs were stationed in the plain, but could not pursue the enemy in their retreat, as the Russian batteries kept up a fire from their side of the river, and thus covered their retreat.

General Pelissier calls the French loss: 17 officers killed, 53 wounded, 172 rank and file killed, 150 missing and 1160 wounded. Sardinian loss 250 killed. Russian loss 3000 killed, 5000 wounded, including 1600 wounded prisoners in the hands of the French, and two hundred captured by the Sardinians. The Turks were not engaged.

The Russian report admits great losses, with three Generals killed, and attributes the loss to too great impetuosity of the right column of attack.

The Russian troops engaged in this affair had just arrived in the Crimea.

Gortschakoff commanded the attack in person from the heights.

Duke Constantine was not present, altho' it had been so stated.

The condition of the Russians killed showed that they had been subjected to long hard-ship, thus partly confirming Napoleon's recent statement that, to his knowledge, the Russian resources are exhausted.

General Pelissier issued a grandiloquent order of the day, announcing victory, but his account does not find favour.

They say that he did not make the most of his victory nor prepare sufficient force to crush the attack.

Sebastopol, 10th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs as follows:—Gen. Pelissier having announced to me that the batteries against Malakoff and the adjacent works were prepared to open fire, arrangements were made that fire should be opened yesterday morning against those works and the Redan. This continued throughout the day, and the effect produced was as much as anticipated. The Russian fire, which at first answered briskly, by evening became feeble. In the afternoon the shell that fell from our mortars ignited and exploded a number of shells in the enemy's batteries, doing apparently much damage. Captains Oldfield and Hammett killed. The British loss from the 13th to 16th was 163.

27th, Night.—Gortschakoff telegraphs: "Affairs unchanged; but allied fire occasionally strong." There is a report in London to-day that Gen. Simpson is sick, and that Gen. Benincé, the senior officer, has taken the command.

Letters say that no decisive operations will be undertaken until the Allies have crossed the Tchernaya, occupied the heights on the right bank and succeeded in separating the Russian forces on the Tchernaya and Belbec rivers. The reinforcements are collecting for this purpose. In the meantime, the Allies expect the Russians to offer another battle near the Cemetery.

The Russians daily expect the arrival of Gen. Parmentier with 9000 cavalry, 3900 infantry, and 160 guns.

From the seat of war in Asia, it is stated that Omar Pasha definitely takes the command there, and leaves on the 21st for Trebizond.

No reliable news from Kars or Erzeroum.

In the sea of Azoff the Russians have re-established communication between Ganitchi and Arabat.

Several new Russian ships are to be built this winter at Nicoloff.

The Allied fleets in the Baltic have retired from before Cronstadt, and taken up another position. A despatch that the gunboats were returning home, led to the belief that the campaign had closed but the vessels returning were those disabled.

The London Times, in a severe editorial on the non-effectiveness of the fleet says: "Nelson and Collingwood must blush in their graves."

Danizic letters say the Russians lost 2000 men in Sweaborg.

Le Nord, a Russian paper says the total loss was 50 killed; and that 1300 guns still remain in position, and that the batteries are unimpaired.

NEGOTIATIONS.

The Berlin correspondence of the Augsburg Gazette states the Prussian Cabinet has recently replied to Count Buel's circular, and that Prussia is disinclined to make any change in her policy on the Eastern question, because she is unable to see what practical guarantee the offer mentioned four points, while the parties principally concerned reserve to themselves the right of going beyond them. Finally, Prussia repeats the decision of the Germanic Bond, made in last December, acknowledging the suitability of the proposed conditions of the Peace, without however pledging itself to maintain them.

From the above it is evident, that Prussia and the Germanic confederation stand precisely as they did twelve months ago.

Austrian papers make complaint that the assistance left by the Western Powers to the Sultan is merging into the occupation of Turkey.

The Times correspondent writes, after a comparatively long period of silence respecting Austria, and Austrian policy, as it again stands in high quarters, that the French Government has reason to be satisfied with that Power.

In reply to the remonstrances of Austria the Government of Great Britain is said to have stated that questions of nationalists will not be introduced into the present crisis.

A depot of Italian recruits, now at Novara, will be removed from the Austrian frontier.

A Berlin paper says Count Neesselrode addressed another letter to the Russian Embassy in which he says the Czar is willing to make honorable terms of peace.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Constantinople letter of the 20th says a council was held on the 18th at which some ministerial changes were decided.

Many wounded were arriving at the hospitals.

Lord Stratford had gone to the Crimea.

The Duke of Newcastle had been sick in the camp, but was recovering.

Le Nord, a Russian journal, says Omar Pasha freely expressed himself at Constantinople to the effect that the allied commanders, especially Pelissier, are humbugs, and that he should twice have lost his army if he had followed their advice.

Betts, the English engineer, writes that the Balaklava railway is in good condition to stand the winter.

Abdel Kader had arrived at Constantinople.

BRITAIN.

There is not much news from Great Britain.

The "Hansa" steamer had embarked five hundred Highlanders at Liverpool for Malta.

The steamer Great Britain was embarking Cavalry.

The export of iron north of Dunkirk had been prohibited; and a bond was required, wherever exported.

A national shilling subscription is proposed for a testimonial to Sir Charles Napier.

A fiat in bankruptcy had been issued against Edward Oliver.

The potato harvest in Ireland was favourable on the whole.

FRANCE.

Political dullness prevails.

Austrian Archduke Maximilian had arrived at Toulon.

The Kings of Sardinia, Bavaria and Wurtemberg are expected to visit the Emperor.

The crops throughout France were satisfactory. The harvest in Algeria is excellent.

BELGIUM.

A commission has been appointed to revise the Customs tariff.

SPAIN.

The Tariff commission has appointed committees.

All foreigners are exempted from payment to the forced loan, but are invited to contribute.

A Paris rumour says we may expect to-day to hear of the involuntary abduction of Queen Isabella, and the occurrence of important events in Spain.

The Duc de Montpensier is openly agitating.

ITALY.

The exportation of breadstuffs is prohibited from the Roman states.

In Naples the political ferment continues, and many arrests were made.

AUSTRIA.

There is a rumor of a new loan of 200,000,000 florins to pay Vienna bank advances.

The Austrian Lloyd's has undertaken to open Steam communication between Trieste, North African ports, Spain and Portugal.

Austrian Engineers officially report favorably of proposed ship Canal from the Danube to the Black Sea.

GREECE.

The current crop of Cephallonia is very deficient.

Athens, 25th.—The ministerial crisis is unchanged.

DENMARK.

The king of Denmark is on a visit to the King of Sweden.

The question of the sound dues is still of a perplexing character.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Bombay dates have been received to the 30th July.

The intelligence from India is important.

A formidable insurrection has broken out in the centre of Bengal. The insurgents are the Sandals and other tribes, occupying the Rajmahal Hills, and are a bold and hardy race. The insurgents number from thirty to fifty thousand men, and are in five parties. They are armed with axes, poisoned arrows and a few fire arms. They have spread themselves over a part of the country, one hundred miles in extent, destroying everything European, and pretend they are led by Gadda in person. The few Europeans in that part of the country have entrenched themselves until assistance shall arrive. The outbreak was so unexpected that not 1000 troops were within 150 miles of the scene.

London papers have soothing editorials on the subject.

Intelligence also confirms the recent collision of the Russians with the Khan of Khiva and the repulse of the latter.

PERSIA IS QUIET.

Shanghai advices are of July 8. Everything was quiet there, as also at Canton.

Flood was comparatively plentiful.

The communication with the interior was partially reopened.

An enormous butchery had been perpetrated at Canton. Ten thousand persons were executed for having sympathized with the rebels. They were beheaded at the rate of five or six hundred every day for a month.

The insurgents are losing ground in the north.

A Professor, whose pupils made too much noise, let the following slip out:—Gentlemen, if everybody be silent, we shall be better able to discover who makes the row.

This reminds us of a medical report which began thus:—"There exists a great number of families in Dublin who have died of cholera."

We always consider life as a fairy tale, in which every good action must be rewarded by a visible wonder.

A PLEASANT FLOWER.—A preacher recently, in his prayer, desired that all lives might be as fragrant as flowers on the earth, and as bright as the stars in heaven.

RAILROAD SPEED.

The editor of the Scientific American, who is first rate authority in matters connected with machinery, says that "railroad trains will yet be running at the rate of one hundred miles per hour; that is our opinion."

Among the medical graduates of Edinburgh University who obtained their diplomas at the last examination, were a Chinese and four Egyptians. The Chinese graduate, Wong Ean, is believed to be the first Chinaman who has ever graduated at a British university.

TRICKS UPON TRAVELLERS.—Several individuals, who had bespoken and settled for a passage hence to Annapolis, by the Royal Western Stage Coach, were grievously disappointed on Thursday morning, at finding they would be obliged to wait for another opportunity of proceeding, the Lieut. Governor having altogether monopolised the stage from Keutville to Annapolis that they had engaged. [Hal. Res.]

Correspondence.

The subjoined letter addressed to the Editor of the Reporter, and which we copy from the last number of that paper, is deserving of more than ordinary attention, and since it appears in a paper in the interest of the present Government, though the letter is condemnatory of their policy, we insert it in *extenso*, trusting it will not fail to attract the notice of Executive Councillors, and stimulate the sluggish current of official routine.—[Ed. STAND.]

[FOR THE REPORTER.]

MR. EDITOR,—

In matters of internal improvements—the basis of material progress—we New-Brunswickers belong to the family of long-ears, and the more concentrated the population, as for instance, in St. John, the longer the ears, just the converse of what ought to be expected. The blind lead the blind and we are all tumbling into the ditch together. But like we are blinded by a profusion of light, and see best in the dimness of twilight, when objects are distorted. Here and there are a few clear seeing men, but whose voice is lost in the din of local interests, unwisely supposed to conflict with the interests of all. Our material resources are abundant but there is a dearth of public spirit which withers every green thing. Almost every attempt at public improvement is a misconception, and consequently an abortion. The germ wants vitality and cannot vegetate. Cultivation is a waste. Everything is conceived in a spirit of localism, and therefore nothing can flourish and ripen into fruit. Leanness covers the land as a just retribution of the folly of those who lead and the lethargy of the led. A sleeping people leave their public servants to the exclusive care of themselves, and little blame, perhaps, as things go, if they take advantage of it. No one resents the wrong done to another or the public provided himself escapes. His chance of being the next victim is in the uncertain future, and he never looks beyond the present. His conceptions are limited by what is. Tomorrow is a nonentity. These appear to be leading features in the New Brunswick mind, with here and there an exceptional case.

ILLUSTRATION BY CONTRAST.

A Railway from Bangor and Calais to the upper St. John, and ultimately to Quebec, is already in progress. The first section of these roads, namely, from Bangor to Lincoln on the Penobscot river, about fifty miles, and from Bangor to Lewis Island, 17 miles. The former was commenced last year, the latter recently, and connects with the Calais and Bangor Railway, 6 miles in length, making a distance from tide water of 23 miles. This road will be extended to the Ledges in St. Stephen, four miles lower down the river, thus giving a winter port to St. Stephen, Calais and Bangor. Saw-mills, a Tannery, &c., are being erected at Lewis Island in anticipation of the Railway. The junction of these lines will be at Lincoln, about fifty miles from Lewis Island, and thence, upwards, the lines will merge into one. The ultimate and not distant development of the enterprise will be a railway to the St. John's, above the Grand Falls, (with a branch to the Falls,) and thence to Quebec. The road from Bangor to Lincoln is only the first section of a line to Houlton and Woodstock, which the Houltonians, with all their might will push forward till they reach Houlton and Woodstock. When the lines from Bangor to Lincoln, and from Calais to Lewis Island are completed, the next move will be to supply the gap between Lewis Island and Lincoln, which both companies will be immediately interested in accomplishing, because each line will be an important feeder to the other. When this is effected, with an extension of the road from Lincoln to Houlton and Woodstock, St. Stephen and Calais will be put in railway connection with the great railway system of the United States and Canada, and with the upper St. John.

The St. Stephen's and Calais people have built six miles of expensive railway, and the other seventeen miles are under contract and in process of construction, all from their own resources, and to which the St. Stephen's people are the largest contributors. Railways they will have, although driven, by the short-sightedness of our public men, and the supineness of the people, into a foreign country to build them. If they cannot reach the upper St. John by going East and North, they are determined to go West and North. The increased distance will be compensated by having also a railway connection with the United States.

In consequence of the neglect, on the part of the Province, to push forward the first and the most important railway scheme, namely, postponing rival schemes abroad, and by dividing our means between two lines at home we have weakened our force, squandered our finances, and accomplished nothing as yet to any practical purpose, and have also invited our neighbours and driven a portion of ourselves to push forward rival schemes.

The Portland convention was a delusion and a folly, so far as New-Brunswick was concerned, a decoy to draw away public attention from the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, a Railway of paramount moment to New-Brunswick. The Portlanders still a rival and made catpaws of ourselves to do it. The European and North American scheme was a misconception, and fortunately a failure, before it had become a sinking fund too onerous for the public to bear. The Borderers will have a railroad westward and also to the Upper St. John—but where will the rest of the Province be?—it will have leisure enough to lament its solid-

ity by suffering itself to be outgeneraled by the Portlanders, and drawn off from a scheme of paramount utility to the country, to one which has proved an abortion, because premature.

If the influence of St. John in the Government and Legislature is strong enough to revive and prosecute a scheme, which it was senseless to commence, it will still be outflanked on the upper St. John, a point which is most jealous of, and which will be due to its own selfishness and want of foresight, and have no line to the United States. The only alternative which remains to it, in order to prevent or soften this consummation, is to join in pushing forward the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway to Woodstock with an extension to St. John, with as little delay as possible. This will effect a double object by placing St. John in Railway connection with the United States as soon as the Lewis Island road reaches Lincoln. What was foretold by the writer years ago is now actually occurring.

Private enterprise is building, probably, railways near the borders—Legislative folly, for an ostensible like purpose, wasted the public resources and accomplished nothing.

Let us see how the Lewis Island railway contract compares with the 27,800, currency, per mile contract, besides the premium on Debentures amounting to several hundred pounds more per mile.

For building and completing in a substantial manner the 17 miles of road, with all the bridges, turntables, depots, and everything but the rolling stock, the contractor is to have \$225,000, or \$13,235 a mile. The whole expense including rolling stock, is estimated not to exceed \$300,000, or 17,647 dollars per mile. Cross sleepers are to be used with a rail of 56 lbs. to the yard. The line crosses the St. Croix twice and is to be finished next year. The Jackson & Co. contract price was more than double that of the Lewis Island contract, and nearly double including rolling stock. The Province alone is pledged to the amount of \$4,000 currency, a mile, being \$2,675 a mile more than the Lewis Island contract for building the road, and yet is a failure, and the Province has reason to be thankful that it is no worse. It was doubly deluded, first in the enterprise itself, and secondly in the cost of it.

Had the St. Andrews & Quebec line been taken up by the Province as it should have been, the St. Lawrence and Atlantic road had still been in abeyance, and the Bangor line scarcely thought of. Because the poverty of our spirit, and the wretchedness of our management have sunk us so low in economical degradation, as compared with other Countries and Colonies, shall we sit down in utter hopelessness and bewail our self-inflicted fate without an effort to improve our condition? It is true, the public mind is in a state of profound stupor, and we are sadly in want of leading spirits to awaken and give it a right direction. With the present Government attempting anything? Better attempt nothing than read in the footsteps of its predecessor. Better remain as we are until sanity is restored, than to consummate a scheme which belongs to the future, and whose failure is our daily safety. Many are quiescent in pace.

The borderers will laugh at our folly and triumph over our self-consuming jealousy. St. John would grasp it, and like the dog in the table is lying all.

The E. & N. A. line should have commenced at St. John and worked westward instead of eastward. This would have been done, the expenditure had not been lost, and what she most wants would be so far advanced. Perhaps the lesson will be learned, that an exclusive spirit is an enemy to itself—that it is not wise to be so filled with crumbs, because we can appropriate the whole of them, and reject leaves, because a neighbor may happen to share in them. St. John is our great commercial emporium, and will probably remain so in spite of herself. When the railways in progress reach the upper St. John, the city will be made to feel its isolation, and we shall see her besieging the halls of legislation for the means to accomplish that which she has steadily and unwisely opposed.

NO SECTIONALIST.

September 13th, 1855

BUSINESS IN BOSTON.—Our business friends report that trade was never more brisk with them than at present. Purchases from the West are here in great numbers, and it is quite evident that our city will have the trade of the new States of the West and Southwest to a great extent. No section of the country is now increasing with such rapidity as the free West; and there is a great field for enterprising men in the new cities on the great lines of travel throughout the whole region. Our merchants have made some efforts to secure this vast business, and they have succeeded beyond their expectations. If a Western trader once visits this market, he is generally sure to come again in a few months, and to be a regular customer, whose purchases increase every year. Possibly a few of our houses may have lost some Southern trade, owing to various causes, but such is the increase from the West, that the subject is hardly thought of. Our traders too busy with the work which presses upon them to think of markets they are not called upon to supply.—[Boston Transcript.]

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—We have Bermuda dates to the 20th Aug. The yellow fever was raging at Barbadoes and at Surinam. At the former island the deaths had reached to 30 a day, and in the latter colony

the mortality was still greater. Demerara was unusually healthy.

The new sugar crop has just commenced, and a large number of vessels were lying in the river waiting for cargoes.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, SEP. 19, 1855

For European news see first page.

We have this week to record the arrival of the long expected and much talked of Deputation from the London Board of Directors of our Railway, composed of Mr. Sharp and Mr. Radcliffe the Solicitor, and to express our heartfelt wishes for the success of the mission in which they are engaged; but while we admit that it is only natural, and perhaps participate in the feeling that this hope of the community, which had sunk below zero, should like the thermometer under the genial warmth of the sun, have again risen by the mere influence of their presence to the comfortable temperature of trustful expectation; we cannot avoid warning our readers against a too sanguine expectation of a more favorable reception being given by the Government to the claims and rights of the Company, when urged and pressed by these gentlemen, than has been vouchsafed to the representations and proofs, which have for months past, been insisted on by the Directors and officers of the undertaking in this Province.

We are of course in ignorance of the nature of the propositions which the Deputation are doubtless prepared to submit for the consideration of the Government, but we have no hesitation in saying that if anything is to result from them, it can only be by working on the fears, and not from any proper appreciation of the importance of the subject, or any true patriotic desire for the real welfare of the Province, by the members of the Executive. All such feelings are either swallowed up by the electioneering interests of separate localities, or remain undeveloped in the ignorant self-sufficiency of intellect which will take no lessons from experience, and refuse to profit from the example of its neighbors.

Conciliation on the part of the Company is looked on by the Government merely as the offspring of fear, and therefore we think that the time has now arrived when the deference which ought to attach to high station and responsible power, should be withdrawn from men, who prostitute their office to the petty considerations of private interests and political intrigues. We wish therefore that the Deputation from England, upon whom all eyes are turned, and who are now in Frederickton, did but know, as well as ourselves, the hollowness and insincerity of the public character of the men they have to deal with; and we earnestly press upon them the necessity and propriety of soliciting the compliance of Government with their views and wishes, but of demanding the recognition of their rights and claims in accordance with the Law.

THE WESTMORLAND TIMES, speaking of the crops in that section of the Province says that they will be abundant, potatoes, will come short, owing to frost and blight; buckwheat about half a crop, oats a good average yield—wheat and barley will give a handsome return; in fact, a week or two of fine weather would ripen all descriptions of produce, and leave plenty of food for the wants of all. By the way, we embrace this opportunity for thanking our friend of the "Times," for the latest English News through his columns. Parties desirous of subscribing for the "Westmorland Times," which is an excellent family paper, can see it at our office, and by enclosing 7s. 6d. bank note will receive a copy for one year.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATIONS.

On Wednesday evening last, about 6 o'clock a fire broke out between Waterloo and Exmouth streets, which resulted in a great destruction of property. Considerable doubt exists as to the place of its origin; but from all we can gather we learn that it commenced in or about a barn owned by Mr. Dennis Whelan, situated between the streets mentioned above. It is said to have been caused by some boys who were smoking in the barn in question, and who carelessly threw a lighted cigar among some dry hay and other inflammable material, lying around. Another rumour attributes the origin to the depositing some ashes among dry saw dust in the yard, but the first is the generally received opinion.

After partially consuming one and totally destroying two houses on Exmouth street, it spread through the block to Waterloo street, where the greatest amount of damage was done, eight large dwelling houses being reduced to a heap of smoking ruins. On Rich-

mond Street, running east and west of Waterloo, the loss sustained was small. Two houses, one partially and the other completely destroyed, sum up the damage.

The firemen though early on the ground, and working with the energy that characterizes the department, were anticipated by the rapid progress of the flames, which had attained considerable headway before any effective opposition could be offered. A delay was caused, also, by the distance from which the water had to be led from the Company's plugs; but, although, the supply was small at the commencement of the fire, owing to the elevation of the ground, it increased in a short time, and aided materially in confining the destruction to its limits. Several large wells, containing a bountiful supply, could not be reached as they were situated on the immediate neighborhood of the conflagration.

The houses were all wooden, dry as tinder, and the flames consumed them with astonishing rapidity. At one time the scene was very picturesque. The large mass of flame as it rose heavenward, gave, in strong light and shadow, the magnificent proportions of the new Catholic cathedral, in course of completion in this vicinity, and lit up with its lurid glare the immense number of spectators who, from the elevation on which it stands, looked on with anxious countenances at the progressive work of destruction.

This fire is disastrous in its consequences, not only on account of the large quantity of uninsured property destroyed, but in the unhousing of a great number of families. It will, we suppose, cause an additional rise in the already high rate of rents.—[Courier.]

SCOTCH CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL.

It always gives us pleasure to notice acts of kindness and encouragement to the young. On the 6th inst., the children and youth of the Sab. Schol. connected with the Presbyterian Church of St. Andrews, were assembled in the beautiful grove on the farm of David MOWATT, Esq., together with the Minister, Sab. S. Teachers, and a goodly number of their parents and friends, in all about 150. Early in the afternoon from 9 to 100 young people were led to the tables, and after a short address sat down and cheerfully partook of the well assorted and excellent entertainment provided for them by the Ladies of the Congregation. Much delighted with their rambles, innocent amusements, and the society of each other, they were with reluctance drawn homeward when the sun had gone down.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING POST. A CANADIAN LEGION.

It gives much satisfaction to announce that the failure of the attempts which have been made to raise a Foreign Legion in British North America, has at length induced Her Majesty's Government to give a cordial response to the loyal offers of the Canadian people. It is intended to raise two battalions in Canada—a force consisting of two thousand eight hundred men. We believe that the regiment will bear the name of the "Royal British North American Regiment," and that the colonel in chief will be given to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The commissions will be conferred upon Canadian gentlemen, or officers settled in the province, and the corps therefore will be national. It will be composed of men of British and French origin, and it will be a representative of the two great Powers who are now battling side by side in the Crimea. The numerical strength of such a corps is nothing in comparison with the moral effect which its embodiment will naturally produce. It is only due to the gallant gentleman who now so worthily fills the office of Prime Minister in Canada, to say that he has brought to a satisfactory termination the negotiations with the Imperial Government on the subject in spite of official routine and that rapid ignorance which hitherto have ignored the loyalty and devotion of the colonists of British North America.

The London "Times" of August the 16th, says:—A singular discovery has been made at Aix-la-Chapelle. In a bale of cotton shipped from the United States to Warsaw, by way of Antwerp, there were found several six barrel revolvers and a quantity of powder. The same Journal, of the 17th of August, adds:—

A letter from Aix-la-Chapelle of the 11th instant, contains the following remarkable statement:—Yesterday a quantity of firearms, in course of transmission to the Russian government, were discovered here and confiscated. One hundred and forty five bales of cotton from Antwerp for a house at St. Petersburg, had been detained. There were reasons for entertaining suspicion, and the bales were opened, when the arms were found. They were at once seized and a prosecution was commenced against the resident parties concerned in the affair. Every bale contained twenty four revolvers with mould and caps. The cotton has been declared a forfeit to the crown, and a heavy fine has been imposed upon the sender of the bales.

On the 12th inst., Charles Edgar, son of Mr. George F. Stickney, aged 2 years. On the 13th inst., James, infant son of Mr. James Sierenson, aged 14 months, and 13 days. At Digdequash on the 9th inst., Mrs. McCallum, wife of Archibald McCallum, Esq., in the 35th year of her age. In Brooklyn, on the 30th ult., Hannah H. wife of Mr. Robert Walton, aged 40 years.

At St. John, on the 13th instant, after a protracted illness, borne with resignation to the Divine will, Jane, the beloved wife of Richard Whiteside, Esq., departed this life in the 76th year of her age, highly respected by all her friends and acquaintance.

Shipping List.

Sch'r Alma, Waycott, cleared at New York 8th inst for St. John, Newfoundland.

Clearing out Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at his Sales Room, a great variety of Dry Goods, suitable for the season. ALSO, Household Furniture, stoves, Fenders, Boxes, Paper, shoe brushes, and a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms cash; the sale will be positive, and of course great bargains may be expected. Also—On Wednesday the 19th, at 12 o'clock on the premises, that well known FARM in the occupation of William Chase, near the Rolling Dam, it is in a high state of cultivation, cuts ten tons of hay, has good buildings and fences, and contains about seventy acres. JAMES BOYD, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, Sep. 14.

Cottage & 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 18. 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 Prince-street, a very short distance above the Post Office, and next adjoining Dunn's Siam 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. GEO. WOODS, (Patrol Sm.) St. John, Sept 15, 1855.

Cherry Brandy, Whiskey, &c.,

One cask Cherry Brandy, One cask best Cambleton Whiskey, Two do. do. Malt Aqua, Fifty cases "Hennessy" and "Martell" Brands, vintages 1850 and 1851. Just received. J. W. STREET. S-pt. 19, 1855

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the St. Andrews Post Office, 15th Sept., 1855. Bill, Cuth R. M Leod, Wm. Chambers, Wm. Myres, Nichols. Connelough, James. Miller, Mrs. M. J. (2) Helm, Capt. Maloney, James. Hudgerson, Mr. Murray, Wm. Hartshorn, Robert. Murphy, Nancy. Kelly, Charles E. Myers John G. M Millan, John. Marshall R. McDonald, James B. Ragan, James. M Intire, James. Richardson, Sarah. M Keitham, Richard. Robinson, A. H. (2) M Carry, James. Russell, Wm. M Leam, William. Ricker, James. M Kinley, Robert. Sands, Robert D. M Crieell, John. Sutherland, Robert. M Vicker John. Persons calling for any of the above will please say "advertised." GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILED FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday 23d Instant 9 A. M., via Halifax; on Thursday 27th inst, and Tuesday 2d Oct'r at 6 A. M., via New York. The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d single rate, and via New-York 1s. 5d, pre-payment optional.

By Order, G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M. Post Office, St. Andrews, Aug. 29, 1855.

SCHOLASTIC.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acknowledge his gratitude, for the liberal patronage he has received in his capacity as a Teacher, since he opened in this Town; and in solicitation of its continuance, wishes to apprise parents and guardians generally, that he is prepared to teach a course of literature, calculated to prepare youth for Mercantile or Mechanical pursuits as well as for the Learned professions, viz:—Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, English Composition, Natural History, Agricultural-Chemistry, and Mathematics comprising:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Conic Sections, together with the French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew Languages.

JAMES PETERSON. N. B.—That the school is void of all exercises, interfering with the religious opinion of any Denomination, with the strictest attention to the inculcation of moral habits and intellectual improvement. For terms apply to the Teacher after or before school hours. J. P. St. Andrews Sept. 5th, 1855.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stammering Cured!

DR. BRONSON, AND C. C. BEERS.

ARE happy in announcing that STAMMERING can be PERMANENTLY CURED by Medicine and Vocal Gymnastics. It is first treated as a Nervous Disease, (like St. Vitus' Dance, Epileptic Fits, etc.) and then the habit, incident to the disease, is corrected by exercises in Elocution. Mr. Beers has been an inveterate stammerer 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 cured. 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 of 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, etc.) can obtain it from our New Work, 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 rich 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!

LET TESTIMONY.—Mr. Editor: Seeing an advertisement that the Deaf might be relieved by applying to Dr. BOARDMAN, 204 Washington-street, corner of Suffolk Place, 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.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON, of Stoughton. Letters, post paid, attended to.

Remedies and Apparatus sent by express.

NOW IS THE TIME!

WHO WANTS A GOOD CARPET?

FOR A LITTLE MONEY?

As I am about to change my

business, I propose to close off my stock of

Carpets and Window Shades,

at a Discount.

Please call upon at 163 Hanover Street, Boston,

and examine for yourself. P. MARTIN.

CARD ENGRAVING,

AND COPPERPLATE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

AND DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF

ENAMELLED CARDS, AND ENVELOPES.

THE subscriber would call the attention of

Printers and the trade to his large and well

selected stock of Fancy Cards, Note Paper and

Envelopes. Beautifully Illuminated Paper, for

"Bills of Fare," Invitations, &c. Ball Cards of

new and beautiful patterns, Wedding Stationery,

such as Envelopes and plain Envelopes, Cake

Boxes, &c.

Wedding, Invitation, Address and business cards

engraved to order in the highest style of art. The

Trade respectfully invited to call and examine speci-

mens.

N. S. DEARBORN, 21 Cornhill Street, Boston.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

COMPLETE supplies of materials for Oil Paint-

ing and Crayon and Grecian Painting.

Winsor & Newton's superior Oil Colors in Tubes

for sale wholesale and retail, by M. J. Whipple,

35 Cornhill Boston.

IRVING'S WASHINGTON

Colton's Gazetteer,

FRANKLIN'S SELECT WORKS,

PARKER, KING & CO.'s Black and Print-

ing, 50 and 52 Cornhill, Boston.

Premium Window Shades.

Manufacturers and Importers of Window Shades

Lace, Muslin and Damask Curtains; Corbices

Bases, Pins, Lamps, &c. &c.

N. B.—Store Shades, made to order.

J. L. and J. B. Kelly, Washington St. Boston.

Also Kelly's Improved Metallic Fixtures.

Barley, Kellogg & Chapman,

Successors to Fessenden Brothers,

Importers and Dealers in

Watches, Jewelry & Silver Ware.

No. 205 Washington, cor. of Bromfield St.,

BOSTON.

Phrenological Rooms.

119 Washington Street BOSTON.

Rooms open Day and Evening.

For the sale of Books and description of

Character, including advice as to choice of Occu-

pation, selection of Hall of all kinds, Clerks, Ap-

prentices, &c. &c. Also Education and Govern-

ment of Children, Marital Alliances, Health,

Liabilities, Mental and Physical Diet, &c. &c.

FOWLER & WELLS,

D. P. CUTLER.

BARTLETT & BUTMAN,

Manufacturers of

Premium Trusses and Improved supporters,

Such as Fitch's, Chapin's, and others: Also,

A. P. Bartlett's well known

Washington Suspender Shoulder Braces,

for the cure of Round and Crooked shoulders, weak

back, Chest, &c. for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children,

156 Washington, corner of Franklin St.

(Upstairs,) opposite Marlboro' Hotel, Boston.

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, 83c. 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. (Patent Recorder.)

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

Boston, 117 Court street, head of Southbury.

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 plaster are both uncertain and painful, when this automatic system, when the cancer, internal or external, ceases to be. Females are doubly liable to this malady, and should, as its earliest intimation, avail themselves of this remedy. It is not safe to conclude that the number who die annually of this horrible 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' SLEET-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 Sewer Root Form and Root

Crimping Machines; Read's Patent Tool-Lifting

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.

58 Washington Street.

Near State street, Boston.

Garments cut and made to order, and

warranted to fit.

WILLIAM E. RAM DOLL,

Manufacturer of the AMERICAN PATENT

CURTAIN FIXTURE, No. 92, UTICA STREET,

Boston.

Balance Fixtures constantly on hand.

ZINC PAINTS! ZINC PAINTS!

MORRIS's unrivaled Snow-White and

Colored French Zinc Paints; Grainers, Colors

Zinc Dryer, 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

Chinese Vases and Monuments,

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 174 Blackstone streets.

Near Haymarket Square, Boston.

THE HANDEL COLLECTION 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. R. MILLER, No. 90, Tremont Street,

BOSTON.

F. & F. Rice,

WHOLESALE GROCERS—116 & 118,

State street, Boston.

FURNITURE.

A. S. THAYER & CO.

Nos. 83 & 84 Union street.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Rich, Medium,

and low priced

Furniture, of all Descriptions

Gilt, Flowered, Landscape and Plain striped

CHAMBER SETS,

Looking Glasses, in Gilt, Mahogany, and

Black Walnut Frames;

Husk, Palm, Excelsior and Hair

MATRASSES,

LOUNGES,

sofas,

Black Walnut, Mahogany, and Marble-Top

Tables, Secretaries, Bureaus, &c.

Upholstering done to order.

Those in want, will do well to examine our

stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. S. THAYER & CO.,

82 & 84 Union Street, BOSTON.

BOSTON HAND STAMP COMPANY.

Manufacturers of the

PATENT FLEXIBLE STAMP,

N. B. BIGELOW, Agent,

132 Washington Street, Boston.

STEREOTYPING

And ELECTROTYPING

—BY THE—

BOSTON STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY

CHARLES J. PETERS, agent.

No. 1 Spring Lane—up stairs—BOSTON.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. J. WARREN,

CANET & HAT BLEACHERY, 114 Sud-

bury Street, BOSTON.

Work done in a superior manner.

HENRY TOLMAN,

153 WASHINGTON-STREET,

BOSTON.

Publisher of Music, Importer of Musical Mer-

chandise, and Manufacturer of Musical Instru-

ments.

Just Published—TOLMAN'S AMATEUR

HAND BOOKS,

containing twelve pieces arranged for Military

Amateur Brass Bands: price \$3 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 to \$10; oil, 50 cents per

gallon. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. W.

UPHAM, Treasurer Tremont Oil Factory, No. 10,

BROAD STREET, Boston, Call and see it.

N. B.—Agents wanted.

Thomas P. Barnes,

Importer and Dealer in

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Shot, Caps,

Steel Traps, &c.

No. 28 DOCK SQUARE, Boston.

Opposite Union Street.

GEO. A. MAN-FIELD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in, Boots,

Shoes, Sewing Machines, LAUNDRY AND

FINISHERY.

No. 4 Market Square and 5 North Street

(Opposite North side Federal Hall) BOSTON.

Samuel J. Cook,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, & SILVER

WARE.

60 Washington Street.

3 doors south of Court Street, Boston.

SEWING MACHINES.

OUR Machines sew with ease, Heavy Boots

and Shoes, Carriage and Harness work

with any sized Lined Thread, with or without

awl. The Cylinder Machine is invaluable for

stitching Boots after they are treed.—Ladies

Gaiters.—Sleeves into Coats, and every

kind of Seam.—Our Family machine is

especially adapted to all kinds of Family sewing,

and is superior to any other made.

J. B. NICHOLS & Co.

No. 33 Hanover Street Boston.

J. I. HEALEY'S

IRON RAILINGS,

For Garden and Cemetery Fences,

and Balustrades.

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

has one of the largest and best selected assortments

of elegant designs of

ORNAMENTAL RAILING,

to be found in the State, which he offers at prices

that will defy competition. All orders in City or

Country promptly attended to.

THE MUSIC BOOK

OF THE SEASON!

BAKER

The Standard Extra.

FRIDAY, SEP. 28, 1855.

Arrival of the America.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

THE ALLIES VICTORIOUS!!

FALL OF SOUTH SIDE OF SEBASTOPOL!!!

A Telegraph despatch 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, in an extra.

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 despatch says:

By this arrival intelligence of the FALL OF THE SOUTH SIDE OF SEBASTOPOL has been received. The news by the America confirm 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 Desalles, 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.

VARNA, Sept. 9.—Assault 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 sight of our eagles flowing on the Malakoff, General Desalles 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:—

“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 plying about the harbour, and the bridge communicating 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 harbour.”

Despatch from General Pelissier:—

Branchion Redoubt, 9h. 3. A. M.—Karabelnaia 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 Karabelnaia 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 Tchernaia, and we are vigilant there.

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

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