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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.

First Chapter of Genesis.
Most of our modern critics have looked at the first of Genesis either with the eye of the sceptic or with the eye of the geologist. Taylor Lewis reads it with the eye of a Christian scholar. Professor Pierce reads it with the eye of the mechanician, to whom forces are greater than facts or words. Guyot looks at the creation as phenomena in Time, Pierce as the enunciation of the forces that produce the phenomena,—phenomena revealing themselves from the ideas of God, realized in forms by the word of His Power. The three views are not antagonistic, but separate views of the same divine utterance recorded in the first of Genesis; Pierce's being, we think, the truly central view, harmonizing the other two.

It may be asked, "If this first chapter of Genesis is thus divine, why did Moses append it to the second account?" We answer, that the second account, antagonistic as it is to the first, if taken as an account of the creation, may have an entirely different purpose. It may need only the keen eye of a moral geologist or a moral mechanician to look at this second account, and read the moral table there given, to enable a Christian philosopher to draw from it all the beauty and grandeur of the first chapter. But at all events, it is no proof of Moses' divine guidance, that he placed the first account in the first place? If scientific sceptics have stumbled so much over this glorious chapter, what would they have done over the second, had the first been wanting? Taking it then as the account of creation, they would have found all the order of thought and time inverted,—the man made before the garden, and before the lower animals, while the woman was made afterwards. No exegesis could reconcile it with philosophy or science. But now, with this account of creation that does harmonize with science and philosophy standing first, the divine wisdom of Moses is vindicated; and we are forced to conclude that the second account is designed as an account of creation, but for some other purpose that may hereafter clear itself up to the eye of the devout and pious student.—*Christian Examiner.*

A bit of German Pleasantry.
A correspondent sends to the Daily Express the following translation from a German paper, relative to the position of the Russian fleet. It is as good as anything in Punch:—
"It has pleased the Lord to call from this superficial existence to another unfathomable world our dearly beloved and tenderly nursed daughter and sister, the blooming, flotta Euxina (Black Sea Fleet).—Her last excursion was the famous battle at Sinope, where she made many conquests without much trouble, and where everything was burning for her. Since that time she has been sickly and confined. Now and then something shot through her side, and from which she suffered much pain. At last she was seized by dropsy, complicated with inflammation, which put a quick end to her existence. Unfortunately, her sister, Balien, staying at Constantinople, is also badly disposed, and not allowed to leave her berth. A cruel fate would not allow the two sisters, who had never seen one another, to assist one another, although they deeply longed for it. But the similarity of their situation made them feel for one another. Her descendants, staying at Nicolaieff, and who are not yet grown up, are anxiously recommended to the tender sympathy of all their friends in Russia, Prussia, and Germany."

THE PRESS IN RUSSIA.—The first Russian newspaper was founded in 1703. Peter the Great not only took part in making it up, but also himself revised the proofs, as may be seen by several sheets still in existence, which are corrected in his handwriting. Only two complete copies of the first year's impressions of this journal exist, and both are in the imperial library at St. Petersburg. The chief librarian, Modeste von Kurff, ordered the numbers of this journal as corrected and edited by Peter the Great, to be republished for the centenary commemoration of the foundation of the Moscow University (Jan. 27). This re-impression forms one volume in 8vo., and it contains beside a historical summary of Russian journalism.

THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.—As evidence of the various endeavours of the young heir presumptive to the Crown to initiate himself in all matters connected with internal administration, Prince Frederick William regularly and alternately attends the deliberations of the council and committees of public department. These studies are intended for a Prince destined to reign over a great nation—where welfare so much depends upon intimate acquaintance of the sovereign with administrative and financial mechanism—do not prevent the young and buoyant Prince from attending to military duties, or from enjoying those manly sports and exercises which are suitable to his vigorous constitution and joyous disposition.

JERUSALEM RISING.—While other cities in the Turkish empire are falling to ruin and decay, being depopulated and barbarised, Jerusalem is rapidly springing up into a new life. European manners and European wants bring in civilization and enterprising industry. Good hotels are found to accommodate most travellers, better than the Casa Nuova, so long the only shelter for the Frank pilgrim of whatever nation or religion. There are shops where all kinds of goods find a ready sale; carpenters, watch makers, glaziers, tinsmen, dyers, laundresses, shoemakers, &c., exorcise their various callings. There are three flourishing European Tailors. The daily markets are supplied abundantly with good mutton; and poultry and eggs are cheap. Many hundred goats are kept for the sole purpose of supplying the city with milk; and of late cows' milk was to be had. Fruit and vegetables are abundant; and good bread is made by several bakers.

A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO FRIGHTEN A BRITISH ADMIRAL.

When, during the last war of the United States with Great Britain, an English fleet was cruising up and down Long Island Sound, and making prizes of the small craft of the fishermen and traders along shore, one of the British gun boats fell in with the smack Nancy, and from Saybrook, bound to New Haven, with a lot of onions and other garden produce.

It was quite a windfall for the men of war's men, and the little cargo was served out to the ship's messes as "something fresh," which was not to be had every day.

The smack having been a fair prize, was dropped astern of the frigate, and the three persons who had been taken on board of her, though prisoners of war, were set on shore at Guilford.

On the day following, a little rough-looking Yankee was seen by the officer of the British flag-ship, decked out in the privilege of stepping on board, and on leave being granted, he climbed up the side by a single rope, which had been thrown him by one of the boat's crew's mates.

Instead of pulling off his old felt hat as he stepped upon the quarter deck, and bowing respectfully he raised his right hand above his head, and bringing it down forcibly on the top of his hat, crushed it even over his eyes, and throwing himself into the most prudent attitude imaginable, desired to see "the skipper of this big craft."

The officer of the deck, after taking a good look at his visitor, and hesitating whether to humor the matter as a joke and report the visitor to the Admiral, or, to seize him up, give him a dozen, and put him in his skiff again, resolved to see how much sport would grow out of it, and reported to the Admiral that "a man from the shore desired to speak with him." The old chief looked out of the lattice of his cabin, and discovering a rare specimen of humanity standing there with his hat slung down over his eyes, and his arms a-kimbo, as though he cared less for George the Third than for his next door neighbor, came out and bade him good morning.

"Beyond the skipper of this craft?" was the blunt response of the Yankee.

"This fleet is under my command," said the Admiral.

"Well, you've got the Nancy astern—she's my smack—and I've come to get her, and take her to him."

"She is a fair prize, sir; and we had supposed that she belongs to His Majesty the King."

"Blasphemy!—His Majesty the King—she's mine; and if you don't give her up to me you'll see trouble, I guess."

The Admiral was delighted with the comradely impudence of his visitor, and remarked, aside, to his first lieutenant, that such language was probably never before used concerning His Majesty upon that quarter-deck; and disposed to indulge the joke, he assured the Yankee that he would entertain the proposition, and if he would bring off a load of vegetables for the ship's use next day, they should be well paid for, and an answer should be given.

If you think I am a-going to fetch off provisions to the enemies of my country, you're much mistaken—but I'll come off and see whether you're a-going to give up the Nancy without a loss. And I'll tell you what it is, skipper, if you don't give me up that smack to-morrow, I'll see ye before Squire Daggett before the sun sets!"—[Nautical Magazine.]

er, and make life a blessing. The object of all ambition should be to be happy at home; if we are not happy there, we cannot be happy elsewhere. It is the best proof of the virtues of a family circle to see a happy fire-side.

CAVEAT FOR THE CZAR

CZAR ALEXANDER, thy lamented sire—
Of blessed memory, Nicholas, thus spoke,
When warn'd that his life's lease would soon expire:
He ask'd, 'How long will't be before I choke?'
He, who, to Pity deaf, bade sword and fire
Lay the earth waste, and mercilessly broke
The hearts of millions, gasp'd these words in dread
Of Death—who gently choked him in his bed.

Inherent of both his throne and crime,
Disgrace, disaster, and defeat, 'twere well
For thee, perhaps, altho' in manhood's prime,
To muse upon thy father's dying yell.
Ere thou choke too it may be so long time,
Slaves over-rung, though Russians, will rebel,
As by severe conscriptions when provoked;
Then in or out of bed may Czars be choked.
—PUNCH.

A GOOD SHOT.—A physician who resides in the southern part of London, visiting a patient at the extreme north, was asked by the sick man if he did not find it very inconvenient to come such a distance. "Not at all, sir," replied the son of Esculapius, "for having another patient in the next street, I can kill two birds with one stone." "Can you sir?" replied the invalid; "then you are too good a shot for me," and the M. D. got his walking stick.

RATHER AWEKWARD.—A few days since a gentleman, was en route for New York, got out at the station, leaving his "better half" sole occupant of the seat; returning found a good looking gentleman occupying his seat and making himself sociable with his traveling companion and politely requested the stranger to give him his seat. "You seat sir?" said the stranger, "I don't know that you have any better claim to it than I have." "Very well, sir," replied our friend, "if you will keep it, allow me to introduce you to my wife." The stranger looked blank and made very hasty tracks for the next car.

A paragraph on interest from Henry Ward Beecher's pen:—
No blister draws sharper than interest does. Of all industries none is comparable to that of interest. It works day and night, in fair weather and foul. It has no sound in its footsteps, but travels fast. It knows at a man's substance with invisible teeth. It binds industry with its debt, as fly is bound upon a spider's web. It rolls a man over and over, binding him head and foot, and letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until long legged interest devours him. There is no crop that can afford to pay interest on a farm. There is but one thing raised on a farm like it, and that is—sheep. Canada thistle, which swarms new plants every time you break its root, whose blossoms are very prolific, and every flower father of a million seeds. Every leaf is an awl, every single plant is like a platoon of bayonets, and a field full of them is like an armed host. The whole plant is a torment and a vegetable curse. And yet a farmer had better make his bed of Canada thistles than to be at ease upon thistles.

"This is a very beautiful sight for a person with a refined beauty taste," said Mrs. Partington at the agricultural show, looking at the big sheep, and addressing a tall young man by her side. He responded "yes." "Is that a hydraulic ram?" she asked with great simplicity, provoking a smile on the young man's face, and a loud laugh from outsiders, who were attracted by the black bonnet. The young man informed her that this was a long waded sheep from which very long yarn was spun. "Ah," said she, "you are very kind; but can you tell me if the pope has sent any of his bulls over here to this show?" "No," said he, smiling tremendously, "but among the swine is a descendant of the great Boar-god." Neither Mrs. Partington nor any one near knew what he meant, but he laughed loudly, and those outside laughed louder than he, much to his satisfaction. They laughed even louder when they found swinging from his button a tag bearing the inscription, "Vermont Bay!" with age and weight given, but he didn't. And like was looking so innocently all the while, trying to make the ram sneeze by tickling his nose with a straw!—[Boston Post.]

AN IMPROVEMENT IN CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT.—During the last week an experiment of a novel character was made in Huddersfield, that although parking too much of the humor of a French law for the taste of

Englishmen, has at least the merit of being effective and inexpensive, perhaps we might add remunerative. Officers who expose sugar, currants, rice, &c. in their doorways, are frequently annoyed at the petty thefts committed by thoughtless boys as they pass along the streets. One of our grocers in New street has, however, instituted a kind of coast-guard. When any one is seen taking the exposed goods, the guard immediately pursues, and having caught the delinquent, he is brought back to the shop, where he has the choice given him either to be put into the hands of a policeman or grind at the coffee mill for three hours as a voluntary punishment. The last usually consists that this is a better way of getting out of the scrape than going before a magistrate, so, preferring the coffee-mill, he goes at once and grinds away for his allotted time in penance.—[Huddersfield Examiner.]

The art of dunning is not reckoned among the fine or polite arts. Indeed, there are no rules on the subject, as each case must be tried by itself, the success of various expedients being very much "as you light upon chips." At times, a lucky accident brings the money out of a slow debtor, after the manner following:—One of our merchants, nervous and irritable, received a letter from a customer in the country begging for more time. Turning to one of his counting-room clerks, he says—

"Write to this man immediately."
"Yes, Sir; what shall I say?"
The merchant was pacing the office, and repeating the order, "Write to him at once." "Certainly, Sir; what do you wish me to say?"
The merchant was impatient, and broke out, "Something or nothing, and that very quick."

"The clerk waited for no further orders, but consulting his own judgment, wrote and dispatched the letter. By the return of mail came a letter from the delinquent customer, enclosing the money in full of the account. The merchant's eye glistened when he opened it, and hastening to his desk, said to the clerk:—

"What sort of a letter did you write to this man? Here is the money in full."
"I wrote just what you told me to, Sir. The letter is copied into the book."
The letter-book was consulted, and there it stood, short and sweet, and right to the point.

"Dear Sir,—Something or nothing, and that very quick."
And this letter brought the money, when a more elaborate dun would have failed of the happy effect.

European Intelligence.

One Week later from Europe!

The steamship Africa, which left Liverpool on the 24th November, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning at half past 1 o'clock. The Ariel arrived at Havre, on the 19th, and the Hermann at Southampton on the same day.

THE WAR.
Correspondence from the Allied Camp on the Tchernaya of Nov. 10th relates solely to the hunting of the armies. The latter are still apprehensive of a Russian attack.

Paris correspondent of the Ministerial paper, the London Globe, learns that although winter stops field operations in the Crimea, it is intended to permit the fleets to winter in the harbour.

Letters state that the town of Mariouple, on North coast of the Sea of Azoff, was bombarded by the allies Oct. 31st.—A hundred shells were thrown, and the town set on fire, all the Austrian Merchants hoisted the Austrian flag over their Warehouses, when the firing ceased.

Gen. Wrangel, it was rumoured, was to menace the allied position at the Straits of Yenikale. The allies had, however, thirty thousand men there, and expect to be reinforced by fifteen thousand.

The invalid Russian announces that large numbers of the Allied forces embarked at Eupatoria on the 14th inst., and sailed Westward.

ASIA.
Trebizond advices of the 5th say that during the past fortnight news had reached Erzeroum from Kais. Omar Pacha's vanguard had reached Okum. The Smyrna hospital is evacuated, and converted into barracks for the Swiss and German Legion.

THE BALTIC.
Admirals Dundas and Pennaud, with the flag ships and part of the fleets are in the Bay of Kiel. A steamer is detained to watch for an American clipper, supposed to be in the Baltic, with a cargo of Revolvers.

Sweden joins the Western alliance. Respecting Canrobert's mission to Sweden we have only a Paris rumour, but the rumour is important, viz., that terms of a

military convention are agreed to—that Sweden will furnish a contingent to act with the allies next spring, if peace is not previously restored, and that an army of French, English and Swedes will be sent to Courland, to force Prussia and Austria to declare themselves, and in return for their alliance, the allies will guarantee Finland.

Canrobert has been overwhelmed with honours. His mission to Denmark is now the great point of interest, as the want of success there might neutralize the advantage gained in Sweden, as it is not believed that these two powers could adopt different lines of policy.

The London "Morning Post," however, contradicts the statements of the Times with regard to the alliance, and says that the "Times" details of a military convention and assertion of the adhesion of Denmark are without foundation.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Prince Albert laid the foundation of the Birmingham Institution, with a great banquet.

Nothing said respecting war or politics—military campaign being ended, and political campaign not opened, speculation is indulged as to probable action of Parliament. The Ministerial course is evident—few debates and many estimates; course of opposition is less clear, but will likely force to a dissolution.

Henry Labouchere has been sworn in as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Duke of Argyll is Postmaster General, retaining in uncertain office as Lord Privy Seal, which office rumour says will be given to Duke of Newcastle. The number of Manchester operatives on strike is 3,400, 1700 of whom are out of work by the stoppage of other hands. They all conduct themselves peaceably.

Petition is circulating in Liverpool for re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland. Report of commission on recent Hyde Park riots is published. Conduct of individual policemen is censured, but the general forbearance of the force is commended.

Capt. Robert McClure, Arctic Navigator, is knighted. General Markham is dead. He was wounded in the Canadian rebellion. Came home sick after fall of Sebastopol.

Dr. Davega is prominently before the public from several papers endeavouring to discredit his statements regarding his services within Sebastopol.

FRANCE.
The King of Sardinia was in Paris and was favourably received. He left that City that he might not come in contact with the excommunicated Sovereign. It is reported that the Emperor has invited the Pope to Paris to baptize the coming child.

All the French gun boats and mortar ships are wintering in Cherbourg, and the ships of the Baltic fleet are expected. The Rothschilds have purchased the Russian prize ship Silka, taken at Petropaulski, for 188,000 francs.

The International Convention on uniformity of Weights and Measures held their third meeting in Exposition Building. An address from the American Geographical and Statistical Society was read.

Bishop Bourget, of Montreal, has reached Havre, on his way home from Rome. The funeral of M. Paultet, the celebrated Parisian lawyer, was attended by many notables.

Admiral Baudin is appointed Governor of French Guiana, and Admiral of Squadron, vice Bruat, sick.

SPAIN.
Reinforcements of troops are ordered to Saragossa, where further disturbances are apprehended, the local authorities having promised more to the rioters than the Government will sanction. The Spanish Government are reported to be unanimous in favour of joining the Alliance, but the occasion is deferred until Spain can appear as a great nation. At present she has no spare money for the soldiers. Gen. Zabala was destined to have command of the contingent, and being discontented that another General was spoken of, will probably retire from the Cabinet.

BELGIUM.
The estimates of revenue show a deficiency of eight millions of francs, caused by the vote of twelve and a half million for the defence of the country and the relief of distress.

DENMARK.
There was every chance, that the Sound Dues Conference, will be opened at Copenhagen on the 25th Nov. Russia is the only government that will send a special Envoy. The other powers accredit the resident Ambassadors, assisted by persons conversant with the subject. It has been guessed that Russia may take part in the conference simultaneously with the powers with whom she is at war.