Y ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN
NEW JERSEY.
HAMMONTON TRACT OF
AND IN NEW JERSEY
THOUSAND ACRES,
ACRES,
Philos., Scient. Useful & Fine Arts.
Philosophical and Chemical
Stained and Cut Glass, for Church windows,
Engraving and LITHOGRAPHY.
Engravings, and other Works of Art,
Mem. R. Inst. British Architects.
Daguerreotype, Ambrotype, and
Steam Engravers Rooms, 96 Washington st.
CARLETON, Silver and Electro-Plating,
Dentist, 116 Area
Dental Depots, 116 Area
Chronometer Maker. Old Chronometers
Music, Instruction.
CLARK & BROWN, Publishers, Wholesale
Manufacturers of Printing
HOUGHTON, Attorneys and Counsellors
MELODEONS, Manufacturers of Melodeons and
PIANO FORTE PIANO Manufactory.
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE Young men
Provisions,—Wines, Liquors, Cigars.
TOBIN, Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruit
KNIGHT, Dealers in Beef, Pork, Lard,
Wholesale dealer in Foreign and Domestic
Popular Hotels.
HOUSE, Boylston square, and TREMONT HOUSE
PARKER STEVENS, Proprietor.
HOUSE, Hanover st., a new, first-class Hotel
SANDOS & MARTIN, Proprietors.
HOUSE, School street, Boston
H. D. PARKER & Co., Prop'rs.
HOUSE, the largest and best arranged Ho
New England, possessing all the modern improvements
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.
ndon White Lead & Oil.
Ex the "Eleanor from London,
hds Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
on best ground White Lead,
rt. best Putty, &c. &c.
J. W. STREET
Anthracite Coal.
ons RedAsh Egg Co
SALT
Sacks Coarse Salt.
7. J. W. STREET
House to Let.
the 1st MAY next, the House in Queen
eet, known as the "Connolly house."
Enquire of J. W. STREET.
1 2,
The Standard,
UBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
A. W. Smith.
Office, Water Street Saint Andrews N. B
TERMS
50 per Annum—if paid in advance.
If not paid till the end of the year.
aper discontinued until all arrearages are
ADVERTISEMENTS
ed according to written orders or continued
til forbid, if no written directions.
nsertion of twelve lines and under, 80 cts
repetition of do. 20 cts
nsertion of all over 12 lines 8 cts per line,
epetition of do. 2 cts per line,
ising by the year as may be agreed on.
etters addressed to this office must
and

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.] E VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—*Cic.* [$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

Vol 36 SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FEBRUARY 17, 1869. No 7

Poetry.

HUSH!

I can scarcely hear she murmured;
For my heart beats loud and fast,
But surely in the far, far distance,
I can heard a sound at last.
It is only the reapers singing,
As they carry home their sheaves;
And the evening breeze has risen,
And rustles the dying leaves.

Listen! there are voices talking,
Calmly still she strove to speak,
Yet her voice grew weak and trembling,
And the red flushed in her cheek.
It is only the children playing
Below, now their work is done,
And they laugh that their eyes are dazzled
By the rays of the setting sun."

Fainter grew her voice and weaker,
As with an anxious eye she cried,
"Down the avenue of chestnuts,
I can hear a horseman ride."
It is only the deer that were feeding
In the herd on the clover grass,
They were startled and fled to the thicket
As they saw the reapers pass."

Now the night arose in silence,
Birds lay in their leafy nest.
And the deer couched in their forest
And the children were at rest:
There was only a sound of weeping
From watchers around a bed,
But rest to the weary spirit,
Peace to the quiet Dead.

Miscellany.

New England must loose the honor of being the first inventor of wooden hams. The Chinese over six hundred year ago, in their commercial intercourse, made "wooden hams," which being covered with hog skin and smoked, rendered it impossible to detect the cheat except by the use of a knife.

A nugget of gold worth $9.000 was recently mined out of the bowels of the earth in New South Wales. It was found near a spot where three weeks before a lump of the auriferous value at $6,000 was revealed to the searchers. Let us go to New South Wales.

The first locomotive used in New England was recently in the shop of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, in Augusta, being repaired for the dummy train to Gardiner. The machine was built in Liverpool for the Boston and Worcester railroad, and was the first one used on the road. Its former name was the "Lion" now called the "Brookline."

The full force of Colt's Armory at Hartford is now engaged on the contract to furnish the Russian Government with thirty thousand Berdad rifles, and upon the one hundred Gatling guns ordered. The armory is now enlarged.

During the past three months there have been 150,000 new rifles sent from Providence R. I., to Europe. Over 5,000 have also been sent to Cuba, and 6,000 muzzle loaders, transformed to breech loading, shipped to Mexico

Among the recent English patents we notice one upon an invention which consists in saturating jute, hemp, or other fiber woven into canvas cloth, or in its manufactured state, with gutta percha in soft or liquid state, and pressing layers of such saturated fiber or canvas cloth together while warm, so as to form a tough fabric of any required thickness, which may be used for the soles and heels of boots and shoes and for other purposes.

RAILROAD GRADES.—From various experiments upon the friction of cars upon railroads, it appears that the angle of repose is about 1-250th, but that in descending grades much steeper the velocity due to the accelerating force of gravity soon attains its greatest limit, and remains constant during the remainder of the descent, owing to the resistance of the air. From calculation and experiment it appears that heavy trains many descend a grade of 1-100th without attaining a greater speed than about 40 or 50 miles per hour, by allowing them to run freely without applying the brake to check the speed.

Captain Doud has run away from Woodstock, Ill, leaving Mrs. Doud and the little Douds, in the company of Ada Fellows.—When a fellow designs to misbehave himself, he can always find some woman to Ada Fellows designs.

A Berkshire girl says the Boston Post, walked 14 miles through the snow the other day to marry a young man who couldn't come to her house for fear of a six shooter which the stern parent carried.

THE HOWE CORRESPONDENCE.

(PRIVATE.)

OTTAWA, October, 6th. 1868.

MY DEAR MR. HOWE,—Now that the Legislature of Nova Scotia has been prorogued, and the exciting discussions on Constitutional questions for a time ended, I think the time has come when I can again ask your aid and influence in endeavoring to allay the feeling that unhappily exists in Nova Scotia, and to give the Union Act a fair trial.

For that purpose, I desire to repeat, shortly, the material portions of the statement that the Committee of the Convention, of which you were chairman, were kind enough to allow Sir George Cartier and myself to make.

In the first place I will say, on behalf of the late Province of Canada, that in the question of Union we acted in good faith. The Delegations from the several Provinces were appointed by their respective Governments, and we had reason to believe that the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as fully represented their people as the Canadian Government did.

I regret extremely the present unfortunate state of affairs, and my colleagues and myself are prepared to do all that we can to put an end to it.

By the despatch of the Duke of Buckingham to Lord Monck, of 4th June, last, in answer to the Address of your House of Assembly, the Governor General and his advisers are precluded from entering upon the consideration of the repeal of the Act of Union.

His Grace declares that the measure is not only conducive to the strength and welfare of the Provinces concerned, but *important to the interests of the whole Empire*, and states that the Queen's Government feel that they would not be warranted in advising this reversal of the great measure of State

He, however, draws the attention of Lord Monck and his Government to the points raised in the Address relative to taxation, the regulation of Trade and the Fisheries; and he expresses a confidence (which I am sure is well founded), that it will be the care and wish of that Government, and of the Parliament of the Dominion, to relax or modify any arrangements on those subjects which may prejudice the peculiar interests of Nova Scotia and the Maratime portion of the Dominion.

On this point I can only repeat what I stated before the Committee that the Canadian Government is not only ready but anxious to enter upon a frank and full discussion of those points, and are prepared, in case the pressure of taxation should be shown to be unequal or unjust to Nova Scotia, to relieve that pressure by every means in their power. They are also ready to discuss any financial or commercial questions that may be raised by the Nova Scotia Government or yourself, and the representatives of Nova Scotia in the Parliament of the Dominion.

You may remember that I suggested to the Committee that Mr. Annand, the Finance Minister of the Province, or any other gentleman or gentlemen selected for the purpose, should visit Ottawa and sit down with the Finance Minister here, for the purpose of discovering whether any inequality or injustice exists, the extent of such inequality, and the best remedy. And I now reiterate the assurance that I then gave, that the Government here will consider this question not in a rigid, but in the most liberal spirit, with a desire to do even more than justice for the sake of securing the co operation of the people of Nova Scotia in working the new Constitution. We will enter upon this enquiry whenever it suits your convenience, and the Canadian Government engage to press upon Parliament with all the influence they possess, the legislation required to carry out any financial readjustment that may be agreed upon.

I am aware that even if the Union Act were accepted, objections are taken by leading politicians in Nova Scotia to some of its constitutional (and not financial) provisions.

Now the Constitution is a new one, and, to a considerable degree, experimental, but it seems to me that it should have a fair trial before we pronounce it so defective as to call for immediate alteration—still, that is altogether a matter of opinion.

The proper, indeed the only place for discussing any such changes is in the Parliament of the Dominion, and the able men who represent Nova Scotia will have the full opportunity of pressing their views in their places there.

It is so obviously the interest of the Government and Parliament of the Dominion that the Union should work satisfactorily, that the Nova Scotian representatives may rest well assured of every suggestion of theirs being fully represented in the Government of the Dominion, and by the position of isolation assumed by yourself and your co representatives in the Parliament here Questions of the gravest importance in the administration of affairs are continually arising, in which Nova Scotia should have a potential voice—and I may instance the rights of our Fishermen, the subject of Reciprocity, and other matters of almost equal importance.

The Canadian Government, I see by the anti Union papers, are charged with an unwise administration of public affairs, so far as Nova Scotia is concerned. All that I can say is, that we act according to the best information that we can obtain, and that if mistakes are made the fault is not ours.

I have already invited you to give us your aid and advice as a Minister, and regret extremely that you do not see your way to taking that position.

I trust that you may be able to do so—the sooner the better. Meanwhile, why do you, and those who act with you, not pursue a course similar to that of O'Connell? He was sincerely desirous of effecting the repeal of the Union between England and Ireland, and, as you know, spared no effort for that purpose. But he did not stand aloof in Parliament On the contrary, while still preserving his opinions as to repeal, he gave a general support to the administration of the day, and thereby secured for himself a potential voice in the administration of Irish affairs. At present matters stand thus: The Canadian Government must either act without advice from Nova Scotia—which is of course inadvisable—or consult with those who, it is stated, have not the confidence of the people, which continues the irritation now existing.

Let me urge upon you to put an end to this unfortunate state of things. In the hope that this might soon be the case, the Canadian Government has, as much as possible without injury to the public service postponed filling up the more important offices connected with Nova Scotia, and will continue to do so, although these delays are made causes of attack upon us for the neglect of our duties.

I write with the approbation and concurrence of my colleagues, and this letter, although marked "private," and not to be used as an official document, can be shown by you to any friends that you think proper.

Believe me, &c., &c.,
(Signed)
JOHN A. MACDONALD,

THE HON. JOSEPH HOWE.
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, 21st Oct. 1868.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN.—Your Letter of the 6th inst, reached me a few days ago. I at once informed Mr. Annand of its arrival, but did not ask him to read it, or to compromise himself or his colleagues by taking part in the Correspondence. The Members of the Local Government and Legislature have already, as you are aware, re-asserted their determination to obtain the Repeal of the British North American Act, and have sent forward their Resolutions and Minute of Council. They are hopeful that the new Parliament will do to Nova Scotia more substantial justice than the old, and when the Elections are over, may despatch another Petition and Delegation to England. Heartily desiring, as I do, the the Repeal of the Act, I must confess that I am less sanguine. I used to believe that in a case involving vested interests, Constitutional rights, and great sums of money, British Statesmen and Legislators would do justice though the Heavens should fall. With deep sorrow and a sense of humiliation not easily described, I now am compelled to acknowledge that I have cherished a delusion.

Whether it be that the British Ministers yield to the representations of the Governor General and to the paramount influence of Canada, or sincerely believe that the interests of the Empire are in some mysterious way, which I cannot discover, bound up with this Confederation; or whether, as I shrewdly suspect, the men who represent the Railway and Financial interests to be affected by this measure, dominate and control both Houses, I apprehend that unless some marvellous change is wrought by the new Constituencies, we shall have as little chance of obtaining justice from the new Parliament as we had from the last.

My friends here are more hopeful, and I shall be delighted, should they make a fresh appeal, to find that I have been mistaken.

A new House of Commons may take a more enlightened view of the subject, but Mr. Gladstone, who will be the leader, if the Liberals win, has twice spoken and voted against us. As matters stand, then, we have not a very cheerful outlook, nor are the remedies, which are now freely talked of all over this once loyal Province, pleasant to contemplate. I have for months set my face steadily against revolutionary movements, annexation intrigues, or open resistance to the law, but I will not disguise from you, that it may be very difficult to stem the tide of public opinion that a rejection of enquiry by a new Parliament may set in motion, unless in the meantime some large and substantial measure of reparation and justice is offered by the Government of the Dominion.

Holding these opinions and forseeing the dangers to be encountered, I am content to take the risk of this correspondence, of which I am quite aware that persons in my sanguine temperament will entirely disapprove.

I have shown your letter to a few judicious friends here, and shall show it to others, including of course, the Members of the House of Commons as they come up to town; and I intend to make no secret of the fact that such a Correspondence is going on. I am asked every day if I have taken office, or "accepted the situation," as the phrase goes. My answer is that I have accepted nothing, but recognizing the obligation imposed by the Imperial upon the Canadian Government, I mean to discuss the whole subject with them in a frank and earnest manner. Some of my friends here are apprehensive that the fact of such a correspondence going on, will weaken their chance of getting Repeal from the new House of Commons If I thought so I would break it off to morrow, but, as it must close long before the time arrives for making that appeal I am content to continue it, in the belief that no harm and some good will arise out of a free interchange of our opinions

Whether we remain united, or ultimately separate, it is of the utmost consequence that the feelings of exasperation which recent events provoked among the people of British America, should be allayed. The arrogant, petulant and hasty manner in which this measure was, from the first, forced upon our people, aroused their passions. The visit of the Canadian Ministers here was the first movement in the right direction, and in your letter of the 6th inst., I recognize a spirit of fairness which I am prompt to acknowledge.

From the first we were much alarmed by the Financial aspects of the scheme, your assurance that these shall be revised and substantial justice done is very satisfactory. Mr. Annand cannot go to Ottawa, somebody else may, but as the distance is great, we may be able to arrive at common conclusions by a simpler method. Mr. McLelan has already sent to Mr. Rose the substance of a speech which he delivered in the House of Commons last session. Enclosed you will find copies of a speech made by Mr. Annand.

Glancing over those papers you will perceive that, if not Confederated, Nova Scotia could have met all her obligations, and, under her old tariff, have had a small surplus in the Treasury. That by imposing one per cent upon imports, we could have raised money enough to keep up our roads and bridges, now left almost without any provision though our tariff has been raised to fifteen per cent, and sundry direct taxes have been imposed. It appears to me that the claim for $3,000,000 on account of our public works is a fair one, to say nothing of another based upon the disproportion of our annual consumption per head and that of your people. I do not wish to trouble you with many figures, or to involve you in financial discussions which can be more easily conducted by others, but I may observe that we ought not to be charged interest on $622,458 of Province Notes circulated and sustained for years on the public credit Will you be good enough to ask Mr. Rose or Mr. Langton to examine Mr. Annand's speech and Mr McLelan's figures, and inform me if the calculations are accurate or to what extent they agree with them. If there is a per contra side to the account let it be sent down

As this letter is already so long, I may perhaps trouble you with another, on the constitutional aspects of the question. I quite recognise the narrow limits to which you are confined by the Duke of Buckingham's despatch, but we both know that the Colonial Office would sanction, and Parliament approve of any changes which experience might suggest, and I would rather discuss these with you in a friendly way now, because I fear that without the approval of the Government, I would have but a small chance to win favor for them in the House of Commons.

I note what you say in reference to my taking office, and to the example of O'Connell—My position is certainly not a very profitable, or a very enviable one, but I prefer to hold it just now, I have been driven into it by a sense of duty and by the force of circumstances which I could not control. The responsibilities resting on me are not light, and I can only relieve myself of them, by maintaining for the present a position of personal independence

As regards the present Government of the Dominion I did not last winter factiously oppose them. Should I go to Ottawa agin, (reserving the question of Repeal, if there is a chance in our favor) my action would be governed by yours. If you do justice I will give you credit for it.

The choice of the route for the Intercolonial Railroad meets my entire approval, and if you can place our commercial relations with the United States on a satisfactory footing, either by treaty or reciprocal legislation, and arrange the financial aspects of the question equitably, I think I may safely say that the gentlemen who may go from Nova Scotia to Ottawa, would be justified in giving a fair support to your Government.

Believe me,
My dear Sir John,
Yours very truly,
(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,
&c, &c., &c.

Little girls believe in the man in the moon; big girls believe in a man in the honeymoon.

Pressure and Temperature.

In his new work on the Richards indicator, recently published in London, Mr. C T. Porter makes the following pertinent remarks concerning the English and American standards of pressure and temperature. Mr. Porter says:

For scientific purposes, however, it is necessary that an exact pressure should be fixed upon as constituting an atmosphere, and the scientific world have agreed to employ for this purpose the French measure of a column of mercury 760 millimeters in hight, at the temperature of 0° centigrade, or 32° Fahr.; which is, indeed, as nearly as possible the mean atmospheric pressure.

This pressure cannot be accurately expressed in English measurement, but only approximately by the use of decimals, 760 millemeters being 29.9218004 inches, of mercury, equal to a pressure on the square inch of 14.68582 lbs, very nearly.

It is common to say that an atmosphere is 15 lbs. on the square inch, or 30 inches of mercury, and in the Royal Arsenal of England at Woolwich, the steam engines are all provided with mercurial vacuum gauges, graduated in inches of mercury, and also in pounds on the square inch, each pound coinciding with an even number on the scale of inches.

This is shamefully rude, the pressure of 15 lbs on the square inch being equal to that of a column of mercury 30,562 inches in hight. It is tolerably exact to say that 1 lb on the square inch is equal to 2.04 inches of mercury, but it is a pity that we cannot employ in popular use a measure which, on account of its simplicity and convenience, men of science have everywhere adopted.

This remark applies also, and with even greater force, to the thermometer. In the centigrade scale, the freezing point—or the temperature at which, under the pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury at 0°, water pass s from the fluid into the solid state—is taken as 0, and the boiling point, or the temperature at which under the same pressure water passes most rapidly from the fluid into the gaseous state, or the highest temperature to which under this pressure it can be raised, is taken as 100, and the interval is divided into 100 equal parts, whence the name signifying 100 steps. In contrast with this philosophical and simple measure is the Fahrenheit scale, which begins in a blunder, and ends nowhere. As 32° below the freezing point was the lowest degree of cold that Fahrenheit himself was able to produce, he, in the true spirit of speculative reasoning, concluded that of course it was the lowest degree of cold that Almighty power could produce, and assumed it as the absolute zero. We wonder how it was possible he could have been so ignorant of common actual temperatures, but doubtless we ourselves hold for facts some notions involving a degree of ignorance which will hereafter be wondered at quite as much. The freezing and boiling points, 32° and 212° of the Fahrenheit scale, originally inexact enough have been made to coincide with the 0° and 100° of the centigrade scale, so that to reduce degrees of the latter to those of the former we have only to multiply them by 18 and add 32. If the Fahrenheit scale could be at once abolished and the centrigrade scale substituted in its place, we should be rid of an arbitrary nuisance, which is already being banished from the domain of science, and is a real impediment to popular scientic advancement.—[Engineering.

[Mr. Porter's remarks are equally applicable in this country, where the English standards are used.—Eds. Am. Artisan.

"How do you like the looks of the varmint," asked an Arkansan of a Downeaster who was gazing with distended eyes at an alligator with open jaws on the bank of the Mississippi.—"Wall," responded the Yankee, recovering his mental equipise, "he ain't what you'd call a han'some critter, but he's a deal of openness in his countenance when he smiles."

Gen Rawlings recently dined with a man who partook of wine rather freely, and became talkative. Finally the latter speaking of some body, "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book!" "Your enemy," said Rawlings, pointing to the bottle, "don't write books."

A married man in New Hampshire has adopted an original method of economy. One morning recently, when he knew his wife could see him, he kissed the servant girl. The household expenses were instantly reduced $200 per year.

The recent marriage at Buffalo of Mr. Devills and Miss Damm has resulted after a week's honeymoon in the Devils's departure with $350 belonging to the bride, who is left disconsolate, and spending her time in repeating her maiden name.

Come, Bridget, get up! Here it is Monday morning, to morrow's Tuesday, next day is Wednesday,—half the week gone and nothing done yet!

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available