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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E parvis summum est optimum.—Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting

of the Society was held at the Town Hall, St. Andrews, 9th January 1855, at 11 A. M. The Hon. H. Hatch, President of the Society, in the Chair.
The Annual Report of the Committee for the past year was read approved and adopted—and ordered to be printed.
The Treasurer's accounts for 1854 were read to the meeting accompanied by the necessary vouchers.
The chair was then taken by R. M. Andrews, Esq., and the following officers elected viz:
HON. H. HATCH, President.
J. WALTON, Vice President.
D. MOWAT, Treasurer.
W. HATCH, Secretary.
ALEX. T. PAUL, Secretary.
Messrs R. STEVENSON,
R. D. JAMES,
C. H. RICE,
J. H. WHITLOCK,
S. GETTY,
J. LOCHARY,
T. T. ODELL,
H. O'NEIL,
J. RUSSELL,
Committee.
After thanks passed to Mr. Andrews, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair, the meeting adjourned.
ALEX. T. PAUL, Secretary.
January 9th, 1855.

REPORT.

Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Another year, having rolled round, since the members of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, assembled together in general meeting, it becomes the duty of your Committee, to inform the Society of the manner in which they have executed the trust reposed in them, showing what progress has been made in the prosecution of such industrial pursuits as have a tendency to encourage and develop the Agricultural capabilities of the County, and to suggest any measures which if carried out, may promote and extend the usefulness of the Society.

It will readily be conceded by all persons that unity of operation, is highly desirable and important, in all undertakings, and that in any society or association composed of many members, each individual should deem it imperative upon himself to enter actively into the general design, seeking occasion to be useful; and not allow the burden to rest upon a willing few, which causes discouragement, circumscribes the operation of the Institution within narrow bounds, and generally retards its progress. Such apathy is too much witnessed in this Society, and the members are earnestly invited to a more energetic course of conduct.

The Committee would now advert to the crops of the past season, always keeping in mind, the man, may, plant and sow, yet the increase always comes from that good and beneficent Being, in whom all things live, move, and have their being, to whom all humble and heartfelt thankfulness should be cheerfully given for his bounties. The grass crop was abundant, and the hay of good quality and well cured before storing. The grain crops were generally light, owing to the protracted drought, preceding the harvest—but the grain is of excellent quality. Potatoes were unfavorably affected in their growth in some degree, especially in high situations, by the drought and in some parts, were below the ordinary size, but free from disease, and of excellent quality, realizing the fine flavour and texture of former years. The turnip crop was not so large as that of the previous year, the dryness of the season, during the early part of their growth, having retarded them somewhat, yet a large quantity were raised in this vicinity, and many exported to other parts of the Province.

Pursuant to a Resolution passed at the last annual Meeting, an application was made to the Justices at the last April General sessions, to sell and lease, to the Society for the holding of cattle shows and such other uses as might be found necessary, two acres of ground from the Eastern Common. The Justices consented to allow the Society to use the Land during their pleasure, but declined giving a Lease thereof. Forty bushels of the grass seed mentioned in the last Annual Report was obtained from the Harvey Settlement, and was readily sold at cost and charges to farmers generally: fifty bushels of the same article have been ordered for the coming season.

The Committee in pursuance of the intention expressed in the last Annual Report, with reference to the importation of an entire Horse by the Society, for the use of this County, in order that this section of the Province, might be benefited by the receipt of a portion of the bonus offered by the Legislature upon such importation, and in consequence of the high recommendation of the Morgan Breed of Horses, contained in the letter of the President of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, read at the last annual meeting, and the great degree of satisfaction resulting from the previous experience of the Society in respect to that Breed of horses, early in the last Spring delegated Col. Mowat, (who had selected and purchased the Morgan Horse Vermont) who proceeded to Vermont and procured a—Sherman Morgan Horse,—highly recommended, and upon the arrival of the animal in this County, and satisfactory security being given to the government that he would be kept in this County, till the first of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Seven, the Legislative Bounty in terms of the Resolution was obtained and appropriated toward the payment for the horse. The animal still remains in possession of the society, subject to the control of the Committee.

The Bull belonging to the Society was sold at Auction, last fall, having been kept until the Committee thought it advisable to part with him with the view of supplying his place with a younger and more useful animal.

The Society's cattle show, was held on the tenth of October last; although the day was very fine, as also the preceding day, the show of cattle was very limited, and the competition not equal to that of some former occasions, or generally encouraging to the Society. The specimens of vegetables exhibited excited much admiration; the woollen manufactures were of excellent quality, but very limited in quantity. Butter owing no doubt to the dryness of

the middle of the season, was not shown in many samples, but some of those exhibited were of excellent quality, and it is much esteemed by our neighbours in Maine, where a large quantity is carried and sold at remunerative prices. The sum of Thirty-One Pounds Five Shillings was appropriated and paid as premiums.

The Treasurer's Accounts, showing the receipts and expenditures of the past year, will be laid before you.

There are many subjects which should be brought under the notice and consideration of the Society, which in a limited Report cannot be set forth. It is worthy of consideration, whether the inducements afforded by premiums as hitherto given, excite that emulation and competition which is desirable at the present, and calculated to promote the further progress and usefulness of this Institution; probably some modification may be suggested and carried into effect, fitted to produce more beneficial results.

The construction to a greater extent of our own farm implements, of all descriptions, especially at the present rates of labor, would lessen our expenses, create self-dependence, and prevent in some measure the drain of money to other countries. Premiums have been heretofore offered, and part of the funds of the Society might well be disposed of in this way, to foster and encourage domestic manufactures of this description. Attention to the promotion of warmth and cleanliness as well as proper ventilation in stables and barns during the winter season, would tend much to promote the health of cattle and lessen the consumption of food required for their support. The collection of both vegetable and refuse animal matter, for the manufacture of compost manures, is a subject of the very highest importance to the farmer, for, without a sufficient quantity of that article, and a due regard to the proper rotation of crops, the culture of the soil can neither be extensively or profitably pursued. It will, however, be conceded on all sides, especially by those who were present at the simple and unpretending origin of this Society thirty-five years ago, that the effects produced by the efforts made by this Society have been progressive and beneficially felt, and are manifested in the improvement in agricultural operations in this vicinity, and that the usefulness of the Institution is being more plainly developed each year, and to give it still further stimulus more general support from the community at large is called for, which must be active and energetic to produce a beneficial influence. Were each individual interested in farming, even within a circuit of ten miles from the town of St. Andrews, to assist by contributing the small sum of five shillings annually, (the amount required to constitute an ordinary farm) the funds thereby raised when added to the annual of the Provincial grant, would be sufficiently large to enable the Society to extend its operations, and greatly to increase its usefulness, and the commendation and support thereby received, would materially assist and encourage the Committee in the performance of the duties devolving upon them.

All of which, on behalf of the Committee, is respectfully submitted.

H. HATCH,
President.

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Secretary.

St. Andrews, January 9, 1855.

From the St. John Morning News.

WESTMORLAND ARMY.—I send you a copy of a Militia General Order which has been sent round to the Officers of the 2d Battalion, shewing you and the people of your City that we are alive up here, and ready to make a start for the East. Should you travel this way you must not be surprised to hear the soldiers of the life and drum, or should Uncle Sam's, people follow their present feelings, perhaps we may have occasion for the use of our volunteers in the West. In whichever direction the foe may require us to march, we shall be ready here, to show fight.

A S. W. W.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

SACKVILLE, 6th Dec. 1855.
Lieut. Colonel A. E. BOTSFOPE, commanding the 2d Battalion Westmorland Militia, anticipating that a New Brunswick Regiment of Volunteers will be formed for the purpose of offering their services to Her Majesty the Queen, in aid of the allied forces, now engaged in war with the Emperor of the Russians, is desirous of ascertaining the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates attached to the 1st and 2d Divisions of the Battalion under his command, who may be disposed to volunteer in this patriotic and glorious cause. The Lieut. Colonel directs the officers commanding Companies to give notice to their respective Companies of this general order and to make return forthwith to the Adjutant Captain, John Chapman, of the names of all persons disposed to volunteer, stating their age and place of residence.

By command,
JOHN CHAPMAN,
Captain and Adjutant, 2d Battalion Westmorland Militia.

HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.

From a variety of causes, nothing is more common than to find American women who have not the slightest idea of household duties. A writer thus alludes to the subject:—"In this neglect of household cares American females stand alone. A German lady, no matter how high her rank, never forgets that domestic labors conduce to the health of body and mind alike. An English lady whether she be only a gentleman's wife or duke's does not despise the household and even though she has a housekeeper, devotes a portion of her time to this, her happiest sphere. It is reserved for our republican fine ladies to be more choice than their monarchical and aristocratic sisters. The result is a lassitude of mind often as fatal to health as neglect of bodily exercise. The wife who leaves her household cares to servants, finds the penalty which has been often affixed to idleness since the foundation of the world, and either writes away from ennuj, or is driven to all sorts of fashionable follies to find employment for the mind."

BEFORENINE EARLY.—Governor Gardner has issued orders for disbanding all the military companies in Massachusetts, composed of persons foreign birth. There were seven in all. The Governor is putting his theories into practice.

TWO BRACE OF WOODCOCKS.—By the record of births, in a western paper, we observe that a Mrs. Woodcock, of Montrose, Iowa, gave birth to four boys, all of which lived.

STEAM BATTERY AT NEW YORK.—The quarter of a million of dollars two years ago voted to Robert L. Stevens, Esq., to con-

plete his steam battery, at Hoboken, for the protection of New York harbor, has all been expended, it is said. The work, however, is far from completed, so that it is probable another appropriation will be required. Several hundred workmen were discharged a few days since.

Latest from Europe.



ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

INTERESTING FROM THE SEAT OF WAR: SEBASTOPOL TOTTERING!

The steamship Canada, which left Liverpool on the 6th instant, arrived at Halifax 17h at 2 o'clock. The Union had arrived at Southampton.

Negotiations respecting the conference at Vienna had not been concluded.—The Austrian, French and English Plenipotentiaries met in the apartments of the latter, and drew up and signed a minute of the exact and precise interpretation which their Governments unanimously attach to the four points. The Austrian Minister then carried this document up stairs to the apartments where Prince Gortschakoff was waiting, in company with Count Arnim and Manteuffel, as representatives of Prussia. In their presence, the Austrian Plenipotentiary communicated to Gortschakoff these propositions of the Allied Powers, and asked him whether he was prepared to accept them without modification or reserve. Gortschakoff replied that his instructions did not go so far. His orders were only to negotiate respecting the four points, but he would send off a courier, and hoped to receive further instructions in three days.

O. Gortschakoff says that the terms proposed to Gortschakoff were neither hard nor humiliating. There was no intention of the razing of Sebastopol, nor of a reduction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Gortschakoff requested fourteen days delay to obtain instruction from St. Petersburg, which were granted. Consequently it will be a fortnight ere anything can be decided. Hostilities will continue in the mean time. It is said that the Russian interpretation differs but little from the allied, thereby affording a chance, although slight, for peace.

PRUSSIAN OVERTURES.

A private correspondence says that the Prussian note of Dec. 19th, sent to London and Paris, says that Prussia has examined the Treaty made by the envoys in three separate conferences on the 16th. Prussia sees with satisfaction that the Protocols of the Vienna four points are respected therein, and Prussia, although she did not take part in the exchange of notes on August 8th, gave it her moral support, consequently Prussia is still in diplomatic concert with the Allied Powers, and has even engaged, under certain eventualities, to military co-operation. Prussia is therefore disposed to join new stipulations of a pacific tendency. Prussia adheres to the general scope of the treaty of Dec. 2, and is willing to conclude an analogous arrangement, but an exact and precise interpretation of the meaning of the guarantees will be the pivot on which all Prussia's diplomatic measures will turn.

ITALIAN TREATY.—It is generally stated that a treaty is actually signed between France and Austria—France guaranteeing Austria's possession of the Italian Provinces, but the London Times disbelieves the existence of such a treaty.

GERMAN RELATIONS.—Austria has called on Prussia to place her army on a war footing. The Prussian semi-official Journals say that Prussia will not assent to it.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL

Dec. 12h.—Weather frosty. There was a false alarm at 7 in the morning. The Russians were said to be gathering, and threatening the British right flank at Inkermann.—The British continue to cast strong re-doubts there. During the day the Russians conveyed a large convoy into Sebastopol.

Dec. 13h.—A general attack at 1 A. M. Heavy firing was heard along the French line. An attack on the British was repulsed in three quarters of an hour.

Dec. 16h.—Severe fighting. In the night a sortie was repulsed by the French.

Dec. 19h.—Gen. Adams died of wounds.

Dec. 21.—[Official from Gen. Canrobert.] At 2 in the morning, the Russians, after having made a sortie on the third parallel of the British, who vigorously repulsed them, made a demonstration upon the centre and left of the French works. They were received by a heavy fire, and the Russians withdrew, pursued by the French bayonets; loss considerable.

Dec. 22.—The Paris Monitor publishes officially from General Canrobert:—Notwithstanding the bad weather, the siege works continue; the French and British co-operating kindly. Scarcely a night passes without some point of the French lines being attacked by sorties, which generally cost dear to the assailants. A corps of volunteers is organized to watch the approaches to the works at night. Also, a corps of volunteer Rifles France-Tirailleurs to watch by day. The French works now extend to the bottom of the Quarantine Bay. The enemy warmly dispute every inch, and the rock has to be hollowed out—yet the works advance steadily. Reconnoiters report that there are only pickets on the left bank of the Tchernaya.—The main Russian army having moved probably towards Eupatoria. The officers of the Sebastopol garrison are to have each month's service reckoned as a year.

The Czar's sons, Michael and Nicholas, were to return to the Crimea on the 7th.

Dec. 23.—Admiral Hamelin telegraphs that 8,000 French had arrived in camp between the 13th and 20th, besides others at Constantinople. The Admiral says attempts at sorties take place every night, but the Russians are always vigorously repulsed.—The French on the 22d had only 1400 wounded and 1200 sick. The army suffered from wet, not cold. A spurious despatch from Odessa stated that Liprandi on the 25th was attacking Balaklava.—A heavy snow storm to-day.

Dec. 25h.—Gen. Canrobert writes, we shall soon be able to take the offensive. We make good our losses more promptly and more solid than the enemy can. We are full of confidence. The Allies on the 25th had 250 guns on battery, ready to open.—The plan of operation is, that fire was to be continued without cessation for 48 hours, and to be followed by a general assault, from both the French and British.

A letter from the Sultan, of Dec. 25h, orders Omar Pasha to go immediately to the Crimea to concert measures with the Allied Generals.

Dec. 26h.—Menschikoff telegraphs that between the 20th and 26th Dec. nothing remarkable had occurred, excepting two sorties on 21st, in one of which 11 officers and 33 soldiers were taken prisoners and considerable killed. From bad weather, the siege operations progressed but slowly.

According to telegraphic despatches, both armies were preparing for the assault on the South side of Sebastopol.

Dec. 28h.—Considerable Russian reinforcements reached Odessa. Admiral's Dundas and Hamelin were at Constantinople on their way home. Admirals Lyons and Brough have at present command of the fleets. Lord Cardigan has left for England. Gen. De Lveo Evans has resigned in disgust. Constantinople news says that the siege works have advanced so far that direct communication was prevented between the Garrison of Sebastopol and the Russian forces near Balaklava, to whom provisions could only be sent by round-about paths along the coast. Although the works of attack were in a very forward state, the Correspondent of the Presse believes that nothing serious can be attempted against Sebastopol before January 15h.

The Paris Monitor announces that the Turkish Government shows great diligence in providing supplies, ammunition, and shipping repairs to the Allies.

SOMERSET & KENNEBEC RAILROAD.—A locomotive has crossed the Sebastocook, and the bridge at Waterville will be completed in a few days; after which Waterville and the cities and towns below it, on the Kennebec, will be united by bands of iron.—[American Paper.]

A new Maine Law in Massachusetts.—We understand that a spike and span new Maine law, drafted by the Hon. Mr. Sewall, has been printed in Cornhill. The new law which is to take its place is warranted, to be Judge Shaw-proof, and Judge Curtis-proof. Pecuniary penalties are to be done away with—imprisonment is to take their place in all cases.—Boston Chronicle.

A ship of 3000 tons is to be built in Bremen, Lincoln county, the coming season, by Mr. Achorn, of Waldoboro'. The spot for the yard has been selected, and preparations are being made to commence building early in the spring. This will be much the largest of any ship ever built in Maine.—Maine Union.

Notice.

ANY and all persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on a Lot of Land belonging to the subscribers, situated in Chatham.—Any person or persons purchasing wood-timber, from Logan, or any of his children, will be prosecuted in accordance with the new criminal law.
E. DE WOLF.

Dec. 27, 1854.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The most important event of the week (says the European Times) is the speech of the Emperor of the French in opening the Chambers—a speech marked with all that felicity of expression and elegance of style which distinguish the literary productions of the present ruler of that country.

Then follows an allusion to the thanks of the British Parliament, passed to the soldiers and navy of France—an act of courtesy and gallantry which he advises the Chambers to reciprocate. The Emperor pays a handsome tribute of admiration to the French forces in the Crimea, and pays it gracefully and well, for our noble allies there have certainly sustained their traditional reputation.

The following are extracts from the Speech, Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputes:

Since you last met great facts have been accomplished. The appeal which I made to the Country to cover the expenses of the war was so well responded to that the result even surpassed our hopes. Our arms have been victorious in the Baltic and in the Black Sea. Two great battles have shed lustre upon our flag (ont illustré notre drapeau). A striking testimony has proved the intimacy of our relations with England. The British Parliament has voted thanks to our generals and to our soldiers. A great empire re-juvenated by the chivalrous sentiments of its sovereign, has separated itself (s'est detache) from the power which for forty years has menaced the independence of Europe. The Emperor of Austria has concluded a treaty—defensive at present, soon perhaps offensive—which unites his cause to that of France and England.

Thus, gentlemen, the longer the war continues the more numerous becomes the number of our allies, and the closer are drawn the bonds already formed. What former bonds exist there, in fact, be than those bearing the names of victories belonging to the two armies, and recalling a common glory—than the same anxieties and the same hopes agitating the two countries—than the same views and the same intentions animating the two governments in every corner of the globe. Thus the alliance with England is not the result of a passing interest and of a policy of circumstance; it is the union of two powerful nations associated together for the triumph of a cause in which, for more than a century, their greatness, the interests of civilization, and, at the same time, the liberty of Europe, are engaged. Unite, then, with me on this solemn occasion to thank here, in the name of France, the British Parliament for its cordial and warm demonstration, and the English army and its worthy commander for their valiant co-operation.

Next year, if peace shall not have been re-established, I hope that I shall have to render similar thanks to Germany, the union and prosperity of which we desire.

MALCOLM, VISCOUNT FORTH, who has been made the subject of some very unpleasant remarks in relation to his alleged conduct during the present war, is son and heir of George Drummond, 5th Earl of Perth, Earl of Melfort, Viscount Forth, Baron Drummond, (Scotland), and Duke de Melfort and Comte de Lussan (France). The Scottish honors of his family, which had been forfeited since 1695, subsequently to which (1715) the Lord of Drummond was attainted, were restored in 1853 by the "Drummond Restitution Act," which relieved the present Earl of Perth from the effect of the "decreet of forfeiture" pronounced by the Parliament of Scotland against his ancestor, John, Earl of Melfort.

The young nobleman above mentioned, who is in his 21st year, was gazetted as an Ensign in the 42d Highlanders ("Black Watch") on the 28th October, 1853, and retired from the service by the sale of his commission on the 17th November, 1854. [Communicated.]

WAR DEPARTMENT.—A Commissariat—Deputy Commissary General W. H. Robinson to be Commissary General; Assistant Commissary General W. H. Drake, to be Deputy Commissary General; Deputy Assistant Commissary General H. W. Plant, to be Assistant Commissary General.

Commander Jolly, Lieut. of her Majesty's sloop, Bermuda, has died on his passage from Jamaica to England. He was transferred at St. Thomas's from the royal mail steamer Despatch to the sloop, on the evening of the 15th Dec., in a very precarious state, and died at sea on the evening of the 16th.

THE LATE CONCLAVE AT ROME.—A correspondent of the N. York Daily Times, in the course of an able exposure of the presumption and idleness of the late Decree, thus closely and pointedly follows up his arguments.

1.—The "immense conception" of Mary must not be confounded with that immense, late conception of which she was the honored instrument. To very many, no doubt, this warning is needless; but I have occasion to know that there are so many who do need to be reminded that the question now decided, Rome is one in which no fact in Scripture is concerned, except in so far as the fall of Adam is involved by the question of the universality of its consequences.

2.—The Roman decision is, not only that

the mother of our Lord bore him, a spotless virgin, and lived and died in stainless purity; but that,—1. She passed through all her life without a sin, in deed, or thought. 2. Came into life without a tendency to sin, in body, soul or spirit, perfect as Adam was created; and—3. Owing this sinlessness, not to any supernatural sanctification anterior to birth, but to a divine act by which, in the quickening of her body, her soul was created free from that "fault of nature" which all other human beings have inherited from their sinful parents.

—It results from this that Mary, not Christ, was the first sinless human being that earth has seen, in its past and its future; that the freedom of the race was accomplished before the birth of Jesus; and that unless humanity existed without the incarnation of the Son of God, and independently of the hypostatic union of the Divine nature with the human in his person.

A party of robbers, armed with revolvers, entered a house in Theford, Canada West, on the evening of the 15th inst., presented their pistols to the inmates, and robbed the house of \$134. The next evening they walked into a house occupied only by women, and robbed it of \$300 in the same manner. They were not arrested.

A YANKEE SPEAKING SOUND SENSE.—It is never safe to look too sharply into the affairs either of men or nations, if we wish to preserve our faith in their complete goodness. It is not to be denied that the sympathies of almost the whole American people are with the English in the present contest. If we were to analyze the reasons of this sympathy, perhaps, after all, it will be found to be groundless and misplaced. Yet we believe sympathy with Russia still more misplaced and groundless. England has been for so many years a sort of pioneer in the progressive march of civilization, she has advanced so steadily and surely, and as a whole, (in specific acts it may be basely) so nobly in the pathway of Reform, that we are inclined to trust her in whatever she undertakes.—In this war, now exciting the attention of the world, we take no other interest than that which every man feels in the welfare of the human race. The final issue is hidden from us. Whatever it may be we fully believe it will aid in the development and progress of mankind. The tardiness with which it was entered upon, shows more strongly than any language, the dread of war, which has taken possession of the best minds. The comparative humanity with which it has been conducted, is an omen of great good. The hope which all eyes meet in its speedy termination, is an evidence that peace is better than war. [State of Maine.]

FREDERICK, Jan. 17.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and the Hon. Mr. Manser Sutton, who appear resolved to do all in their power to entertain and to gratify the numerous guests who partake of the cordial hospitality of Government House, on Wednesday last, gave their first Ball, and as nothing could be more gracious than the reception every one met with, and nothing more pleasing than the attention so graciously paid to all by host and hostess, we feel satisfied that not one of the many who availed themselves of this opportunity to pay their respects to the Queen's Representative and to his Lady, felt otherwise than charmed by their easy and affable manner, and in every way delighted with the evening.

The departure of the Regiment had led many to fear that it would be impossible to supply the loss of its band and to provide good music, but we are certain that all who on Wednesday last danced to the lively strains of the six members of the Barrett family, who came from St. John expressly for the occasion, or who as amateurs listened to their very admirable playing, were perfectly satisfied with their excellent and unparealed performance.—[Head Quarters.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, the most efficacious Remedies in the Union, for the Cure of Erysipelas.—Emma Marden, of John Street, Aberdeen, was a very severe sufferer for two years with Erysipelas, she became almost blind, and deaf with the severity of the disease as had been the attack; she consulted several of the Doctors in her neighborhood, but they did her no good.—She finally determined to have recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by the joint use of these two remedies she was cured in six weeks, after every other treatment had failed.

MONTREAL VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR.—The Montreal Gazette understands that application is to be made to the Government on behalf of parties belonging to the Montreal Fire Brigade and others, to know if their services in the next summer's campaign against the Russians will be accepted.

THE PIRATES.—Attack on the American Steamer Queen.—The British Expedition against the pirates in the Chinese waters is at length effecting good service. Twenty-nine sail were destroyed on the 11th and 15th of November, by the Barracouta and Encounter, which two vessels, had, in conjunction with the Styx, Spartan, and others, sailed for the west coast, to root the miscreants out of their strongholds. Another account states that about the same date, early in November, while the American steamer Queen was cruising, she fell in with and was attacked by thirteen pirates. The writer says:—

The heavy armament of the junk compelled her to haul off, and in three hours she renewed the contest; but the thirty-two pounders of the junk would soon have made

mincement of her, for, while the pirates' shot went through her, her own fell short; so she was again, after the most persevering efforts of Lieutenant Freble, obliged to abandon the action, and steam off to Macao, where she fell in with her Majesty's ship Encounter, which vessel immediately weighed and stood away in company with the Queen. The pirate fleet remained at anchor, and threw some splendid shot at the Encounter, but her 120 pounders proved too much for them, for, having received six shells from the large gun, and a few 68 pound shot, they abandoned their vessels and took to the hills. The junks were burnt.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1855

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.—On Thursday afternoon last, a large number of Shareholders in the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway, waited on Mr. Byrne, Secretary to the London Board, for the purpose of ascertaining the true position and prospects of the Railway, and also to hear from him, whether any other had been made by the Board of Directors in this Province, to the London Board "to give up to Class A all claim to the Road Land, Government guarantee &c., provided they would build it to Woodstock and pay all liabilities."—Having explained the object of their visit, Mr. Byrne in courteous terms gave them a lucid statement of the position and prospects of the Road; which we now publish from memory as we took no notes.

He observed, that a Resolution embracing the above mentioned offer, had been passed by the Board in December 1853, an official copy of which was received by the London Board.—That another Resolution renewing the offer, had been passed by the Board so lately as in October last, and requesting that a delegate from the London Board should be sent out with full powers to confer with the Government and the Board thereon. Mr. Byrne then read his powers from the Class A Shareholders, and stated that the Board here now declined to carry out the arrangements they had before been anxious for.—Upon receiving this refusal, he went to Frederick and had conferred with the Executive Council, the result of which was, that he was willing on behalf the Class A, to take the Road and its liabilities, and build it, having good reason to believe that he would receive effectual aid from Government.

He therefore addressed another letter to the Board here renewing his offer, and suggesting to them to call a public meeting of the Shareholders, and lay the matter before them for their approval or rejection, and which suggestion was again rejected.

Mr. Byrne observed, that the transfer of the Line into the hands of the Class A must be made by a majority of the Class B shareholders, and this must be confirmed by an Act of the Legislature, and that unless the Act passed during the next Session, it would retard any further work on the Road, during the present year—in fact, that the work on the Line was at a stand still.

In reply to a question from a shareholder, he stated that Class A were willing that as many of the Class B shareholders, as would pay up their stock within a reasonable time, should retain it, and that an arrangement would be made with those parties who paid calls on their stock, and wished to give it up. He also informed the shareholders that new stock amounting to £210,000 was being raised to complete the Line, which would be done, and that as a guarantee of the good faith of the Class A shareholders to carry on the work placed in their hands—they had already paid £100,000 against £1,000 paid by Class B. He also said that unless the Road was completed within two years, Class A would not only lose the large amount they had paid, but that the Act would expire—therefore there was no time to be lost. He would be happy to give every information to any shareholder who might think proper to call on him while he remained in the Province.

The shareholder then thanked him for the information he had given them, and stated that they would get up a requisition calling a special meeting of stockholders, lay the matter before them, and use their best efforts to get an Act passed by the Legislature. The requisition is now in course of signature, and we understand that there is every prospect of the meeting being called within a short time.—when, we do not hesitate to predict, a large majority of the Shareholders will cheerfully, and thankfully, accept the acceptance of the Class A, to take the Road and build it upon the terms stated.

ANOTHER THEATRE.—A notice of the admirable Performance, last evening, in aid of the "Patriotic Fund," together with the pro-

logue written expressly for the occasion, are crowded out this week, but will be inserted in our next number. We have only space to add that the Theatre was filled, and that every one present was highly delighted. We understand that the proceeds of the performance amounted to upwards of £20.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We have to record one of the most melancholy accidents, which ever took place in this County.—On Friday last, Mr. JOHN STARR, (brother of Mr. R. Starr, merchant of this town) went with Messrs. Dragan and J. Healy, together with the shore near Woodward's Cove, Grand Manan, and were looking out at the sea during the severe storm, when an immense wave rolled towards them, which they did not expect, and came so far up on the land as to knock them down, and carry two of them out several yards into the boiling surge.—Dragan held on to the sea grass, caught young Healy, and dragged him on shore; but we regret to add, Mr. Starr was rendered insensible, by being struck against the cliff, and was swept by the waves about fifty yards; when thrown on shore by a return wave, life was extinct. His remains were brought to St. Andrews, and interred on Tuesday. He was universally respected, and has left a wife and seven children, with relatives and friends, to lament their sudden bereavement. Mr. S. was a native of Lincolnshire, Eng. and was in the 33rd year of his age.

We regret to learn, that Mr. George Moses, son of Capt. Thomas Moses, and Mr. Kay his brother in law, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat on Friday last, near Campbell's. We, in common with many others, deeply sympathize with the family in their bereavement.

We learn that several vessels were lost and driven ashore during the storm of Friday last. A fall rigged brig, with sails furled, is sunk near Boss's Island.

THE RAILWAY OPERATIONS in this Province have been suspended, and the work is now at a stand still. The workmen employed on the line arrived in this City last week, on their way to the U. States. Large quantities of paper in circulation concerning matters, which will no doubt soon be made public.—Until then, we forbear making any comments.—[New Brun.]

Some 90 of the navvies are still about the city, without the means of support and with little chance of employment. They state, we are informed, that they could not work more than 17 or 18 days each month, owing to the bad weather, and therefore were unable to save money. Mr. Polley, we believe, provided for maintenance from Sunday, when Mr. Rose stopped the supplies, until Thursday afternoon, when he called on the Alms House Commissioners, and from them they got some small relief. It will be too hard if these able men are to become a burden on the city for the next three months, and if while willing to work they are reduced to the condition of paupers. Something should be done for them. The contractors are not legally bound to do anything for them, and we do not care to meddle in their business unnecessarily; but their agents would be doing a benefit to all parties if they gave those men employment at this end of the line. They would we presume be willing to work for very low wages, and here they dare not be turbulent or riotous. Besides we hardly think they are such very bad men. Few of them have been brought before the Police Magistrate for any offence. Even of the stabbing case, of which Mr. Henry spoke we heard nothing, and it does not strike us that he should submit to such an outrage quietly. If they are such very bad men, however, it is not dangerous that they should be left at large to be driven by hunger and what they may conceive to be ill treatment and injustice to the commission of grave crimes? Something should be done.—[Freeman.]

Prohibitive Liquor Law in New York. NEW YORK, Jan. 16. The Majority of the Committee on the Temperance question, in the Assembly, are prepared to report a prohibitive liquor law, of which the following are the main features:

The sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical, and sacramental purposes, is entirely prohibited; citizens desiring licenses to sell for the above purposes are to be appointed by the County Judges, one in each election district and must furnish securities in the sum of \$1000 each not to transgress the law. They are to register the particulars of all sales, and report monthly a sworn copy of the same. Fines varying from \$50 to \$500, and imprisonment for various terms, are the penalties for the infringement of the law. Search warrants are to be issued upon any complaint, charging persons with selling or keeping liquors in violation of the law. Dwelling houses are to be exempted from search, unless the occupants shall have previously been convicted of selling intoxicating drink. Informants are to receive one half of all fines collected, and the other half is to be applied for the benefit of the poor. The other parts of the bill, which is lengthy, refer mainly to the means of enforcing it. The bill will take effect on 1st of May next.

MARRIAGES. On Saturday 20th inst., by the Rev. J. A. D. D., Edward W. F. Acton, Esq.,

76 h. Regt., to Helen Maria, daughter of the late Wm. P. Ranney, Esq., of Topsham, Devonshire, Eng.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst. Aaron Uriah, infant son, of Mr. John Ogden, aged 4 months.

On the 21st inst. Emeline, wife of Mr. James Beckett, in the 29th year of her age, leaving an affectionate husband and four children to lament their bereavement. She was esteemed by a numerous circle of relations and friends, who by her decease have sustained a loss not to be made up on this side the grave. Her affection to her young charge was unceasing, and the delight of her life was to shed happiness around that circle.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.— Jan. 21, Schr. Utica, Meloney, Boston, four Ac. Schr. Matilda, M. Master, Eastport, sundries.

TEA MEETING.

THE Anniversary Tea Meeting of St. Andrews No. 1, Cold Water Army, will take place at Agate's Hall, on WEDNESDAY evening next, at 6 o'clock. There will be a limited number of Tickets, to be had at the house of Mr. Edward Stinson, 150 St. J. 1855. WM. POLLEYS, Secy.

PATRIOTIC FUND. PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been appointed under Her Majesty's Commission, a Commissioner in aid of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund. His Excellency has made the necessary arrangements for forwarding to the Commissioners in England any sum which may be transmitted to him for that purpose; and desires that all communications on this subject may be addressed to the Provincial Secretary, who has received directions to keep a Register of the amount of the several contributions, and of the names of the donors, which will be published in the Royal Gazette. By His Excellency's Command, S. L. TILLEY, Secretary's Office, January 12, 1855.

Flour. Flour.

Extra Quality from Boston: 100 Bbls. extra & superfine Canada Flour. Just received. Jan. 23 1855. J. W. STREET.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

That pleasantly situated Corner Lot and Premises, owned and occupied by the undersigned, being No. 1, in block letter Q, in Bulkeley's division of the town plot of St. Andrews, known as the "Hay Scale Corner." There are on the premises, a good Dwelling House and out-houses, all of which have lately undergone a thorough repair, an excellent roof proof Cellar, a never failing Spring of Water, and a Garden not to be exceeded in the town for vegetables. The property is free from all incumbrance, and an undoubted title will be given. Should the above property not be disposed of at private sale by the 14th day of April next, it will then be offered at Public Auction, of which notice will be given by handbill. MARIA BROWN, Saint Andrews, 24th Jan. 1855.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

The Subscriber has just received a further assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c. consisting of— Gold and Silver Gents' & Ladies' Watches, Gold Chains, Gold Lockets, a superior article; Earings, fine gold finger Rings, silver Jet and steel Sh&B Pins, black Brooches, &c. &c. Silver Tea & Table Spoons, salt & mustard do, Joseph Rodgers' & Sons' old English Razors, Pocket, Jack and Pen Knives, &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired. GEO. F. STICKNEY, St. Andrews, Jan. 24, 1855.

EDWARD DUNNIGAN & SONS, NEW YORK.

Have in press, and will issue shortly, History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian tribes of the United States, from 1520 to 1854. The work is divided into four parts, embracing the early, Norwegian, Spanish, French and English, Catholic Missions, of the Colonial times. Subscriptions received by NEIL LOCHARY, January 24, 1855.

NOTICE.

DOCTOR STREET has removed from St. Martin to St. Andrews, and begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened an office, below Mr. James Boyd's store. Residence—Rev. Dr. Alley's, St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

BARLEY

WANTED at the Patent Steam Brewery, 81, St. Andrews, during the Winter. A liberal price given. THOMPSON & CO. December 12, 1854.

