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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS
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CURIOSITIES OF WORDS.

From French's new work on the English language, we take the following interesting paragraphs.

ORIGIN OF CHOICE.
Sometimes a word springs up in a very curious way; there is one, not having, I suppose any great currency, except among school-boys; yet being no invention of theirs, but a genuine English word, though of somewhat late birth in the language, I mean to choose. It has a singular origin. The word, as I have mentioned already, a Turkish one, and signifies "interpreter." Such an interpreter or "chais" (written "chais" in Hakluyt, "chais" in Massinger) being attached to the Turkish embassy in England, committed in the year 1609 an enormous fraud on the Turkish and Persian merchants resident in London. He succeeded in cheating them of a sum amounting to £4000—a sum very much greater at that day than at the present. From the vast dimensions of the fraud, and the notoriety which attended it, any one who cheated or defrauded, was said to be "chais," or "chouse"; to do, that is, as this "chais" had done.

"ITS" OF LATE INTRODUCTION.
Attention once called to the matter, one is surprised to discover of how late introduction the word "its" proves to be into the language. Through the whole of our authorized Version of the Bible, "its" does not once occur; the work which it now performs being accomplished, as our rustics would not accomplish it, by "his" or "her" applied as freely to inanimate things as to persons, or else by "thereof" or "of it." "Its" occurs, I believe, only three times in all Shakespeare, and I doubt whether Milton has once admitted it into Paradise Lost, although, when that was composed, others freely allowed it. How soon all this was forgotten we have striking evidence in the fact that Dryden, when in one of his fault-finding moods with the great men of the preceding generation he is taking Ben Jonson to task for general inaccuracy in his English diction, among other counts of his indictment, quotes this line from *Caesar*:
"Though Heaven should speak with all his wrath at once,"
and proceeds, "*Heaven* is ill syntax with *his*," while in fact up to within forty or fifty years of the time when Dryden began to write, no other syntax was known. Curious also is it to note that in the long controversy, which followed on the publication by Chatterton of the poems which he ascribed to a monk Rowley, living in the fifteenth century, no one appealed at the time to such lines as the following:
"Life and all its goods I scorn,"
as at once decisive of the fact that the poems were not of the age which they pretended to. Warton who rejected, although with a certain amount of hesitation, the poems, and gives reasons, and many of them good ones, for this rejection, yet takes no notice of this little word, which betrays the forgery at once; although there needed nothing more than to point to it, for the disposing of the whole question.

ORIGIN OF SELFISH.
Again, new words are coined out of the necessity which men feel of filling up gaps in the language. Thoughtful men, comparing their own language with that of other nations, become conscious of deficiencies of important matters unexpressed in their own, and with more or less success, proceed to supply the deficiency. For example, that too common sin, the undue love of self, with the positioning of the interests of all others to our own, had for a long time no word to express it in English. One writer tried to supply the want by calling the man a "sunt," as one seeking "sua," or his own things, and the sin itself "suntism." "Philauty" had been more than once attempted by our scholars. The gap, however, was not really filled up, till some of the Puritan writers devised "selfish" and "selfishness," words which no one obvious enough, but which yet are not more than two hundred years old.

*Thus Exod. xxviii. 17: "Of beaten work made he the candlestick: his shaft and his branch, his bowls, his knobs, and his flowers, were of the same;" cf. Mt. v. 15.
†Rev. xxii. 2: "The tree of life, which yielded her fruit every month."
"There is no country in the world," says a contemporary, "where the people are so addicted to the medicine eating propensity as the United States. It has grown to be a perfect mania—a disease of itself. The fact is, Nature never designed the human body to be such a receptacle of medicine. If men would but study the laws of nature, diet properly instead of excessively, be regular in their habits, instead of regular in their doses, use common sense and cold water freely, and the doctor as little as possible, they would live longer, suffer less, and pay little for the privilege."

A Dying Mother's Love.

The plague broke out in a little Italian village. In one house the children were taken first. The parents watched over them, but only caught the disease which they themselves could not cure. The whole family died. On the opposite side of the way lived the family of a laborer, who was absent the whole week; only coming on Saturday nights to bring his scanty earnings. His wife felt herself attacked by the fever in the night; in the morning she was worse; and before night the plague-spot showed itself. She thought of the terrible fate of her neighbors. She knew that she must die, but as she looked upon her dear little boys, she resolved not to communicate death to them. She therefore locked the children in the room, snatched the bed-clothes lest they should leave contagion behind her, and left the house. She even denied herself the sad pleasure of a last embrace. O, think of the heroism that enabled her to conquer her feelings, and all she loved, to die! Her eldest son saw her from the window. "Good bye, mother," said he, with his tenderest tone, for he wondered why his mother left him so strangely. "Good bye, mother," repeated the youngest child, stretching his little hand out of the window. The mother paused, her heart yearned toward her children, and she was on the point of turning back; she struggled hard, while the tears rolled down her cheeks at the sad sight of her helpless babes; at length she turned from them. The children continued to say, "Good bye, mother." The sound sent a thrill of anguish to her heart, but she pressed on to the house of those who were to bury her. In two days she died, recommending her husband and children to their care with her last breath.

A bickering pair of Quakers were lately heard in high controversy, and the repentant husband exclaimed:
"I am determined to have one quiet week with thee!"
"But how wilt thou be able to get it?" said the taunting spouse, in "retiteration," which married ladies so provokingly indulge in.
"I will keep thee a week after thou art dead" was the quaker's rejoinder.

The following is a true copy of a sign up on an academy for teaching in one of the Western States:—
"Freeman and Huggs, School Teachers. Freeman teaches the boys, and Huggs the girls."
We have a span of horses, said an economic the other day, on our farm, that support themselves without any cost.
"Why, how is that?" exclaimed a listener.
"Why you see," remarked the questioned one, "one is a saw horse, the other a clothes horse."

Mr. W. W. Barnard, for some time surveyor for the province of New Brunswick, and lately cashier at St. John, N. B., has been appointed inspector of mails for Scotland. Salary is £300, rising by £20 to £500.

SCRAPS.

Mrs. Partridge on Marriage.—"If ever I'm married," said she, looking up from the book he was reading, and kicking the door too, energetically—"If ever I am married, I don't speak of Marriage, I save, till you are old enough to understand the bonds that bind conjugal souls. People must speak of marriage with impunity. It is the first thing children think about now-a-days—and young boys in pianofortes, and young girls with their heads frizzed into spinnet curls, and full of love-sick stories, are talking of marriage before they get into their catenans. Think of such ones getting married! Yet there's Mr. Spade, when heaven took his wife away, went right to a young lady's cemetery, and got another, no more fit to be the head of a family, than I am to be the board of Mayor and Alderman."

AN OLD BIBLE.—The oldest book in the United States, it is said, is a manuscript Bible in the possession of Dr. Witherspoon, of Alabama, written over a thousand years ago. He describes it as follows:—
"The book is strongly bound in boards of the old English oak, and with thoughts, by which the leaves are also well bound together. The leaves are entirely made of parchment, of a most superior quality, of fineness and smoothness little inferior to the best. The pages are all ruled with great accuracy, and written with great uniformity and beauty, in the old German text hand, and divided off into chapters and verses. The first chapter of every book in the Bible is written with a large capital of inimitable

beauty, and splendidly illuminated with red, blue, and black ink, still in vivid colors; and no two of the capital letters in the book are precisely alike."

LETTER FROM AN ENGLISH OFFICER, NOW A PRISONER IN RUSSIA.

The annexed is the copy of a letter received from Lieutenant John Chladwick, of the 17th Lancers, Lieutenant Chadwick and Lieutenant Chloves, of Broughton, were the two officers made prisoners at the celebrated Light Cavalry charge at Balaklava, on the 17th of October last.

"KAROFF, April 2, 1855.
"I have deferred from day to day, and from week to week, writing to you, in the hope of having some definite news to give you as to what is likely to be done with me and the other officers, prisoners. All we know, however, is that we are to be sent to Riazan, about 100 versts from Moscow, where, I suppose, we shall remain until we are exchanged, which I sincerely hope will be this summer. We left Simpheropol on the 20th January, and arrived here on the 15th of last month, so that you may imagine that we suffered some little inconvenience during that long march at such a time of the year. The distance was something over 700 versts (a verst is two thirds of an English mile). We have a little more than that distance yet to traverse, but the Governor General here has very kindly allowed us to remain a little to recruit ourselves, and until the weather gets a little better for travelling; besides which, we have been given to understand that the present Emperor has given an order that we are to travel along with post-horses, and not in the same manner as we came here, day by day, with English, French, and Turkish soldiers, prisoners, and Russian convicts on their way to Siberia. It would be quite useless for me to attempt to describe to you what we suffered on our journey here; I could not do it. Suffice it to tell you, that I was impious enough to wish often that I had met the same fate as my poor mare did at Balaklava. I am in company with Frampton, 60th Regt.; L. Duff, 23d; Lieut. Clowes, 8th Hussars; and a Mr. Carrow, who was master of the Colliery transport, which was wrecked near Eupatoria on the 14th November. He poor fellow, a few days before he reached here, became idiotic, and is now in hospital. He is nearly well now, but weak. Of 12 men of the 17th Lancers who were taken prisoners on the same day that I was, five only are living. Corporal Hall and private Jenner, at Simpheropol, the former having had his leg taken off, the latter his arm; private Wightman, left sick at Alexandriouki on the way here; and private Marshall is here. Private M. Allister has gone on for his destination. The seven dead are privates Harrison, Ellis, Young, Kirk, Edge, Brown and Sharp. The two latter started quite well from Simpheropol, but died on the journey. I wish you would write to Taylor, the riding-master at the depot, in order that he may cause their friends to be written to. . . . I know nothing of course, about the state of affairs with regiments at home, but hope you will give me in your next letter all the news you can, bearing in mind, of course your letter will be read, and not reach me if it contains anything objectionable."

The following letters have been received from Captain Malafay, of the 92d Regiment who was taken prisoner on the 24th of March during the sortie made by the Russians in front of the Malakoff Tower:—
"Hospital of Sebastopol, March 31.
"I presented my letters of introduction yesterday to Prince Vasilchikoff, colonel of the Imperial Guard and aid-de-camp of the Emperor. My strength is recovering, as I am relieved from the difficulty of breathing, caused by a wound under the left arm. I took advantage of the time I was in the hospital to visit Captain Pierre, of the 2d Zouaves, made prisoner during the night of the 23d February. I had likewise the pleasure to afford relief to some of my poor wounded comrades. I shall endeavour to remain with one of them, an officer, whose wounds are mortal, until he shall have rendered his soul to God. Prince Zalkine is likewise very humane. Having heard that Captain Fern, of the navy, had been kind to me, the Prince invited him to dinner. Those officers afterwards showed me the harbor of Sebastopol and the batteries which form the left of their defence. My position as prisoner does not permit me to say what I think of them, but I may repeat, what the French troops already know, that the defence of Sebastopol reflects the greatest honor on the Russians. The defenders of the town, on their part, feel the most profound respect for the brave allied armies. Prince Vasilchikoff has today allowed me an apartment, in which I am writing. It is likewise occupied by a British colonel and a captain, captured the same day that I was. I have already taken tea with them, and find them very agreeable."

shall mess with them, and we are to be supplied from General Osten Sacken's kitchen. You are however aware how little I regard my food, and I would willingly live on bread and water the remainder of my life, if I could but that sacrifice to cover my sabre—my poor sabre. I had carried it during 15 campaigns, and every soldier can conceive what pain I suffered on being deprived of it. General Zalkine made several efforts to recover it, but ineffectually. The Russians have a great desire for all articles coming from France. Everybody wishes to exchange my money, and I was offered a valuable watch for mine which is old and out of repair."

"General Osten Sacken's aid-de-camp has brought me the St. Petersburg Journal printed in French. You can have no idea, my dear brother, with what avidity I read it. While reading the articles dated Paris I forgot I was a prisoner in the hands of the Russians. Prince Vasilchikoff hearing that I had not received my clothes, and fearing that I should suffer from cold, has sent me a magnificent cloak, which belonged to a French officer, no doubt dead. Since I have been here I have not received any letter either from France or the camp. My greatest anxiety is to learn whether my boldness on the 22d March did not compromise my company. I shall thank God if I alone have suffered. The English colonel with whom I am lodged is married and the father of four children. The captain plays draughts, a game with which I was not acquainted, but which I quickly learned. The game of chess is more interesting, and when I receive my chess-board we shall be the better able to pass the time."

April 4.
"Baron Captain Krudener has just called to invite me to dine with him at 3 o'clock. I have omitted to describe to you how I pass my time. I rise at 8 o'clock, as late as possible, in order that the day may not appear too long. We then take tea, which is the Russian breakfast, and which they drink with a little bread. But as they know that the French and English are accustomed to something more substantial, they give us a dish of meat. We make a very comfortable dinner at 3 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock we again scoured out with some excellent white bread. We are offered a fourth repast at 10 o'clock, but we prefer to go to bed. I have already told you that our provisions are supplied from the kitchen of Baron Osten-Sacken, Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Sebastopol."

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF LIVE STOCK BY A RAILROAD TRAIN.—Night before last the train on the Central Ohio Railroad met with a series of accidents, which resulted in a greater loss to the owners of live stock along the line, than the owners of stock in the road. Through the politeness of Mr. W. D. Dalrymple, engineer on the train, we learn the following particulars:—Near Castle station the train ran through a large flock of sheep, killing some 25 or 30; and after proceeding but a short distance, ran through a drove of hogs and flock of geese, making considerable havoc among both. Shortly afterwards, when the train was nearing the town of Norwich, it ran over two cows, by which the engine and one passenger car were thrown off the track. Another engine was brought into requisition, and the train proceeded onward and reached this without further accident. The passengers escaped uninjured. [Ohio Statesman, June 9th.]

The Boston Mail has been sold out to a party of practical printers, who will carry on the paper hereafter. Timothy Bigelow, Esq. is to be the editor, and he is a young man of talent and facility in composition, and may make himself distinguished in the editorial fraternity. [Boston Cour.]

AN INTERESTING POSITION.

A perfectly authenticated story is told of an officer residing in British Guiana, who amused himself in fishing, and hunting in a neighbouring river. One sultry day, tired with unsuccessful sport he threw his lines, and drew his canoe to the river's edge, for the purpose of refreshing himself in the water. Having done so, he stretched himself half dressed, on the benches of his canoe, with his gun at his head loaded with shot, and in this position he fell asleep. Presently he was aroused from his slumber by a curious sensation, as if some animal were licking his foot. In a state of half torpor, natural to waking from a sound sleep, he cast his eyes downwards, and to his horror perceived the head and neck of a monstrous serpent, covering his foot with saliva, preparatory to commencing the process of swallowing him whole. The officer had faced death in many forms—on the ocean and in the battle field—but never had he conceived of it in such terrible guise. For a moment and but a moment the officer was fascinated, and then without drawing his foot, he instinctively seized the gun lying beside him.
The reptile apparently disturbed, for it had

evidently mistaken the officer for a dead carcass, drew its head below the canoe. It rose again, moving backward and forward as if in search of the object it had lost. The officer with the muzzle of his gun within a yard or two of the serpent, fired lodging the contents in its head. The terrible blow, with a hiss, raised its heretofore unseen body in the air, and seemed determined to throw itself upon the officer and embrace him in its powerful coils. A fortunate stroke of the paddle sent the canoe into the stream and to a place of safety. Having procured assistance, the officer returned to the place of attack, and having killed the reptile, found it upwards of forty feet long and of proportionate thickness. [Harper's Magazine.]

A Welsh clergyman applied to the Diocesan for a living. The Bishop promised him one; but as he was taking leave, he expressed a hope that his Lordship would not send him into the interior of the principality, as his wife could not speak Welsh. "Your wife, sir," said the bishop, "what has your wife to do with it? She does not preach, does she?" "No, my lord," said the parson, "but she lectures."

Suspect men and women who affect softness of manner, and untroubled evenness of temper, and education studied, slow and deliberate. These things are all unnatural, and bespeak a degree of discipline into which he that has no sinister motive cannot submit; he that has no sinister motive cannot submit to drill himself; the most successful knaves are sharp and smooth as a razor dipped in oil. They affect the innocence of the dove, to hide the cunning of the serpent.

WESTERN BLISS.—An Oregon widow thus writes her experience during her sojourn on the Pacific coast:—I have indeed been most unfortunate; both of my arms are slightly slightly palsied, each of my legs have been broken, my health is generally bad. I had but four husbands in my time, but they all up and died; poor things; and I had four yokes of oxen, and the coarsest Indians stole and eat them.

NOT ABLE TO SUBSCRIBE.—There is a piece of quiet but telling sarcasm in the following:—Get a paper to spare? "Yes, Sir; here is one of our last. Would you like to subscribe; and take it regularly?" "I would; but I am too poor." He had just returned from the circus, which costs fifty cents; lost time from his farm, fifty cents; whiskey, judging from the smell, at least fifty cents—making a dollar and a half actually thrown away, and then begging for a newspaper, alleging that he was too poor to pay for it! This is what we call saving at a spite and wasting at the bargain-hole. [Am. paper.]

True joy is a sincere and sober emotion; and they are miserably out who talk laughing for rejoicing; the seat of it is within, and there is no cheerfulness like the resolutions of a brave mind.

"Never pull out a grey hair," said a gentleman to his daughter; "you generally come to its funeral." I don't care how many come to the funeral, if they only come dressed in black."

The Present Age.

In these brief words what a world of thought is comprehended! what infinite movements! what joys and sorrows! what hope and despair! what faith and doubt! what silent grief and loud lament! what fierce conflicts and subtle schemes of policy! what private and public revolutions!

In the period through which many of us have passed, what thrones have been shaken! what hearts have bled! what millions have been butchered by their fellow creatures! what hopes of philanthropy have been blighted! And at the same time what magnificent enterprises have been achieved! what new provinces won to science and art! what rights and privileges secured to nations! It is a privilege to have lived in an age never to be forgotten. Its voice of warning and encouragement is never to die. Its impression on history is indelible. [Channing.]

We must send some temperance agent to the Crimea. A letter from there contains the following:

"The men go to the trenches in high spirits now, as Mr. Tower and Mr. Egerton, the administrators of the Crimean army fund, have obtained permission from the authorities to give each man a pint of beer before he starts. On the morning of the 12th they sent up by rail 1100 gallons of beer and four nine gallon casks of port wine, to be distributed gratis among the men engaged in the trenches. I saw a party of 900 men of the 4th division march down on Saturday night to the batteries, and I really believe they could not have looked more cheery and pleasant had they been bound to Greenwell Fair."

Arrival of the "Asia."

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

Mamelon and White Tower in possession of the Allies.

The steamer "Asia" from Liverpool arrived at Halifax on the 20th inst. at half past one o'clock a. m.

THE WAR.
General Bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 6th of June. Results not yet known.

NEGOTIATIONS.
Conferences at Vienna have been formally closed. The closing emanated from Western Powers, and the negotiations for Peace are not likely to be renewed, unless Russia shall apply to Austria for her good offices.

Pussian correspondence says that Austria considers herself released from all engagements to Western Powers, the latter having refused to conclude peace on reasonable terms. Austria still however professes herself the ally of France and England, but subject of Article one of Treaty of December 24, which says, "The high contracting powers reserve to themselves the right of proposing according to circumstances such conditions as they may consider necessary for the general interests of Europe." Of this right Austria takes advantage.

The Vienna official paper adds, that although the Conferences are closed, Russian plenipotentiaries have the Austrian proposition under consideration, and Austria is still desirous to effect mediation. Meantime the military commissioner of France and Britain have left Vienna. Appointment of Baron Manderston as special envoy to Vienna is announced, and considered as important, the supposed object being to avail himself of present neutrality amongst central powers of Europe.

War news by this arrival consists mostly of details of previous government telegrams. Details are to hand of the affair before Sebastopol on night of May 22d, but main facts were previously known; the details show gallantry on part of French, but also show that the victory was not a further success, but merely a successful attempt to destroy dangerous works which Russians had erected in front of their defence, and which would have outflanked the French attack.

Russian plan was to unite all their ambulances by a line of gabions connected by a continuous covered way with their present defences, and to transform it into a French position, which was accomplished, at an immense loss, which says Pelissier, gave to the reinforcements the proportions of the battle. Pelissier's despatch is quite interesting.

Details received of allied advance on the Tchernaya. Allied force numbered 20,000—French, Sardinians, and Turks. Russians made no opposition, but retired with their guns. Condition of ground shows Russians never intended to maintain the position.

New reconnoissances had been made, and a further advance was expected. Telegraphic accounts indicate that the allies are yet on their own side of the river. Details received likewise of the capture of Kerch—invading force numbered nearly 20,000, viz: 10,000 French, 5,000 Turks, and 3,500 English, in numerous steamers. Expedition entered Straits of Kerch on Thursday 24th, and commenced firing upon the forts of Amebalaki, the garrisons of which speedily abandoned the place, having previously blown up magazines. Allied gun-boats silenced the Paulovskaya battery, and burned some Russian gunboats and small craft. The garrisons of Kerch and Yenikab variously estimated from 2,000 to 10,000, were seen to leave and fall back into the interior by the southern road. Meantime, allies landed without opposition. Next morning moved in towards Kerch—gun boats all the time occupied in scouring the Tamsanski gulf and in reducing the forts on Sandbank; all the inhabitants had fled—many houses were burning, and by Friday three o'clock, the empty cities of Kerch and Yenikab were in the hands of the allies, and steam flotilla entered sea of Azoff last winter's tempest having washed away the forty ships sunk by the Russians across the strait. Allies found found 17,000 tons of coal at Kerch, and 50 dismounted guns, but no powder and stores; total number of vessels burned by Allies, 240. Allies propose to fortify Yenikab, and garrison it by Turks, but not hold Kerch.

The steamers of light draft are cruising as near as possible to Taganrog, and gun boats yet lighter are preparing. Considerable discrepancy exists in accounts of allied proceedings at Genitschek. Sidney Herbert in Parliament on the 5th, expressly said the press draws inferences from these successes that are not justified by facts—for editors speak of Arabat and Genitschek were already taken, but although allies have bombarded the one and destroyed the stores at the other place, we are not yet in possession of them, and must not therefore think that we are masters of the Potrid Sea.

Gortschakoff telegraphs, June 3d, St. Petersburg, that Allies had left Genitschek, and part of the burned stores would be saved. Allied steamers afterwards visited Arabat, and burned some merchant ships. General Wrangel remains at Argaitseha, Allies have made no movement towards the interior of peninsula of Kerch. Cracow letter reports that insurrection in Ukraine is not yet suppressed; discontent of people is chiefly directed against the priests as agents of government.

BALTIC.—British and French fleets were,

June 5th, close to Cronstadt. Admiral Dunas had made reconnoissance. New fortifications had been erected since last year. Several timber-laden vessels had been captured by Allies. Americans have recently made money by running cargoes of salt to Russian Baltic ports, but the speculation is now dangerous.

ASIA.—Pelissier telegraphs, June 2d that the Russians had evacuated Boudjak, Katch, and themselves destroyed sixty guns and six mortars. Their entire force is concentrated at Anapa. Changes have occurred in the Turkish Cabinet. Rizena Pacha has been dismissed. Mehemet Ruchdi succeeds him as Seraskier. Darbar Pacha, General of Imperial Guard, also dismissed, and Semim Pascha appointed. Captain Pacha is threatened. No answer yet received to the remonstrance sent home by Lord Stratford against M. Benedetti, (French Charge's) intrigues. It was Benedetti who effected the fall of Redschid Pacha, because Redschid was under influence. Napoleon has approved of Benedetti's proceedings, and appointed him nominal Minister at Persia, a step of promotion, but does not remove him from Constantinople. Some see in this the commencement of larger differences between France and England. Meantime Stratford is laboring for Redschid's restoration to power.

New political combinations are springing up. London Times at present echoes the government, is all for war, but argues that any prospect of a new invasion of the peninsula by Russia is extremely remote. It will be long before the Russians will recover strength for great operations of offensive war, and to cross the Pruth would be to give a casus belli to Austria, and probably to rest of Germany. Hence the Times advises to unite Moldavia and Wallachia into one independent State, and in five years it would have become strong enough to resist invasion, and act as a barrier between Russia and Turkey.

BRITAIN.—In Parliament, adjourned debate on the war was resumed, and ended by a protracted discussion, in Sir Francis Baring's motion being permitted to pass, viz:—"That this House having seen with regret that the conferences of Vienna have not led to a termination of hostilities, feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to Her Majesty in the prosecution of war, until she shall, in conjunction with her allies, obtain for the country a safe and honorable peace."

Roebuck's Committee had held a meeting to compare their reports. Roebuck, Drummond, and Peckington, and Lord Seymour each submitted drafts. Seymour's was taken as the basis for the report to be prepared for Parliament.

Sir Joseph Paxton proposes to Parliament a magnificent boulevard around London eleven miles long, costing £32,000,000 sterling. Imperatrice, steamer of Liverpool, Brazilian line, used as a transport ship, is wrecked in the Downs, after collision.—West India mail ship Tyne arrived at Southampton—news unimportant. Gavazzi is coming back to America.

FRANCE.—King of Sardinia will probably meet Queen Victoria in Paris in August, perhaps also the Sultan will come.—Lord Mayor of London is visiting Prefect of Seine.

IMPORTANT.—Latest Raglan telegraphs, evening 5th.—Mamelon and White Towers are taken by the French; loss not known.—Utmost gallantry displayed by all concerned.

MONEY.—Although Exchanges have declined and report of gold again begins. Money continues very easy at 3 1/4 per cent. Consols, closed on Friday at 91 3/4. Bullion increased £200,000 sterling.

Freight from Liverpool to United States quite unchanged. Passengers dull.

On Friday there was again a decidedly better feeling, and the market closed steady at the quotations of last week.

MANCHESTER.—Business quiet during the week.

LIVERPOOL BREAD STUFFS.—Some Circular reports less doing in Wheat and Flour, and last week's prices barely maintained.—Indian Corn continued in fair demand at one shilling advance. White Wheat, 12s 12s 6d—red 10s 9d a 11 9d. Western Canal Flour, old, 4s 6d a 4s 4d; new 4s 4s 6d. Ohio, 4s 4s 6d. Corns, 4s 6d a 4s 4d; sour, 4s 4s 6d. White Corn, 5s 6d; yellow, 5s 6d a 5s 2d; mixed, 5s 6d.

OUR PROSPECTS.—It has afforded us more than an ordinary share of pleasure, to be able to state that there is reasonable hope for a good time coming. Flour which has been enormously high, is now offered in New York to be supplied at \$9. Potatoes which have ranged from 8 to 10 shillings per bushel, are now advertised for 4s. 3d.—Butter which was selling at the outrageous price of 18 and 20d. per lb., is now at 1s. Fire Wood recently \$8 is now at \$4, add to which deals in the English market have improved 20s per standard and Colonial ships 30s. per ton, and to crown the whole, the largest breadth of land both in the Provinces and the United States that was ever planned, has been brought into requisition this season, with a most cheering prospect of a bountiful harvest both in Europe and on this side of the water.—With all these prospects in perspective, we have much cause for gratification, and thankfulness to the giver of all good gifts.—A confirmation of which a Boston paper says: "We continue to receive the most flattering accounts of the state of the crops throughout almost every part of the Union. We are told that the wheat crop in Illinois will probably be 25 per cent. greater than ever before grown there—while the fruit crop is 'tremendous.'" The accounts continue to be encouraging from all parts of Georgia, Alabama, Missis-

siippi, Louisiana, &c. According to the latest advices from New Brunswick, all the crops are in a very prosperous condition.—The Augusta Banner says Maine never had so much seed in the earth before, at one time, and the prospect is most promising for beautiful crops."—Chronicle.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1856.

THE MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The weather which had been very wet for the last few days cleared off and was delightful on Tuesday morning; in fact it was a splendid day, warm enough to be comfortable, and the air clear and bracing. On Monday afternoon about 5 o'clock, the steamer Creole arrived with a Band and large number of our Brethren of the "mystic tie" accompanied by their friends; many more would have started but were prevented by the heavy rain. On Tuesday about 9 o'clock A. M. the Steamer Nequasset, Bro. Carey, arrived from Eastport with a large number of Brethren and visitors, and a short time after, the Steamer Queen with a large party from St. Stephen, Milltown and Calais. At 10 o'clock, a Lodge was opened in the Town Hall, by W. M. Rev. Dr. Alley, and shortly after the Provincial Grand Master, Hon. A. Keith was escorted to the Lodge by the P. M. of St. Mark's, and two of the oldest Masters preceded by Comp. Jas. Boyd as Grand Standard Bearer, and supported by the Banners of St. Marks. On entering the Lodge, Right Worshipful was received with the honors; and having taken his place a Grand Lodge was opened; Br. Gowan, Gd. Purveyor, Br. Thomas of St. John's Lodge, G. S. W., Br. Reading of Albion Lodge, G. J. W., after the Lodge was closed the Procession was formed in the Market Square, under the direction of Comp. S. T. Gove, G. Marshal.

The following is a sketch of the Procession; each Lodge having its Marshal, Tyler, and Banners.

- Band.
- Albion Lodge, Milltown.
- Union Lodge, St. John.
- Sussex Lodge, St. Stephens.
- Hibernian Lodge, St. Andrews.
- Band.
- St. Croix Lodge, Calais.
- Lubec Lodge, Lubec.
- Eastern Lodge, Eastport.
- St. Mark's Lodge, St. Andrews.
- Provincial Grand Master, Hon. A. Keith.

The Procession passed up Water street, through Adolphus St., thence down Queen to Edward street, and up Edward to Carleton-st., thence along to William-st., passing through the beautiful grounds of Lauchlan Donaldson, Esq. to King-st., thence down that street to All Saints Church, to attend Divine service; and after the services the Procession reformed and marched to the Town Hall, when the Lodge was closed. The Brethren then went in Procession down Water street to the Dinner Hall, which was really tastefully and elegantly fitted up for the occasion; and the tables groaned under the weight of the good things provided by Mr. BRADFORD.—Several Masonic and Patriotic toasts were given and responded to. About 4 P. M., the party broke up much pleased with the entertainment and the day's proceedings. Upwards of 300 of the Brethren joined in the Procession, and we learn that 340 partook of dinner. There could not have been less than 1000 strangers in town yesterday, and all went away highly pleased. The foregoing is but a hasty sketch of this magnificent celebration. We may, perhaps, give a more detailed account in our next;—and conclude for the present by saying, that it was the largest Masonic Procession ever seen in the Province; indeed it was universally admitted, that all the Lodges looked remarkably well; no celebration ever passed off better. We are happy to learn that the large concourse of visitors, were both pleased and satisfied. To use the words of a distinguished visitor—it was truly a "Grand-Masonic Demonstration."

SHEDDIAK RAILWAY.—The St. John papers announce the arrival of the hon. Mr. Ritchie from England by the last Steamer. The views taken by the St. John Press, as to the result of his mission respecting the Sheddiah Railway differ so widely, that it is difficult to say who is correct. The Courier, rather good authority on Government matters says, "the result will probably not be known until it is officially announced to the Board of Directors and the Government." The New Brunswicker, on the other hand, says, "perhaps the developments will be so great that he is afraid to disclose them," and—"that it is openly stated by some, that Mr. Jackson thinks he has good grounds for backing out of his con-

tract." It appears to us, that the Province had better unite upon pushing on one Railway,—for instance, the one in construction from St. Andrews to Woodstock and thence to Quebec. For some time 25 miles, have been open and the Engine has run that distance. After completing the line to Woodstock, and ascertaining that it pays well, of which there can be no question—then commence other lines, but it will not answer to have "too many irons in the fire at once."

Body Found.—On the evening of the 22d inst., the body of a grey headed man aged about 60, was picked up at L'Etoile, by Edward Green. The deceased had on grey satinet pants, socks, striped vest, homespun scarf, and a white cotton shirt. Dr. Gove proceeded to the place on Saturday evening last to hold an Inquest. Verdict of the Jury, "Found Drowned."

The late rains have been a great benefit to the crops generally; on some low lands however, we learn that the seed potatoes rotted, and the farmers were obliged to plant them over again; wheat, oats and barley, are looking well, and the grass crop promises to be abundant.

Distressing Occurrences.

On Monday evening, 18th inst., a fine little boy, three years old, was drowned in the river, a short distance from F. H. Todd, Esq.'s residence—the father, Mr. McWilliams, is in California, which adds under the circumstance, to the deep affliction of the Mother.—Facts 100.

On Tuesday 19th inst., a man by the name of Clark, while being engaged in working on Mr. Waddell's new house, fell from a third staging and died almost immediately; his son a young man, working on the same stage with his father saw him in the act of falling, and running to save him, caught a slight hold of one of his feet, but it was too late, and the unfortunate man falling, struck on his head, breaking his neck—he never spoke, his death being instantaneous. The deceased lived in Charlotte, State of Maine, about twelve miles from Calais, whither the remains were conveyed to the sorrowing survivors, he left a large family. "Truly, in the midst of life we are in death."—Id.

At the Paris Exhibition, Canada will occupy a creditable position, her products occupying about a thirty-fifth of the entire space.—The United States will cut a very poor figure. Six hundred square yards were applied for her, of it only 170 will be required by her exhibitors.

St. John Ships still taking the lead!
—We have been shown a letter from Melbourne, announcing the arrival at that port of the clipper ship Maria Cuisin, in the shortest run ever made from Valparaiso to that port.—We expect soon to have the satisfaction also of hearing of a sister ship, the Bibio, now one of the Black Ball Line of Australian packets from Liverpool, making a passage to Sidney, that will, if possible, add to the already world-wide celebrity of these splendid vessels.—Messrs. James Smith & Son, of this City, who also built the famous Marco Polo.—[Courier.]

At the meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of British N. America, held on the 6th inst., it was stated that the net profits of 1854 were £29,691 17s. 2d. A dividend as usual at the rate of 6 per cent. was declared, and likewise a bonus of 30s. per share—making nine per cent. for the year. It was agreed that the sum of £2000 should be presented to the widow of Mr. Atwood, the late Secretary.—[London pap. June 6.]

THE CROPS.—We continue to receive the most flattering accounts of the state of the crops throughout almost every part of the Union. We are told that the wheat crop in Illinois will probably be 25 per cent. greater than ever before grown there—while the fruit crop is "tremendous." The accounts continue to be encouraging from all parts of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, &c. According to the latest advices from New Brunswick, all the crops are in a very prosperous condition. The Augusta Banner says "Maine never had so much seed in the earth before, at one time, and the prospect is most promising for bountiful crops."—Boston paper.

The allies have again bombarded Sebastopol, and have made an assault, the French capturing the Mamelon and White Towers. The Mamelon is a battery of thirteen guns in front of the Malakhoff Tower. This battery is without the main line of defence, and was erected by the Russians after the siege commenced; for the possession of it there has already been several severe contests.—It commands the Russian works in the vicinity. Of the location of the White Tower we are not informed, though it is possible that the Round Tower may be the one which has been captured. This is an important battery in front of the French left attack, and is one of the main defences of the place. The possession of these positions is an important success for the allies, but does not ensure the ultimate fall of Sebastopol. In regard to the movements in the Sea of Azoff, there appears to be some discrepancies in the statements. Sydney Herbert says the allies are not masters of the Potrid Sea, although it appears they hold Kerch and Yenikab, and have injured, if not destroyed, Arabat and Genitschek. In the British Parliament, the

debate on the conduct of the war had terminated in the passage of a motion to sustain Her Majesty in the prosecution of the war until a safe and honorable peace is concluded.—Boston Journal.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A certain Cure for Scald Heads.—Henry, Maria, and John Ames, of Bras D'Or, Nova Scotia, were all three affected with this disagreeable malady; Maria in particular was in a wretched plight with it, and although there were many remedies tried, yet the malady did not seem to decrease, indeed the disease spread itself all over the surface of the head, to the great annoyance of the parents and discomfort of the child; the blood of the others was equally impure. At last the parents put the three under a course of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which cured them all in the space of nineteen days. Their health has since considerably improved. These remedies are also wonderfully efficacious in all diseases of the skin.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday last July, 9, A. M., via Halifax; and via New York on FRIDAY the 6th, 6 A. M.; and on TUESDAY the 10th, 6 A. M. via New York. The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d the single rate, and via New-York 1s. 5d, prepayment optional.

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

Post Office, St. Andrews, June 22, 1856.

Steamboat and Railroad TO AND FROM Portland, Boston & St. John TWICE A WEEK.

The favourite Steamer ADMIRAL, Captain Wood Hercules, leaves Portland, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY Evening at 5 o'clock, or on the arrival of the 12 o'clock Train from Boston, for EASTPORT and ST. JOHN.—Returning leaves ST. JOHN on MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Eastport and PORTLAND, connecting with the half-past 5 A. M. Train for BOSTON, and landing her Passengers in Boston by 10 A. M.

The steamer NEQUASSSET, Capt. T. Carey, will in future, connect regularly with the Admiral, making the line complete to St. Andrews and Calais.

Fares as low as by any other line. Tickets to St. John, Portland, Boston or Montreal, can be had of ROBERT STORR, AGENT, St. Andrews, June 20.

ATHENÆUM FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Capital £2000,000 Sterling.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of GLENCAIRN, 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, Wearing Apparel, &c.; Ships on the stocks, in harbour or in dock; River Craft and their Cargoes; and Farming Stock of all descriptions in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies, and also in Foreign Countries.

HENRY SALTER, Manager,
30 Saville Street, London.
WM. WHITLOCK, Agent for Saint Andrews.

Wanted Immediately.

A respectable man to act as Agent for the sale of the Publications issued by the London Printing & Publishing Company, in St. Andrews and vicinity. References required. Apply or address to ROGER HUNTER, Market Square, St. John, N. B.

BRITISH HOUSE, ST. ANDREWS.

Just received per Packet Ship John Barbour, via St. John, and Steamer Asia via Halifax, the Largest, Cheapest, and BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, ever brought to this market. Particulars in next weeks paper. D. BRADLEY, St. Andrews, May 16, 1856.

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.

BRANDY.

VERY superior PALE BRANDY.—Just received. Also, PORT WINE and SHERRY—on consignment to THOMPSON & CO. December 12, 1854. nm

