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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evans sumendum est optimum. — Cic.

No 31 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1855. [Vol. 22]

Arrival of the Atlantic.

The Steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Wednesday evening. There is a Ministerial crisis in England owing to Lord John Russell's shuffling explanations of the Vienna conference.

Sebastopol was bombarded about two days without effect. Additional formidable works are being erected by the "Allies" against the "Mahomet" and "Redoubt" and the Russians are erecting equally strong works behind their defences. The Steamer Washington arrived at Southampton on the 13th, despatches received at Liverpool at the moment of her departure. They state that Lord John Russell had resigned. The circumstances which led to the resignation were, disclosures made by him of his course at Vienna, which disclosures led to a debate in the House on Friday the 6th; at the close of that day, Sir Lytton Bulwer stated that the conduct of Minister charged with the negotiations at Vienna and his place in office as a responsible adviser of the Crown, had shaken the confidence which the country should place in those in whom the administration of public affairs is intrusted.

Previous to Lord John Russell's resignation, it was reported that if he did resign, he would take the Gray section of the Cabinet with him, and that Palmerston, would fill their places with more decided men than of the ranks of the Liberals; also that Lord Derby was the coming man with another coalition cabinet.

Immense preparations going on for attack and defense at Sebastopol. No change of importance in markets. Consols 91.

Correspondence.

[To the Editor of the Standard.]

DEAR SIR,—Having a short time since heard "Woman's Rights," explained in a manner totally at variance with my ideas, I take the liberty of collecting a few scattered thoughts on the subject, and request you as a favor to insert them.

The grounds the fair opinion took for her remarks were (if my memory serves me aright) these: "That woman was neither morally, intellectually or physically inferior to man," consequently she had every right to assume and fulfil her part, in fact, all of the duties which man had had almost undisputed charge up to the present period. She also attempted to bring forth Holy Scriptures to aid her in her arguments, and cited the example of the Israelitish women in the desert and resurrection of our blessed Lord and Saviour. I am not about to dispute the first part of the assertions in reference to the moral, physical or intellectual powers; but will merely add a few texts of scripture, which explain to a very great extent the "rights of woman," in domestic rights, at least the duties.—1st Timothy 2d Chap. 9th and following verses. "As the manner also that woman adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety; not with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array; But which themselves women professing godliness with good works.—Let the women learn in silence with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority but to be in silence. As the Church is subject to Christ, the head of the Church, 1st Corinthians, 14th chap. and 34th verse. Let your women keep silence in the church; as for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but they are commanded to be in subjection as also saith the law. But if they will learn anything let them ask their husbands at home; for as the church is subject to Christ, so the church is subject to her word, and she will save the church with her word." It is useless to multiply proofs, or enter into any explanation of those already advanced, as they bear their own interpretation on their face. In reference to the part that woman took during the crucifixion and resurrection, on referring to the 23rd chap. of Luke and 24th verse we read, "And the women that followed him from Galilee stood afar off beholding these things." Testimony to the same effect is borne by all the Evangelists. I do not perceive what inference any person could deduce from this passage as all favoring the idea of the propriety of women parading themselves before the public eye, for we find that the women in this case stood afar off, as it were from the public gaze. And on the day of the resurrection they went early in the morning before day, still seeming to court seclusion, not from any necessity of such a procedure, but apparently from that innate modesty which all right minded women possess. Not wishing to trespass any further on your valuable space, I will wind up by hoping that, the advocates of all such theories that would draw woman from the sacred position which in all well regulated societies she has ever held, namely, home, and the duties thereof, and place her in a position contrary to her nature and the revealed will of God, will read their

Bibles on the subject, which is better than all the reasoning man can produce and is sure if read in a proper spirit to convince them of the fallacy of their opinions.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
J. S. M.

P. S.—I will now throw down the gauntlet and defy any person to prove the utility and propriety of Woman's assuming public duties, either from History, Scripture or common sense.

On Saturday last we proceeded in company with J. Robt Esq., M. D., John A. Beckwith, Esq., and some other gentlemen to witness the operation of a Mowing Machine, on the farm occupied by Mr. Gray above Spring Hill. We there found the agent for the Manufacturers, Mr. Barnard, who in addition to his being himself a practical Farmer, is a person of most gentlemanly manners, and certainly well qualified for his business, that of selling and exhibiting these valuable machines. This working of this machine was briefly told. Attached to two horses, with one wheel for propelling the Cutter and another to give it a sidelong or horizontal motion to the right and left, it proceeds onward as fast as the horses can walk, or trot as it may be, cutting a breadth of about four feet at each time, as it proceeds. A row of strong iron teeth project above and beyond this zig-zag scythe, in order to protect it from the stones and other injuries on its way. A driver occupies a sort of sulky seat to guide the horses.

We can scarcely imagine anything so perfect of its kind as this machine; for even where the grass is trampled down by feet or lodged by its own weight, its action is equally good. The quantity of from eight to twelve acres may in this manner be cut down in a single day. The cost on the farm is about thirty pounds, and Mr. Covert of Maurville is the agent in the absence of Mr. Barnard.

We have spoken thus briefly of the operation of the mowing machine, having seen it worked both in light and heavy grass, and witnessed on a subsequent occasion, the work after its performance, in a field near Woodstock. We may add, that it also saves the labour of shaking out the grass, as it thoroughly spreads it in the act of cutting. On any ordinary farm we think it would save the price of itself in two years, at the present rate of labour.—Reporter.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAYS.—The Halifax Morning Journal of last Monday contains the following paragraph, which is most encouraging to our Nova Scotia friends:—

The Hon. Joseph Howe has communicated to last session the gratifying intelligence that all the money necessary for the construction of our Railways can be obtained in London on very favourable terms—and at moderate rates of interest. The Rothschilds are named as the principal parties willing to advance the means. The news is certainly cheering—we shall hear more about it shortly.

The Reciprocity Treaty has given a new field to the lake fisheries on the Canada side of Lake Huron. Some 200 American fishermen are now engaged within fifty miles each side of Goderich in the business. This has greatly stimulated the Cannocks, and it is estimated that 400 of them are now engaged in the same business. About 100 miles of the lake shore is lined with wigwags and wigwags. Every boat that comes in has a large number of salmon on board, from 30 to 50 lbs. weight. White fish are very large.—The fish caught at Collingwood terminals of the Northern Railway, from Toronto, are packed in ice, and go to Oswego, Rome, Utica, Albany and New York. Great quantities taken at Goderich go in ice to Cleveland and Cincinnati.

A BAD SPECULATION.—We understand that corn was sold in this market yesterday at 85 cents, which had been purchased on speculation some two months since at \$1.10, and stored in anticipation of still higher prices! So says the New Orleans Delta of July 12. It is well understood that the produce dealers have held a convention at Buffalo, N. Y. which was largely attended, for the purpose of keeping up the price of breadstuffs. Immediately afterwards large quantities of flour were ordered into store, and corn, in the face of a decline of 4c. sterling in the English market, maintained its buoyancy at an advance. It is not difficult to account for the milk in the coconut now. The matter is perfectly clear, and several very unusual "breaks of trade" are recalled without the aid of forty feet reflectors. It is to be hoped that the conspirators will meet with the experience of their New Orleans contemporaries.—(Boston Courier.)

Acquire a French chemist of New Orleans, whom Liebig, Dumas and Gerhardt name in their works as the very highest au-

thority in the analysis of cane juice, has discovered a peculiar principle in that liquor, which he calls *canein*. He says it is an unique natural alcohol, and presents the only instance known in nature of an alcoholic substance being produced without artificial agency.

AFFRAY.—A most wicked attack was made on Thursday evening, July 12th, on a young lad standing at the corner of St. John and St. Stanislaus streets, whose only offence, it would seem, was that he wore an orange tily in his button-hole! Three fellows driving past in a calcher, ordered him to remove the flower, and upon his refusal to do so, brutally struck him with a slung shot. A party of Orangemen being opportunely in the neighbourhood rushed to rescue the lad, and inflicted that chastisement upon his assailants which their cowardly conduct merited. The perpetrators of the outrage vowed vengeance against the Orangemen, but the Mayor having been apprised that a row was anticipated, had a large posse of Police on the *qui vive* to meet promptly any aggressive act, and no further attempt was made to disturb the public peace *Quebec Pop.*

LEARN ALL YOU CAN.—Never omit any opportunity to learn all you can. Sir Walter Scott said that even in a stage coach he always found somebody to tell him some thing he did not know before. Conversation is frequently more useful than books for the purpose of knowledge. It is therefore a mistake to be morose or silent when you are among persons whom you think ignorant, for a little sociability on your part will draw them out and they will be able to teach you something, no matter how ordinary their employment. Indeed some of the most sagacious remarks are made by persons of this description respecting their particular pursuit. Hugh Miller, the famous Scotch geologist, owes not a little of his fame to observations, when he was a journeyman stone mason, and working in a quarry. Secretaries well said, that there is but one good work, which is knowledge, and one evil, which is ignorance. Every grain of sand helps to make the heap; a gold digger takes the smallest nugget, and is not loath enough to throw them away because he hopes to find a larger lump some time. So, in acquiring knowledge, we should never despise an opportunity, however unpromising. If there is a moment's leisure, spend it over a good or instructive book, or in talking with the first person you meet.

Humble Origin of Lord Cloncurry.—

One fine frosty morning, in the year of our Lord 1720, a little boy, from the mountains, accompanied by a small ass-load of turf and fire, might be seen wending his way through the Liberties of Dublin, where three or four of his principal patrons resided. His best customer, however, was a respectable woolen draper in High street, who not only bought his turf, but occasionally a hare or two, which the boy was in the habit of setting snares for or otherwise catching in the hills. All accounts agree in stating that Robert Lawless was an extremely intelligent youth, of strict morality, honesty, and integrity, and what was looked upon at the time as a regular life (considering his very humble sphere of life, and the few opportunities in these days of receiving instructions) he knew how to read and write. The good woolen draper, who had a personal knowledge of Robert for a considerable length of time, took a most inordinate fancy to him, and proposed that he should enter his service as a shop boy, sleep at night under the counter, open the shop in the morning, and run errands during the day. That Robert Lawless was but too happy to agree to the good woolen draper's proposal, it is unnecessary to say. He thanked him heartily for his benevolence, let both ass and turf go the duce, and rubbing his frost-bitten fingers until they glowed congenially with the flush of satisfaction on his countenance, plunged earnestly at once into the work he was engaged to execute. The intelligence and ready parts of Lawless stood his friend.—He daily improved himself, and in a few years rose to be foreman, and finally partner. On the death of his principal in 1731, he married the widow who was by many years the junior of his first husband. The alliance of Mary and Robert Lawless was like most other marriages, blessed with offspring. On the 20th of October, 1733, a little array, or made his bow on the stage of life. This was Nicholas, first Lord Cloncurry. In less than a year after, another little stranger, but of the softer sex, appeared, and was speedily baptized under the name or title of Mary Elizabeth. This reader, was the mother of Margaret, first Countess of Clonmel. Nicholas, the woolen draper's son, in the course of time became an M. P., and a peer of the realm, under the Pitt administration—and of his marriage with Miss Browne, of Mount Browne, was born, in 1773, Valentine Browne Lawless, the subject of the present work.—Life of Lord Cloncurry.

Charlotte County Agricultural Society's Cattle Show and Fair.

The Annual Cattle Show and Fair of the above Society, for 1855, will be held in the town of St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 23d October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when the following PREMIUMS will be offered upon articles to be exhibited, subject to the Regulations hereinafter mentioned.

CATTLE & STOCK.

Upon Brood Mares:—

1st premium, 17s 6d; 2d ditto 15s; 3d ditto 10s.

Cows: Grelings, or Follies, under 3 yrs old:—

1st prem 15s; 2d do 10s; 3d do 7s 6d.

Spring Calves:—

1st prem 12s 6d; 2d do 10s; 3d do 7s 6d.

Bulls, over 2 years old:—

1st prem £1 0 0; 2d do 15s.

Cows:—

1st prem 12s 6d; 2d do 10s; 3d do 7s 6d.

Heifers, under 3 yrs old:—

1st prem 12s 6d; 2d do 10s; 3d do 7s 6d.

Spring Calves:—

1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d; 3d do 5s.

Sheers, the yoke, under 4 yrs old:—

1st prem 12s 6d; 2d do 10s.

Boars, not less than 6 months old:—

1st prem 15s; 2d do 12s 6d.

Breeding Sows, having had one litter of Pigs:—

1st prem 15s; 2d do 12s 6d.

Bams, under 3 years old:—

1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d.

Ewes:—

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Best Pen of five Lambs:—

1st prem 15s; 2d do 12s 6d.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, in samples not less than 30 lbs:—

1st prem 15s; 2d do 12s 6d; 3d do 10s.

GRAIN CROPS.

Wheat, not less than 1 bush to be exhibited:—

1st prem 12s 6d; 2d do 10s; 3d do 7s 6d.

Oats, not less than 1 bush to be exhibited:—

1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d; 3d do 5s.

Barley, not less than 1 bush to be exhibited:—

1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d; 3d do 5s.

Smooth Buckwheat, not less than 1 bush to be exhibited:—

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Rough Buckwheat, not less than 1 bush to be exhibited:—

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Bush Beans, unmixed, not less than 1 bush to be exhibited:—

1st prem 12s 6d; 2d do 10s; 3d do 7s 6d.

Peas, not less than 1 bush to be exhibited:—

1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d; 3d do 5s.

Timothy seed, not less than half bush to be exhibited:—

1st prem 12s 6d; 2d do 10s.

ROOT CROPS.

Carrots, not less than 1 bush to be exhibited:—

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Mangetut Wurzel, not less than 1 bush to be exhibited:—

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

CLOTH.

Dyed Woolen Cloth, not less than 15 yards:—

1st prem £1 0 0; 2d do 17s 6d; 3d do 12s 6d.

Cotton & Wool Satinette, not less than 15 yds:—

1st prem 15s; 2d do 12s 6d; 3d do 10s.

Cotton & Wool twilled Cloth (fined) not less than 15 yards:—

1st prem 12s 6d; 2d do 10s; 3d do 8s.

Flannel (all wool) not less than 15 yards:—

1st prem 15s; 2d do 12s 6d; 3d do 10s.

Twilled Flannel (cotton & wool) not less than 15 yards:—

1st prem 15s; 2d do 12s 6d; 3d do 10s.

Woolen Sacks, not less than 3 pairs to be exhibited:—

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Woolen Mitts, not less than 3 pairs to be exhibited:—

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Dyed Woolen Varn, not less than 3lbs to be exhibited:—

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

Undyed Woolen Varn, not less than 3lbs to be exhibited:—

1st prem 7s 6d; 2d do 5s.

IRON PLOUGHS.

1st prem £1 0 0; 2d do 15s.

WOODEN PLOUGHS.—(Improved)

1st prem £1 0 0; 2d do 15s.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers to newspapers are not to be considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions, if they do not 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 for any loss or damage to the papers, and their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former address, they are held responsible.

HAND HAY RAKES, Half Dozen.

1st prem 5s; 2d do 3s 6d.

HORSE HAY RAKES.

1st prem £1 0 0; 2d do 15s.

CULTIVATORS.

1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d.

IRON GRUBBERS.

1st prem 17s 6d; 2d do 12s 6d.

FRUITS.

Apples, (best assortment):—

1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d.

Plums, (best assortment):—

1st prem 10s; 2d do 7s 6d.

REGULATIONS.

1st. All animals must have been the sole property of the person entering the same and have been kept in this County not less than six months, and raised in this Province.

2d. All crops, dairy produce, domestic manufactures, &c., must be bona fide the property of the person entering the same, and the growth and production of this County.

3d. Boars, receiving premiums, to be kept over one year for breeding purposes in the County.

4th. Persons entering stock, or any other article for competition at the show, must hand in to the Secretary a list thereof before 11 o'clock, A. M. on Fair Day. No entries will be received after that hour. All persons not paid up M. mbers of the Society, must pay an entrance fee of 10s each.

5th. No person shall receive more than one Premium on the same kind of live stock, nor on the same kind of any other article, exhibited by him.

6th. Cattle and horses competing must be provided with suitable harness.

7th. No judge, on any description of articles entered, to enter an article of the same kind for competition.

8th. Judges have the right of rejecting any or all of the articles entered, should they think them unworthy of premiums; and the Judges are particularly requested to strictly enforce this Rule.

9th. A bushel measure has been provided for measuring grain, root crops, &c., and their relative values will be adjusted, according to the weight per bushel.

10th. All specimens of Cloth, and Domestic Manufactures, exhibited, must be ticketed at the price per yard, or by the piece, at which the owners would be willing to sell the article, and also whether it is for sale or not.

11. In future, all persons receiving premiums from this Society, and who may be found to have accepted them in violation of the Rules of the Society, will be prosecuted by the Society to recover back the amounts received by them.

A suitable field will be provided for the reception of the Cattle.

By order of the Board.

ALEX. T. PAUL, Secy.

St. Andrews, July 23, 1855.

The Bloom of Age.—A good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but, if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the spring of life first opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman we never think of her age; she looks as charming as the rose of youth first bloomed on her cheek. That rose has not faded yet! A well educated, in her neighbourhood she is respected and loved the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy? We respect such a woman cannot grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirit, and active in noble deeds of mercy and benevolence.

The Fair of Ager.—The news of the death of the Emperor Paul, in 1801, was twenty-one days in getting to London. That of the late Emperor, Nicholas, few hours and a quarter at the utmost, according to Lord Clarendon's statement in the House of Lords, of the time it had been received by the Foreign Office.