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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis deum est optimum.—Cic.

No 19]

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[Vol. 22]

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

THE LUNATIC.

A workman at a Lunatic Asylum in England, left a chisel, more than three feet long, on a recent occasion, in one of the wards. A furious patient seized it, and threatened to kill with it any one who approached him. Every one then in the ward immediately retreated from it. At length the attendant opened the door, and balancing the key of the ward on his hand, walked slowly toward the dangerous madman, looking intently at it.

"His attention," said the attendant, "was immediately attracted. He came toward me and asked:

"What are you doing with that?"

"I'm trying to balance this key on my hand, said I, and I can do it; but you cannot balance that chisel in that way on the back of your hand."

Yes I can, said he; and he immediately placed it on the back of his hand, balancing it carefully, and extending it toward me. I took it off very quietly, and without making any comments upon it. He seemed a little chagrined at having lost his weapon, but he made no attempt to regain it, and in a short time all irritation passed away."

INTOLERANCE.—An outbreak occurred on the 3d of February last among the inhabitants of the town of Coro, in Venezuela, which resulted, it is said, in some loss of life and the destruction of all the property of the foreigners resident there. The *Echo Radical*, published in Santa Maria, says that the disturbance originated with a band of soldiers, who, headed by the military and civil authorities of the place, rushed through the streets, crying "Death to the Jews and long live their money," and finally proceeded to attack the foreign residents of the place, about one hundred and sixty in number, in their own houses, fired upon them, killing several, plundered their stores, outraged their persons, and drove them from the city. The *Echo Radical* condemns the affair in the strongest language, and says that it is regarded generally by the Venezuelan public as a disgraceful proceeding.

"An old woman," writes a correspondent from Leeds, New York, "not many miles from here, went to the store to purchase some crockery. There was none, however, that quite suited her. There was one suit that would be just the thing, only they were so light-colored they'd show dirt. The merchant replaced his counterpane, despairing of suiting so fussy a customer."

"What do you do to make you look delicate?" said one young woman, with an eruption on her face, to another who looked like one of the departed. "Why," said she, "sometimes I eat sand, gravel, and chalk, and then for a change, I drink vinegar and chew green tea. When these fail, I lace tighter and wear the thinnest solid shoes I can buy."

At the printer's festival recently held at Manchester, N. H., the following sentiments were offered:

Woman.—The fairest work of nature; the edition being large, let no man be without a copy.

Babies.—Miniature edition, issued periodically and displayed in small caps.

The Principal Powers.—Printing Press, Press, Pulpit and Penicillin.

Pleasant for the English.—In a pamphlet lately published in Paris, M. Girardin maintains that for the peace of Europe it is necessary that the Russian fortifications at Sebastopol and the English fortifications at Gibraltar be destroyed at the same time.

Long-Eared Musicians.—In the musical world of Germany there is a sect, of which Herr Wagner is said to be the leader, that has originated a new species of music, called "the music of the Future." Second sight has ceased in Scotland, but in Germany there are evidently pretenders to a second hearing.—[Punch.]

A horrid murder has come to light in Wabash, Ia. The bodies of a father and mother of seven persons were found under the floor of their house, each with a broken skull. A man and woman named Hubbard, already in jail charged with another murder, are believed to be guilty of this deed.

Plant Early.—Preppre to plant early, while the soil is moist and light. Do not believe the doctrine that it is better to sow carrots late, in order to save weeding, for it is better to pull weeds than to keep plowing, and then find the seeds refuse to come up. We never fail of a good crop of carrots when they are sowed the last of April or early in May, as the season may be, and then taking good care of afterwards.

The following extract, from a little work on *The Advancement of Society in Knowledge and Religion*, by James Douglas, Esq. of Cavers, will, we are sure, be read with much interest at the present time. It was written upwards of thirty years ago; and it says much for the ability, and the enlightened and enlarged views of its Christian and accomplished author, that, when read in the light of European events within the last few years, it is more like a history of the past than a prediction of what was yet to come. The work itself will yield much profit and pleasure to the attentive reader.

"Throughout Europe there is no less a revolution in the relative position of the nations towards each other, than in the interior condition of each. The French and the Russians have changed situations in the political scale; Petersburg has become the centre of aggression, and Paris that of resistance and defence. The invasions which Europe has now to dread are from the north; and the hope of its ultimate freedom rests upon the energy and the prosperity of its southern states. The position of Russia is eminently favourable for successful and limitless encroachment, and possesses within itself ample space for ever increasing numbers. It has no enemy behind it to distract its attention, or divide its efforts; it is only opposed to a weak and broken frontier, without any one commanding defence, and with vulnerable points innumerable from the Baltic to the Sea of Japan. The Swedes, the Turks, the Persians, the Turcomans, and the Chinese, are unable to cope with the Russian armies, and must yield at the first shock of the invader. Austria and Prussia hold their Polish provinces, in some measure, at the mercy of Russia; and France is the only nation which, single handed, could afford an adequate resistance. As France has changed from the attitude of aggression to that of defence, England, the supporter of the independence of the Continental nations, becomes the natural ally of France, instead of being its 'natural enemy;' and henceforth it is manifestly the interest of this country, that the French should be great, powerful, and free. It is certainly for the advantage of England, that the seat of aggrandizement and danger should be removed from the banks of the Seine to the shores of the Baltic; and an Attila, whose troops are encamped in Poland, and along the frontiers of China, is less to be dreaded than an enemy of inferior power who has the occupation of Boulogne and Brest.

The wide separation between Russia and England leaves no adjacent field of combat on which they might measure their forces, and decide the contest; and England, it is now evident, can best preserve the independence and prosperity of Europe by preserving peace; and her surest weapon is the communication of her own knowledge and liberty; before which, barbarism, however potent, must bow, and stirred up by which, vassals, however depressed, will rise up and shake off the yoke. While Britain counterbalances the ascendancy of Russia in the west, she will divide with her the supremacy of the east, and have for her share the fairest, if not the most extensive portion of Asia. There are the two great antagonist powers in the old world, opposite in their nature as in their influence—the one physically, the other morally great—the one at present retarding, the other accelerating the march of European society; but both ultimately destined to be the instrument of political changes which will give a new face to the institutions of the ancient continent. As the balance of power is shifting among the nations that compose the European confederation, it is changing also in the component parts of each individual state; and the struggle for political liberty is begun, which can only terminate with the general acquisition of free institutions. This tendency to freedom is every way the interest of Britain to foster and protect. Despotism is truly her natural enemy, who must inevitably wish to destroy those institutions which are of so bad example to their own subjects; and it is only from freemen, actuated by a similar spirit, that she can expect cordial sympathy and co-operation.

Freedom, which far more than doubles the force of states, derives a new value from the energy it would communicate to the nations in resisting the attacks of every aggressor; and the new life and additional permanency it would infuse into the states of the continent, who require every aid in their present circumstances, and every amelioration in their condition, to enable them to resist pressure which they must soon feel from the vicinity and the growth of the Russian empire.

Rev. Andrew Marshall, the colored pastor of a Baptist Church at Savannah, was 99 years of age on Christmas last, and on Sunday the 8th inst. preached a sermon, having

among his hearers ex-Pastmaster Gen. Granger, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Choules of Newport, R. I.

NEW REGISTRY LAW FOR SHIPS.—On Tuesday next, the 1st May inst., the new law for the Registry of Shipping, will come into operation throughout Her Majesty's dominions, at home and abroad. The system of measuring vessels and calculating their tonnage is much more complicated than either of the rules at present used for calculating old and new tonnage, and is known as Moorsom's plan. Under the present law for measuring Register Tonnage in a vessel 180 feet long, 14 internal measurements would be sufficient, but under Moorsom's plan it would require about ninety internal measurements to ascertain her tonnage. There is also a complete change in the mode of transferring shares of vessels and making records in the Book of Registry. The several forms required for a Bill of Sale, Mortgage or Power of Attorney, are entirely different from those now in use, and are specified in the Act, so that parties having any transactions in ship property after the 1st proximo should apply at the office of the Registrar of Shipping for instructions to make out their documents. In the case of a person here wishing to sell or mortgage his vessel in an English port, a certificate of sale or mortgage must be recorded at this port, previous to its being acted on. Every British registered vessel must have an official number by which she can be distinguished, and two British ships cannot have the same number. These numbers will be supplied from London, and it is probable the Governor will receive them by the English Mail now arriving; she will also have a port number. No bonds will be required under this Act, but every person becoming an owner of a British registered vessel must make a declaration that he is a British subject. This declaration can be made before a Justice of the Peace or Consul, if the owner reside above five miles from the Custom House. It is now no longer necessary that a ship should be registered at or near the port where the owners reside; so that a vessel owned here can be registered in London or any British port, if all the owners wish it, and the vessel will be deemed to belong to that port.

Joint owners can now be registered, although not partners, without specifying the number of shares held by each, but in selling, all the joint owners then living must join in the Bill of Sale. The certificate of Registry does not necessarily contain notice of all changes of ownership, and in no case does it contain an official record of any mortgages affecting the ship. The province of the certificate of Registry is to be a document always accompanying a ship, to indicate its nationality and tonnage, but not to be evidence of the interests of the owners or incumbrances; the entries on the Register Books will constitute the title to the ship. Mortgages rank in priority according to the date at which they are registered, and not according to the dates of the instruments by which they are created. Foreigners cannot hold British vessels although they may be mortgages. A British ship may now be manned and commanded by foreigners. On an entire change of ownership it is not now necessary that a vessel should be registered de novo. This may be done, however, if the owners wish it.

The Registry Book may be inspected at reasonable times on payment of a fee of one shilling sterling. The Registrar will also supply certified copies of any entries in the Register Book, or of any declaration or payment of a fee of one shilling sterling for each copy.—[Courier, April 28.]

The difference between a Christian and a cannibal is, that one enjoys himself, and the other enjoys other people.

Convince a wise man of his error and he will thank you; convince a fool and he will insult you.

A SOCIETY OF NEW-BRUNSWICKERS.—We have heard much discussion lately in private circles as to the propriety and expediency of establishing in this City a Charitable Provincial Society, to be composed of Natives of New Brunswick. It is argued that the natives of each portion of the United Kingdom have their Native Society, and their Annual Festival, a rallying point where all can meet on an equal footing, for charitable and other praiseworthy purposes. The New Brunswickers alone have no such rallying point, and the want of some organization is more or less felt each season, and on every public occasion. There are many matters of Provincial interest in which a Native Society might be expected to properly take a leading part, but yet we find they are often left in the back ground.

Highly approving of the views and propositions of our correspondent, "A New Brunswicker," in this day's paper, we will attention to this letter, and trust some movement will

be made promptly to carry out his proposal, so that the first festival may take place on the 18th May!—N. Bruns.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

From the London Mercantile Gazette.

All trades have their vicissitudes, their seasons of prosperity and adversity, according to the favourable circumstances or adverse causes raise or depress them; and one which has especially suffered lately, judging from the Trade Circulars, the Gazette returns, and advices from the North American Colonies, is the Timber Trade—a Trade with which the readers of this journal must necessarily be more or less identified. Two many serious losses have occurred among our Merchants and Traders in this staple article to admit of any attempt at concealment. Well-informed parties across the Atlantic attribute the disasters and present depressed condition of the Trade in some measure to the War, and its effect on private and public enterprise—to the languid state of the Australian trade so different from what it was in 1853—but more especially to the extravagant rate of freight paid early in last season, and to the expectations, but the supplies from the Baltic would be cut off, and prices be greatly raised, expectations which were miserably disappointed, and must at any rate have been rendered abortive by the subsequent stringency of the Money Market.

Periodical crises of this kind occur at intervals in all departments of Trade, Commerce, and Enterprise, and some firms must occasionally be overwhelmed by the tide, while others by foresight and prudence, are able to stem the torrent and recover from the shock. The fact of Timber freights to Liverpool having opened last season at 51s per load, and gradually declining to 25s; deal freights from £7 10s. to £3, while Quebec pine dropped from 2s. 3d. to 1s. 3d. per foot, and spruce deals from £13 10s. to £8,—was quite sufficient to disarrange the calculations of any party, and it is not therefore to be wondered at that many firms engaged in the Timber and Shipping Trades, in the face of such exorbitant fluctuations, were unable to meet their engagements.

When we find that many cargoes of Timber from the St. Lawrence only paid freight and charges, the whole of the first cost being sacrificed, we cannot wonder at the importers from Quebec, who were tempted by the exorbitant profits of 1853, having suffered severely. Nevertheless the prospects of the Trade are not entirely of a gloomy character, and an early termination of the War, with an easier Money Market, would have a beneficial effect. As it is, some compensating benefits have resulted, although disasters have been incurred. Australia has taken large quantities of Timber, and the area of consumption, generally, has been extended; the low existing prices having stimulated purchases—so that, while the sales were very large last year, the stock in hand in the Home Market is not in excess of the ordinary and increasing wants of Commerce.

Mr. Bliss, in his Statistics of the British American Colonies, many years ago pointed out the importance of the Colonial Timber Trade to this country. For fifty years it has given employment and wealth to Colonists, Emigrants, Ship-owners, and Manufacturers, enabling them to exchange labour and commodities with each other. The Timber Trade of Canada and New Brunswick has been enormously extended lately, and its progress is attended with the double benefit of clearing the land for culture, and affording a merchantable article of export. From Quebec the shipments of Timber have increased from 191 million feet in 1844 to 254 million feet in 1854. Deals in the same time have increased about half a million a standard. The value of the Timber exported from Canada is now at least £2,000,000 sterling.

The inward and outward Trade of the five British North American Colonies amounts to £16,000,000 annually. The entries and clearances to and from foreign ports, exclusive of local trade, further amounted, in 1853 to nearly 4,000,000 tons, and the aggregate tonnage owned and registered in these Colonies now reaches 500,000 tons. They built and sold in England, in 1853, 150,000 tons of new shipping.

The exports, the products of the forest, from the Ports of St. Lawrence, were stated officially at £2,355,255 currency, in 1853, of which the Timber shipped from Quebec was over £1,000,000. The ships built at Quebec in 1853 amounted to 49,615 tons, and in 1854 to 45,000 tons. The Timber Trade of the Colony, although employing an immense amount of capital, as far as regards exports, is confined to a few large Mercantile houses at Quebec. Of 1,150 timber ships loaded at Quebec, 920 were despatched by eight firms.

The whole lumber region of the Ottawa, which is generally regarded as a forest wilderness, totally destitute of other inhabitants than the lumbermen, is scattered over by a squatter population, who locate themselves

wherever good lands appear, and find a ready market for their produce. Last year there were at least 15,000 men engaged in lumbering in the Ottawa District. Comparatively little is known of this vast extent of country, and its clearances and improvements. A history of the Ottawa Valley and River, its tributaries from the Island of Montreal to Temiscaming, the details of the lumber trade, the mode of life in the shanty, timber rides, river driving and rafting, &c., remains to be written, and would be a most interesting subject for study.

The internal consumption of timber, must necessarily be great in the North American Colonies; for, excepting in the chief Cities, almost every building there is of wood, and shelter and fuel to the new settler is almost entirely supplied by the forests.

Within the last year or two, large investments have been made, in some parts of the British American Provinces, by Americans, in the purpose of whole tracts of Timber lands, with a view of diverting to the markets in the United States what would otherwise have been sent to Great Britain. About two years ago the Canadian Government threw open to competition a tract of territory consisting of about 2,000 square miles, covered with red and white pine, lying on the banks of the St. Lawrence, midway between Montreal and Quebec. It was divided into portions of 50 square miles each, and the right to cut timber for a number of years was sold by auction in Quebec in the month of July each of the last two years. The American Lumber Merchants have already nearly monopolized the whole of this territory, and have numerous saw mills erected, and at least 5000 men employed. An extraordinary impetus has thus been given to American Shipping, for more ships entered Quebec from United States ports in the last three years than had done so for the whole ten years previous.

The American vessels which loaded at Quebec and the lower ports of the River St. Lawrence, last year amounted to about 70 sail, in all 60,000 tons. The total arrivals at Quebec from sea increased from 1,064 vessels and 432,000 tons in 1849, to 1,315 vessels and 589,323 tons in 1854.

We have confined these remarks chiefly to Canada, but the Timber Trade of N. Bruns. is also of an important character, for in 1853 there was a quarter million feet of boards and scantling, and 57,000 tons of birch and pine timber, were shipped; 118 vessels measuring 73,612 tons, were also built in the Province, and the combined value of these was not under £2,000,000 sterling. Although we still obtain a great quantity of Timber from our own forests at home, we require fully as much more from foreign sources; and, considering the large amount of capital engaged, the immense quantity of labour it gives employment to, and the extent of fluctuation in prices and miscalculation in supplies must disarrange for a time all calculations, and react unfavorably on a variety of important interests.

A NAUTICAL INCIDENT.—During our recent war with Mexico, it was found necessary to call in the Marines and sailors, serving in the Pacific squadron, to serve on shore, and a large number of sailors were accordingly placed under command of Gen. Kearney. During one of their shore fights, as Jack termed it, a body of "Grenzers" were discovered firing from a stone barn, and it being necessary to get to the rear in order to effect an entrance, the marine officer in command of the party, gave the following order:

By the right flank file left forward. The blue-jackets "tried it on," but could not do it; in fact they got all in a heap, as a spectator describes it; when Lieut. St.—w—y of the navy seeing some of his lads in confusion came running up with—

"What in thunder's the matter?"

"I can't get your men to obey me," says Mr. Marine.

Give the order "says S.," and I'll see that they do."

Accordingly, "by the right flank," &c., was yelled out, but worse and worse was poor Jack's puzzle, when S. sang out—

Hang it sir, that's no way to talk to men—Luff, you lubbers, and weather that board! You had better believe it was done in no time.

A TANK SNAKE STORY.—Mr. John Balcom, of Pepperell, killed twenty-six black snakes in the south part of the town, on the 15th inst. They were taken from one den. "Their average length was four feet and a half—making one hundred and seventy feet of snakes! Beat this, if you can."—[Boston Atlas.]

Mr. Langton has moved an address to the Governor General, for compensation to individuals who have expended capital in the erection of Breweries and Distilleries, in the event of any Bill for restraining the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors becoming law.—Quebec Chron.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York yesterday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 21st April.

The Vienna Conference has been broken off. Russia has rejected the Allied demands.

The new British loan has been taken up. The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress have been a week in England. They were immensely glorified. The British loan of £16,000,000 has been taken up by the Rothschilds, in the shape of an annuity, terminable in 30 years. Taxes increased.

England assents to Louis Napoleon taking the command of the allied army in the Crimea; this is regarded as a doubtful rumour, however.

The Vienna Conference has broken off after the 12th session. The indications are strong that Austria will refuse to act against Russia.

Lord John Russell had left Vienna.

The bombardment of Sebastopol, with 500 guns, commenced on the 8th, and continued incessantly to the 15th. An assault was not practicable. The intention was to storm it, if possible.

Markets. Wheat and flour lower and quiet. Corn slightly advanced. Money easy. Consols had 4 1/2, closing at 89 1/2.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Dates are to the 23rd.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 22nd.

All hopes of Austria taking the field against Russia are at an end.

From the seat of war we learn that during the first two days of the bombardment the fire of the besiegers was superior to that of the city's and much damage was done to the Russian works.

It is stated that on the night of the 13th the left attack of the allies obtained considerable advantages over the Russians. The latter were twice dislodged from their strongly fortified position which remained in the hands of the French. The possession of the position enables the Allies to fortify the summit of a ravine, which is of importance.

Since the siege began, five of the Russian Admirals in Sebastopol have died or been killed.

Prince Gortschakoff has published an address to the Garrison saying that matters looked more encouraging to the besieged.

Serious troubles had been created at Kravj by the brutal conduct of an Austrian officer. The people attacked the Austrians and drove them out of the City. 247 killed on both sides. The excitement continues, and a deputation is to be sent to the Sultan to demand justice.

Operations for strengthening the Russian forts in the Baltic are going on with great activity, and there are 110,000 troops in the Baltic Provinces.

Most of the British advanced squadron were detained in the Great Belt by ice.

The British Parliament reassembled on the 15th. The estimate for the year stood at £96,330,300 sterling, and to meet this the Revenue is estimated at £93,330,000.

It is thought that much party discord will arise from the manner of settling the new loan, as it involves a great principle of finance.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

A destructive fire broke out about half past two o'clock this afternoon (April) in a wooden building at the head of Battery wharf, Commercial street, a gale blowing from the northwest. The flames spread rapidly to Lincoln and the People's Ferry wharves, and did some damage on Constitution wharf.

The space burned over is about three acres, covered mostly by old wooden buildings of little value. The new East Boston Ferry buildings were destroyed, and a new block of three-story wooden buildings, owned by Arnold W. Taylor, Battery wharf, was swept nearly clean, a large quantity of beef, pork, raisins, and other merchandise. On Lincoln wharf, a large quantity of wood, coal, and lumber was destroyed. Among the principal sufferers are: Noah Lincoln, coal and wood yard; the People's Ferry Co.; Geo. Mathews, sail maker; Clark & Baker, sail dealers; Goddard & Son; W. Kelley; Geo. Bartol, store house; Pierce & Bacon, store house; rear of Winde & Clinkard's boat building establishment; Harris & Dinamore, shipwrights and caulkers; Thayer, Rice and Co., lumber dealers; Allen & Welch, and Harrison Fay. The weight and gaugers' office, connected with the custom house, was destroyed. Ship Pharsalia was burned to the water; ship Diana, just from N. Orleans with cotton, pork, &c., badly burnt and cargo damaged; Ships Geo. Gerry and John B. B. ram towed into stream, with some damages to masts and rigging. Other vessels suffered slightly. Three engines and one hose carriage destroyed, the firemen being surrounded by fire on the wharves and obliged to escape in boats.

Loss estimated at from five to eight hundred thousand dollars, probably about half insured.

Ship Pharsalia had a valuable cargo cotton and tobacco. Schooner Oregon, of Saco, Me., burned to water. Schooner Moses Eddy, of Wiscasset, is badly damaged.

Degrees Conferred.—His holiness Pius the Ninth, has been pleased to confer upon the Rev. M. A. Wallace, L. L. D., the degree of Doctor of Divinity, in consideration of the literary and theological merit of the Rev. gentleman's religious Poems.—American Cel.

French Journalism and the War. The editors of all the Paris journals were summoned to the Ministry of the Interior, one day last week, and told that in future they would not be permitted to publish any intelligence respecting the movements of the French Army, even should it relate merely to the transfer of a regiment from one part of France to another. A representative of one of the papers inquired, by way of asking for an example, whether they were not to be at liberty to reproduce from the Journal de l'Armée the paragraphs which that journal was constantly in the habit of publishing about the military movements in that part. The answer was that the Paris journals would no longer be allowed to publish these paragraphs; that all the papers had been warned by a ministerial circular to enforce the same secrecy in the provinces which the Government was determined to enforce in the metropolis; and that, if, by any accident, military news of the kind alluded to should appear in a provincial newspaper, the Paris press would nevertheless not be at liberty to adopt it. The editors were at the same time enjoined not to report a word of what might be said about the possible journey of the Emperor to the Crimea.

The Russian troops in Poland to the number of 150,000 are leaving their garrisons, and being marched off to the Baltic Provinces, and the vacancy this produces is being filled up with Austrian hordes; Bashkirs. The whole of these troops are mounted and belong to the irregular Cavalry. This movement together with the Poles' part to the Imperial Parliament, against England, to the Poles, gives ground for hope that the regeneration of that nation draws nigh.

SUFFERINGS IN ZANTO, GREECE. The Boston Evening Journal, published the following extract from a letter received in that city from a gentleman residing in Zante, Greece: "Extreme poverty is still crushing this place. All ranks and all classes, with a few exceptions, are suffering. Local proprietors are participating in this dreadful calamity. They cannot borrow a single shilling and their only resource is begging. Beggars, however, have become so numerous that they cannot possibly be supported by private charity, and no public provision can be made for such numbers of sufferers, as the failure of the current crop for so many years, has affected considerably the treasury of the government. A large proportion of the population taste bread no oftener than once in three or four days, and in the meanwhile live upon whatever they can pick up about the streets, the refuse of the kitchen, lemons which are thrown away after the juice has been expressed, &c. Such being the condition of many in this island the people going about the streets are pale and emaciated, and look more like moving skeletons than living men and women. Many are dying from sheer starvation. May the Lord have mercy on us. We as yet know not how this terrible visitation is to end. If, as it is probable the disease of the current vines makes its appearance this coming summer also, our end is unavoidable, and the people of this devoted place will have to pray for death to relieve them from their dreadful privations."

Railway Commissioners.—The Legislature of New York, at its recent session, passed a law establishing a board of Railway Commissioners; the board to consist of three persons, to wit: The State Engineer and Surveyor, one person who may be selected to be half of the stock and bond holders of all railroad corporations of this state, and any other persons, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent and advice of the senate.

The duties of the Commissioners, and of the railway companies, are defined by the law. The following requirements shall be complied with before permission to open a road is granted: Road properly fenced, catenades, ballasting of good and substantial material, &c. bridges capable of sustaining double the weight necessary. This experiment has been tried in England but without advantage. This question has been raised in almost every state in the Union, but we believe this is the first adoption of such a policy in this country.—(State of Maine.)

European and American Rails.—The rail used in Europe in the construction of railroads are made top and bottom alike, and are keyed in cast iron chairs on each cross-tie. By this means, when the upper surface of the rail becomes defective, it can be turned upside down and present a new surface equal to a new rail. The American plan is to have a chair only at the joints, and the rail only one running surface—the other bored and flat, and held to the tie by spike heads, so, when the rail becomes flabby or gets a bad spot on it, it must be pulled up and thrown aside.

Wanted will let.—A man by the name of John J. Jones has been recently arrested at Lockland, Ohio, for a murder which he committed in the vicinity of West Point, Missouri, fourteen years ago.

European & North American Railway.—We regret to learn by a gentleman who left Shetland a few days since, that the Contractors are busy shipping at that port, their railway materials of every description to Halifax, supposed to be sold to the Nova Scotia Government.—[New Brunswick.]

By a law recently passed in Michigan a married woman may receive, buy, sell, devise, mortgage, &c., her real and personal property without the consent of her husband; and also, sue and be sued without joining the husband in either case.

A great international cricket match is expected to take place at Hoboken, opposite New York City, next fall. The eleven of England have sent a challenge to play against twenty-two of the American club on this side of the Atlantic.

There was an alarm of fire last night about half-past 10 o'clock. A tierce, filled with shavings in rear of the British House, Mr. Dr. Bradley's, was in flames, but quickly extinguished. Had the fire occurred later in the night, it is impossible to say, where it would have stopped, as the wind was blowing from the South-west at the time.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, returned from the United States last week. He says that the Railroad from Halifax to Windsor will be opened in a shorter time than was anticipated.

St. John Packet Ships.—These Packet Ships arrive with a punctuality, that must be highly satisfactory to their enterprising owners, Messrs. J. & R. Reed, to whose public spirit the Province is indebted for this noble line of ships. The passengers by these vessels, speak in the highest terms of the manner in which they are found, the kind treatment and attention of their commanders, and their excellent sailing qualities. Had these gentlemen met with that encouragement which their enterprise merits, we should, ere this, have a line of Steamers between St. John and Liverpool.

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There was an alarm of fire last night about half-past 10 o'clock. A tierce, filled with shavings in rear of the British House, Mr. Dr. Bradley's, was in flames, but quickly extinguished. Had the fire occurred later in the night, it is impossible to say, where it would have stopped, as the wind was blowing from the South-west at the time.

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Heiniger was one of that venerable body of men now fast passing away, and remembered among the things that were—a British subject by birth, though born in the city of New York, whilst the United States was yet a dependency of the British Crown.

Shipping List.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
ARRIVED.
May 3.—Schr. Onslow, McEllanay, London, derry, N. S. — J. Alkin, captain.

Waggons, Carts, &c.
Edw. STEPHENS,
offers for sale,
WAGGONS, Carts, WHEELBARROWS, &c.
N. B.—Pine & Spruce Boards, Hemlock Bark, Laths, Shingles, and Country Produce, taken in payment.
An Excellent Horse for Sale.

A. MUIR,
CABINET MAKER, &c.
Has removed to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. C. Stevenson, nearly opposite Mr. J. B. Bury's. Furniture made to order, neatly repaired and polished.
St. Andrews, May 9, 1856.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undesignated Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, will receive, at the Store of Mr. John Lechary, until the 10th day of June next, statements in writing, from all who are liable to be assessed for the current year, in the said Parish of St. Andrews, of the Real and Personal Properties and incomes they possess: such statements to be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace as the law requires.
S. H. WHITLOCK, JOHN LOCHARY, Assessors.
T. TURNER ODELL, St. Andrews, May 8, 1855.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
To be sold by Public Auction, on Thursday the tenth day of May next, at the hour of noon, on the premises, in the town of St. Andrews, for payment of the debts of the late Frederick Augustus Black, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal Estate of the deceased for that purpose, pursuant to a Licence obtained from the Probate Court of the County of Charlotte, the lands and premises following, that is to say:
All those Stores land, and buildings, on Wyer's Wharf, so called, comprising a Blacksmith's Shop, the lot of land and wharf directly opposite at the head of the landing place, the House and Shop, a present occupied by John Morrison, the small store, and Cooper Shop adjoining the same, on the south.
The two large Stores or warehouses on said Wharf, together with the whole of said Wharf and ground on which the same stand, extending to low water mark, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging. The above property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
A L S O,
That valuable and pleasantly situated corner lot No. 2, in Block Letter "P" in Parr's Division, directly opposite Dr. Alley's residence, 80 by 160 feet.
A L S O,
Lot No. 4, in Block Letter "C" in Morris's Division, with the Building's thereon, known as the Grist Mill Lot, also one Steam Engine and Boiler, of about 45 horse power; also two of Platt's patent portable Grist Mill Burr Stones, with the bands, shafts, drums, &c., in complete order for grinding Corn or other grain; also one Oat Mill with belt and fixtures for the manufacture of Flour.
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WILLIAM BABCOCK, Administrator.
St. Andrews, 7th March, 1855.

Notice.
THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK, will meet at their Office,
On Monday, the 7th May, at noon, to elect Directors, and take into consideration such business as may be laid before them.
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C. C. Bank, 24 April, 1855.

Ship Timber for Sale.
TWO HUNDRED TONS of Spruce and Hardwood TIMBER, for sale at Big L'Etoile Island. The timber is suitable for building a vessel from 300 to 500 tons. Parties about building will make early application to
PETER CAMERON, Maccaree, April 11, 1855.

APPRENTICES WANTED.
Wanted, two Boys from 14 to 16 years of age to learn the Printing business. Apply at the
STANDARD OFFICE.

School Teacher WANTED.
WANTED in District No. 4, Deer Island, a first or Second Class Licensed Teacher for twelve months. Apply to
JOHN RANDALL, or JOHN STOVER, Deer Island, April 18, 1855.

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.
Capital £2,000,000 Sterling.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Grenville, Chairman.

THIS Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in the same; Household Furniture, Linen, and other articles; and also the Stocks, in Harbour or in dock; the Vessels and their Cargoes; and Farming Stock of all descriptions in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies, and also in Foreign Countries.
Wm. W. HILLLOCK, Agent for St. Andrews.

Notice.
THE Subscriber having had his Office destroyed by fire, will for the present conduct his business at his residence, just above the Court House, where all persons desirous of seeing him, are requested to call.
R. M. ANDREWS, St. Andrews, 23rd April, 1855.

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of
"E. TAYLOR & CO." is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said firm payable to B. R. Fitzgerald, who only is authorized to receive and give legal discharges for the same.
E. TAYLOR, B. R. FITZGERALD, Campbell, 8th Feb. 1855.

NOTICE.
The subscriber begs to notify the Public that he is not, nor ever has been in partnership with B. R. Fitzgerald.
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Emigration.
Persons desirous of having their friends in England, Ireland, or Scotland, brought out by the St. John and Liverpool Line of Packets, can procure Tickets on application to the Subscribers.
Passage—From Liverpool to St. John, 45 currency for Adults; Children under 14 years, half Price. Payment in all cases required when the Ticket is issued, but if not used, and returned, the money will be refunded.
Provisions supplied agreeably to the Passenger Act, as follows:—
For each Adult—3 quarts water—daily; 2 1/2 lbs. Bread; 1 lb. Wheat Flour; 5 lbs. Oatmeal; 2 lbs. Rice; 1 1/2 lb. Sugar; 2 oz. Tea, and 2 oz. Salt—weekly.
It will be necessary for persons in the country, remitting for passages, to furnish the name, age, and place of residence of the intending emigrant. The Ticket will be forwarded by first mail after receipt of the money.
J. & R. REED, St. John, N. B. Jan. 13th, 1855.

Notice to the Public.
THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office—Sunday next, 6th May, at 9 A. M., via Halifax; and via New York on Thursday and Friday 10th and 11th May, at 6 A. M. Also, via New York, Tuesday, 15th May, at 6 A. M. The Passage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 74 the single rate, and via New York is 55, prepayment optional.
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Molasses & Flour.
EXOTICA from BOSTON now Landing,
100 Bbls. Canadian Superior Family FLOUR.
24 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES.
J. W. STREET, April 3, 1855.

CARD.
Messrs. R. Storr & Co. BEG to inform their friends and the Public of St. Andrews, that they have been enabled to secure the services of a FIRST-RATE CUTTER, to superintend their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, who will be ready at all times to attend strictly to the wishes of their Customers, and furnish them with articles of the newest Fashion, patterns of which he is constantly supplied with.
Messrs. R. S. & Co. beg also to state that they have now on hand,
A CHOICE SELECTION OF THE NEWEST GOODS, in Fancy Dress, Skirts, Vestings, Broadcloths, &c.
In making this announcement, Messrs. R. S. & Co. beg to thank their friends and patrons for the kind and uniform patronage which has been shown to them since the opening of their establishment, and of which they respectfully solicit a continuance.
St. Andrews, March 19, 1855.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
The Subscriber has just received a further assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c. consisting of:
Gold and Silver Lever & Lepine Watches, Guard Chains, Gold Lockets, a superior article; Earrings, fine gold finger Rings, Jet and steel Shawl Pins, black Brooches, &c. &c.; Silver Tea & Table Spoons, salt and mustard, 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.

Notice.
MR. NEIL LOCHARY, of Saint Andrews, having been appointed my Attorney, I hereby request all persons having any legal demands against me, to present their claims to him for adjustment; and all persons indebted to me, either by Note or Book account, are hereby required to pay to him their respective debts without delay. His receipt will be sufficient discharge for the same.
SAMUEL GETTY, St. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1855.

To Let,
THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Walton, on the corner of Water & Esplanade streets; to which is attached a large Garden. Possession given 1st May next. Apply to
G. F. CAMPBELL, St. Andrews, 26th March, 1855.

BYASS'S LONDON PORTER
And Pale Ale, Gineer, White Paint, Oil, &c.
October 25, 1854.
Ex Barbara from London, and Imperial from Liverpool.
100 Casks Byass & Bridge's London Stout.
50 hhd. best Pale Geneva, 2 gr. casks London particular Madeira, 2 hhd. White Wine Vinegar, 20 casks Pale Rotterdam Geneva, 2 tons No. 1 London and Liverpool White Lead, 28 and 14 lb. kegs, 4 hhd. boiled and raw Linseed Oil, 50 bundles sheet Iron, 12 boxes tin Plates, 1 roll sheet Lead, 23 bags 4, 10, 12 doz. fine cut Nails, 44 Deck Spikes, assorted, 1 fine Pump Tacks, assorted, &c. &c.
For sale by J. W. STREET.

AYER'S PILLS.
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public to decide. It has been so constructed for the patient's safety that almost every purgative medicine is so constructed as to irritate the bowels, and thus produce a morbid action on the system, and in some cases to derange the liver. Being purely vegetable, it has no action on the system, and is not only safe, but it is also pleasant to take. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public to decide. It has been so constructed for the patient's safety that almost every purgative medicine is so constructed as to irritate the bowels, and thus produce a morbid action on the system, and in some cases to derange the liver. Being purely vegetable, it has no action on the system, and is not only safe, but it is also pleasant to take.

Provision and Iron STORE.
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200 Bbls. extra Canadian FLOUR, 1000 Bushels Corn, 25 Bbls. Clear and Mess Pork, &c.
ALSO,
Received ex Ship "Pamphylia" from Liverpool: 50 Tons refined IRON, assorted from 1-4 to 7 inches dia meter, round, 47 Tons flat and square iron, all sizes 60 Do common iron, 1, 7-8, 3-4, and 5-8 inch.
6 Cwt. best Cast Steel 3 1/2 Tons best small Chain, short link, 7 1/2, 1, 7-8, 3-4, 9 1/2, 1-2, 7 1/2, 3-8, 5 1/2 6 Kegs Ox and Horse Nails 200 Bbls. extra Navy's Keg Gun Rivets 213 Bags Diamond Deck Spikes, from 3 1/2 to 10 inch 5 Cwt. Hoop Iron 1 Ton best London White Lead 1 1/2 Ton Black Lead—raw and boiled Paint Oil, 50 Chaldrons Scotch Coals 25 Tons Pig Iron.
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.
JOSEPH ANDREWS & CO. St. Stephens, Jan'y 6, 1855.

LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.
1855.
Appointed to sail from Liverpool as under:—
Ships Captains Tonnage To sail
Liberta, Cruickshank 875 5th Feby.
Midleton, Delaney, 996 5th March
John Barclay, Donohoe, 1236 20th Duno
John Barclay, Marshall, 990 5th April
Edwards, Sparr, 1015 20th do
John Bannerman, Robertson, 1131 5th May
David G. Fleming, Kenney, 1425 20th do
Joseph Garratt, Gray, 912 5th June
Imperial, Moran, 1279 20th do.
These Ships are built of the best materials, sail remarkably fast, are classed A 1 at Lloyds, and coppered, and will be dispatched punctually on the days appointed.
They are commanded by men of the greatest experience and nautical skill, and no expense or exertion will be spared to make the voyage efficient in every respect for the safe and speedy conveyance of Goods.
Orders for shipment of Goods by this line are respectfully solicited.
For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool, to Messrs. FERNIE BROTHERS & Co, Warne Buildings, Water Street, or at St. John, to J. & R. REED, January 16, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE REVISED STATUTES of the Province are to be offered for sale.
Booksellers and others can learn the terms, and will be supplied with Copies, on application to Mr. Henry S. Beek, Book-seller and Stationer, Fredericton.
By Command E. L. TILLEY, Secretary's Office, 2nd January, 1855.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
For the rapid Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

We invite the attention of the public to the Certificates appended below, and bespeak of them the most candid consideration which their honest frankness deserves.
Jackson, C. H., Jackson City, O.: 29th Nov. '52. Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir: The Cherry Pectoral is much improved after several of our best Physicians have used it, three of them in their own case, and always with the happiest effects. The numerous patent medicines always before the public lead to credulity in regard to every new remedy; and it is only after undoubted evidence of value in any article, that any thing like a general confidence can be excited.
The unrivalled excellence of this combination of agents (in the Cherry Pectoral,) proved beyond cavil by repeated trial and their own observation, has compelled medical men to proclaim its superiority. His boy and all doubt the best general remedy we have for Pulmonary Affections of the climate, at the same time sedative and expectorant—a rare combination of properties.
In the hope that it will prove its own reward, I subscribe myself,
Jas. H. C. MILLER, M. D.

Allegan Mich. 19th Jan. 1853. DEAR SIR,—No one, no, not one—man, woman or child—can be found to deny that the Cherry Pectoral is all that it claims to be. There is much used in this vicinity, although not known until recently. The community should know its virtues.
JOHN R. KELLOGG, M. D. Agents—Odell & Turner, St. Andrews; A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen.

IN STORE,
And for sale by the Undersigned, MARCH 31, 1855.
10 Hhds. bright MUSCOVADO SUGAR (in bond).
22 Chests, 1 Congou and Souchong 8 Boxes, 1 TEAS
6 Bbls. refined crushed Sugar
3 Boxes, 1 cut, each, best Poland Starch
3 Hhds. best boiled and raw Linseed Oil
2 Tons No. 1 & 2 London and L'pool White Paint, 14 and 25 lb. kegs
30 Kegs black and yellow Paint
1000 Feet Window Glass—assorted sizes
2 Casks Whiting
20 Boxes Glasgow & Woodstock Pipes, 10 gross each
24 Boxes Moulds and Dip Candles
20 Do com. and p. y. Soap
2 Do Sperm. Candles
1 Qr. Cask best White Wine Vinegar
2 Hhds. best Cider Vinegar
100 Gross Best and Wine Corks
70 Bbls. Byass' London bottled Porter and P. Ale—quarts and pints.

IN BOND, and Duty paid.
15 Hhds. best Rotterdam Geneva
2 Pipa's, 1 Hennessy & Martell
16 Hhds. Brandy, via 1854
2 Qr. Casks Brandy, via 1854
2 Hhds. Pilsener Beer
4 Qr. Casks Pilsener Brandy
3 Puns. old Jamaica and Demerara Rum
6 Puns. Alcohol, 90 to O. P.
1 Do best Malt Aqua
2 Hhds. Old Port Wine
2 Qr. Casks Old Port Wine
1 Qr. Cask fine old brown Sherry
1 Do O. L. P. Madeira
11 Baskets first quality Champagne—quarts and pints.
14 Bbls. C and FF Gunpowder.
180 Qrs.

HARD WARE.
10 Tons Pig Iron
19 Boxes Tin Plates
2 Tons Sheet Iron
7 Bags, 100 lbs. each, Horse and Ox Nails
40 Do Deck Spikes, assorted sizes
5 Do Cut do do
22 Do fine Cut Nails
40 Stones Iron Wire, assorted;
1 Roll Sheet Lead, &c. &c.
J. W. STREET.

PACKET,
BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS AND ST. JOHN FOR THE WINTER.
THE Subscribers respectfully intimate to the merchants and travelling public, that their fast sailing Pilot Boat "JOHN CONLEY," has commenced running once a week, between the above mentioned places, touching at Eastport when required,—for the accommodation of Passengers and freight. The vessel is well found, and under the charge of the Subscribers.
Will leave St. Andrews every WEDNESDAY and St. John every SATURDAY, wind and weather permitting. For passage &c., apply to either of the subscribers.
HUGH MELONEY, ORR. CLARKE, St. Andrews, February 7, 1855.

Blanks
For Sale at this Office.

