

R. FRUIT.

received, per Mr. F. FOUR, N.Y.

er. NALD CLARK.

rties for LET.

re. Stores and nes' property. Our Houses and merly known as

Patrick through Quebec Rail which, or in it, be established, aterially enhance

thin five minutes ndrews, a delighy Seat. If not ill be laid off in purposes, and let

to announce to the his Lands, which alk of Chamceek, use Building Lots its evident, that, passing through it, immediate harbor to vessels of the limited and un- which there are es, with others of oped, and on the vediate operation, the most desirable thin North Ameri- applists, the Me. In view of which re effected to the

17 ZGERALD. 10, 1852.

CE, occupied by REVEY E. I. on the first of

H. H. HATCH.

ONDON STOUT. RT WINE & Co. 1852

ONDON, via St.

LIVED: ks Byass' London nd Pale Ale, overum Geneva, Wine, Rum, on the Clyde :key.

J. W. STREET: 1853.

CE.

nce to sell all the Nevin Thomson, late County of Charlotte, or the 28th day of July granted by the he said County, to Adminstrator of all chateaus and credits mpson, for the pur-

est estate of which son directed seized, economy or half part of grant to Alexander Mercere, in the George, and which ceed Nevin Thomson is r the late Ebenezer aid lot is bounded as by land granted to the East by land own- Northern by land chol; and Southerny t, (so called), and as e convey, d to the said Alexander McVicar, as Adminstrator as u to sell the above under and by virtue Public Auction, on y of December next, at the H. Mcmaster, cu

25th October, 1852. JOHN MCNICHOLO, Admistrator.

no Point Oil.

erness" from Hull: Boiled and Raw Lin just received

J. W. STREET.

The Standard.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. SMITH.
Office: Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
12s. 6d. per annum—if paid in advance.
15s. if not paid until the end of the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted according to written orders, or continued till forbid, if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under 2s.
Each repetition of Ditto 1s.
First insertion of over 12 lines 3d. per line.
Each repetition of Ditto 1d. per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E carissumendqm est optimum. - Cic.

No 12. SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1854. [Vol. 21]

COMMUNICATIONS.

Fredericton, 18th March, 1854.

Mr. Editor.—The wind is blowing, and the snow flying here at a fearful rate—we have had nothing equal to it in the way of storms this Winter. It has raised snow drifts in the streets, and scattered the small branches of the old willow trees. It has proved, to a demonstration, that some of the chimnies in the Province building are wrong end up, for such is the draught downwards, that the rooms are untenable.

Nothing remarkable in the course of public proceedings since I last wrote. Scores of chapters of the consolidated Laws have been discussed, and passed both branches of the Legislature, and various opinions have been expressed in the course of the discussion, though the chapters as they came from the Commissioners have with a few exceptions been retained.

A large number of Bills have passed, and will be assented to by the Governor on Monday. The Legislative Council have thrown out the Bill sent up from the Assembly to prevent the people of Queen's County from electing their own Parish Officers. A motion to print the Orange Bill was negatived by a small majority. Petitions in its favour are still coming in, but no day is yet named for its discussion. The Revenue question was discussed in the Assembly two days, with a view to make a reduction in some of the articles, but the members finding themselves opposed to the views of each other, were glad to get clear of the subject by continuing the present Bill a year longer. The Bill to prevent the importation and manufacture of intoxicating liquors was introduced by Mr. Scoullar, accompanied by a Petition more than a hundred yards long, and containing upwards of twenty thousand names; and the time for its discussion has not yet been appointed, Monday is named in the Legislative Council, for the discussion of the amendment to the Election Law; so three of the four great matters mentioned in my last are still undecided. The Road Committee have not yet made their report. I am told they intend to recommend £17,000 for the Great Road, £17,000 for the Bye Roads, £10,000 for special Grants, and £10,000 for the rebuilding of Bridges—making in all, the hitherto unheard of sum of £54,000—can hardly believe it a short time will decide.

Moses H. Perley Esq. of Saint John, lectured in the Temperance Hall last Tuesday evening to a crowded audience. His subject was *The Valley of the Saint Lawrence*, and he handled it ably. If not the very best, he is certainly one of the best extemporaneous lecturers in the Province. On the wall behind him was stretched out a large map, not quite finished, which he told his hearers, was the last production of your own respected Father, the late G. N. Smith, Esq. Though the subject was too large for a single lecture, he handled it most judiciously, pointing out the situation and extent of the British possessions in North America, tracing and describing the Rivers & the great Lakes—the Railroads in progress and in prospect—and all the Agricultural, Fishing, Manufacturing and Commercial capabilities of that vast country. Whether he deemed the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad too small to be mentioned among the great subjects which he so ably handled, or whether he forgot it altogether, cannot tell, but this although the first undertaking of the kind in this Province, now rapidly progressing, and actually in operation, he never noticed at all!

Mr. Raymond lectured on Thursday evening to a very large audience—Subject, *Ireland and characteristics of the Irish peasantry*. His songs, stories, and anecdotes, were very amusing and interesting, and perhaps not excelled by the celebrated author, Carleton himself.

Monday Morning.—Since writing the above we have had two fires in this City.—The fine brick building erected by our old neighbour James Drake, and several other buildings, are just now smoking in ruins.

Yours,
A. W. SMITH, Esq.,
Standard, St. Andrews.

Mr. Lloyd says in his book of Scandinavian legends (just published) that he had at one time serious thoughts of training a fine female wolf in his possession, but was deterred, owing to the penchant she exhibited for the neighbors pigs. "She was chained in a little enclosure, just in front of my window, into which those animals, when the gate happened to be left open, occasionally found their way. The devices the wolf employed to get them in her way were very amusing. When she saw a pig in the vicinity of her kennel, she evidently with the purpose of putting him off his guard, would throw herself on her side or back, wag her tail most lovingly, and look innocently personified. And

this amiable demeanour would continue, until the grunter was beguiled within the length of her tether, when in the twinkling of an eye, 'Richard' was himself again." Whilst young, her charges were invariably directed at the rear of the animal; and if she got hold of the tail, it was always taken off—as clean as a cook would slice a carrot. Several pigs were under my own eye thus mutilated.

THE STANDARD.

We have received the copy of a Bill, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Street, and read a second time, before the Legislature, entitled "A Bill relating to Steam Navigation in this Province." The object is, to guard the travelling public against steamers belonging to the Province, as may be considered unsafe for travellers. The bill provides that the steamers must be provided with good boats, life preservers, fire buckets, signal lights, shall carry only 40 lbs. of steam, when the boiler does not exceed 2 of an inch, and not over 75 lbs. when it shall not exceed half an inch. It authorizes the Governor in Council to appoint one Inspector in St. John, and other Inspectors in such parts of the Province as may be found necessary. There are penalties attached to the Act, which have a good effect.

VOTE BY BALLOT.

It is with much pleasure that we copy the following remarks of the Hon. James Brown in the Legislative Council, on introducing his Bill to amend the Election Law. We know of no member of the Legislature, more competent to frame an Election Law, and one which will answer the people, than the hon. mover of the present bill. Charlotte, may well be proud of Mr. Brown—he can speak, argue or write, with any of his colleagues.—We trust the Bill will pass the Council and the House of Assembly will be bound to sustain it. The Report says:—

Hon. Mr. Brown said he would remind their Honours of the notice he had given with regard to the Election Law.

The present session ought not to pass till the law was amended.

The dissolution of the Assembly would be the signal for the commencement of a course more or less tainted with Bribery, Corruption, Intimidation, Rioting, Drunkenness, Perjury, and other evils, and the Legislature would afterwards be embarrassed and hindered by scruples, unless some remedy were speedily applied.

For these reasons he rose to move in that House, to present a Bill to amend the Election Law.

It might be objected that such a Bill should originate in the other House, and was usurped by Parliamentary precedent, and therefore an unwarrantable interference with the right of that House.

To this he would answer that he held in his hand a late number of the Edinburgh Review, whence it appeared that the Earl of Shaftsbury, in the last session of Imperial Parliament, introduced a Bill into the House of Lords, to amend the Election Law, precisely analogous to the one he had prepared.—In Nova Scotia, during the present session, a Bill had been brought into the Assembly, to make the Legislative Council elective, and the alterations agreed to by the Assembly.

It was clear that such a Bill might originate in either House, and be amended by the other, the same as any matter of ordinary legislation. And then, notwithstanding the manifest necessity, the House of Assembly had done nothing, and therefore, if their honours had any right at all, now was the time, for unless a remedy were speedily devised, the Province at large and the Legislature of two or three of the following sessions, would be involved in just such evils as followed and attended the last general election. It might also be objected that this being a matter of importance ought to have been made a Government measure, and introduced as such, and the Government to stand or fall by the result. Although he (Mr. B.) had ever been favourable to responsible government, he saw clearly that it had been urged too far.—That the Executive Council should possess the confidence of Assembly, and go out with that confidence was lost, was all right—right that the Council should be accountable to the House for all their doings in their Executive capacity, but that they should be required to introduce, and carry through, all the principal legislative measures, or lose their places, was a doctrine unreasonable and impracticable. Let them remember the proceedings of the first session of the present Assembly—

three days discussion on a want of confidence—then four days on a similar resolution. And the government sustained each time by a bare majority, and the whole of the legislation embarrassed by perplexing scrutinies. This was the time for some one man to have framed an improved election law—but no, nothing of the kind could be done, because it was held to be a government measure. No friend of the government would move in it single-handed, and no opponent would attempt it, no, no! such one would rather wait for the government to introduce it, in order that it might become a snare, and a trap, and a stumbling block, and a recompense unto them!—and so it had happened at last, when the attempt was made by the Attorney General last session. He therefore offered this bill as a matter of necessity, as the time was at hand.

In framing it he had set forth the evils in the preamble, as it had been prepared with a few to avoid, or at least to mitigate those evils, without disturbing the elective franchise. He had looked over the English act, and the law for voting by ballot in St. John, and had endeavoured to introduce a registration and the ballot, in such a way as to improve the mode, without interfering with the principles of our present law.

He was quite willing to extend the Franchise, but that could not be done without very essential changes which would defeat his object at the present time, as he hoped it might pass without the necessity of a suspending clause. In the meantime he would move leave to bring it in, and should it be received, would propose to have it printed, in order that it might be fairly before the Legislature and the country.

Hon. Mr. Chandler suggested that any debate which might arise on the Bill just presented, could originate on its second reading.

THE GAR PIKE OF CANADA.—In the lecture on Canada and the River St. Lawrence, recently delivered in this City by M. H. Perley Esq., allusion was made to a very curious fish existing in the fresh water basins of Canada, and there known as the GAR PIKE. Some interest was excited by the description given of this fish, which is believed to be the sole remaining species of a numerous class of fishes which existed in the earlier ages of the world. The lecturer stated, that he gave his description of the gar pike from the work of Professor Agassiz on Lake Superior; and on reference to that highly interesting book, we find that the genus to which this fish belongs is known as *Lepidosteus*. The fishes of this genus are well known to the scientific world from fossil specimens found all over Europe, in the oldest fossiliferous beds in the strata of the age of coal; in the new red sandstone; in the oolitic deposits; and even in the chalk and tertiary beds. They had the same wide range in North America; and specimens have been found in Asia and New Holland; so that this family now limited to a single specimen in North America was once cosmopolitan in its geographical distribution.

Professor Agassiz had ample opportunity of studying the skeleton of *Lepidosteus* in the fossil collection of Baron Cuvier at Paris, and from those specimens it was perfectly clear that these fishes had reptilian characters. The scales are square, and overlap only very slightly. Each scale is composed of two substances; first, a lower layer of bone forming that part of the scale which is covered by the next; and second, an enamel like that of teeth. The scales are also hooked together; a groove from each, with a hook from the next fitting into it. Nothing of this kind occurs in other fishes of the present day. Their vertebrae are not articulated together as those of other fishes, but unite by a ball and socket joint as in reptiles. The scales also resemble in some particulars those of the crocodilean reptiles which immediately succeeded those fossil fishes, during whose epoch no reptiles existed.

"At Niagara," says Professor Agassiz, "a living specimen of *Lepidosteus* was caught for me, and to my great delight, as well as to my utter astonishment, I saw this fish moving its head upon the neck freely, right and left, and upwards, as a Saurian, and as no other fish in creation does."

"The *Lepidosteus* is one of the swiftest fishes I know. He darts like an arrow through the waters, and the facilities with which he overcomes rapids, even the rapids of Niagara, shows that the fish of St. Mary would be no natural barrier to him, if there were no natural causes to keep him within the limits in which he is found."

The limited existence of this fish in North America, at the present day, is considered by Professor Agassiz as "having reference to the fact, that North America was an extensive continent in North America, when all the rest of the world was under water"; and that this physical condition has been more unaltered on this continent, than in any other part of the globe.—[New Brunswick.

THE MEN TO MAKE A STATE.

"The men to make a State must be intelligent men; I do not mean that they must know that two and two make four; or that six per cent a year is a half per cent a month. I take a wider and a higher range. I limit myself to no mere utilitarian intelligence.—This has its place. And this will come, almost unthought. The context of the rough and rugged world will force men to it in self-defence. The lust for worldly gain will drag men to it for self-aggrandizement; but men so made will never make a State. The intelligence which that demands, will take a wider and a higher range. It is study will be man. It will read hearts. It will know men. It will first, know itself. Who else can govern men? Who else can know the men, to govern men? The right of suffrage is a fearful thing. It calls for wisdom, and discretion and intelligence, of no ordinary standard. It takes in, at every exercise, the interests of all the nation. Its results reach forward, through time, into eternity. Its discharge must be accounted for, among the dread responsibilities of the great day of judgement. Who will go to it blindly? Who will go to it passionately? Who will go to it as a sycophant, a fool, a slave? How many do! These are not men to make a State.

"The men to make a State, must be honest men. I do not mean men that would never steel. I do not mean men that would scorn to cheat in making change. I mean men with a single face. I mean men that consider always what is right; and do it, at whatever cost. I mean men who can dine, like Andrew Marvel, on a neck of mutton; and whom, therefore, no king on earth can buy. Men that are in the market for the highest bidder; men that make politics their trade, and look to office for a living; men that will crawl, where they cannot climb; these are not men to make a State.

"The men to make a State, must be brave men. I do not mean the men that pick a quarrel. I do not mean men that carry dirks. I do not mean men that call themselves hard names; as Bouncers, Killers, and the like—I mean the men that walk with open face and unprovoked breast. I mean the men that do, but do not talk. I mean the men that dare to stand alone. I mean the men that are to-day where they were yesterday, and will be there to-morrow. I mean the men that can stand still and take the storm. I mean the men that are afraid to kill, but not afraid to die. The man that calls his hand a hammer, and uses threats; the man that stabs in secret, with his tongue or with his pen; the man that moves a man to deeds of violence and self-destruction; the man that freely offers his last drop of blood, but never loses the first; these are not the men to make a State.

"The men to make a State, are themselves made by obedience. Obedience is the health of human hearts; obedience to God; obedience to father and to mother, who are to children in the place of God; obedience to teachers and to masters, who are in the place of father and mother; obedience to spiritual pastors, who are God's ministers; and to the powers that be, which are ordained of God—Obedience is self-government in action; and he can never govern men, who does not govern first himself. Only such men can make a State.—Bishop Doane.

HOLY LIFE.

The beauty of a holy life constitutes the most eloquent and effective persuasive to religion which one human being can address to another. We have many ways of doing good to our fellow creatures, but no so good, so efficacious leading a virtuous, upright, and well-ordered life. There is an energy of moral suasion in a good mans life, passing the highest efforts of the orator's genius. The seen but silent beauty of holiness speaks more eloquently of God and duty than the tongues of men and angels. Let parents remember this.

The best inheritance a parent can bequeath to a child is virtuous examples, a legacy of hallowed remembrances and associations.—The beautiful holiness beaming through the life of a loved relative or friend is more effectual to strengthen such as do stand in virtue's ways and raise up those that are bowed down, than precept, command, exhortation, or warning. Christianity itself, I believe, owes by far the greater part of its moral power, not to the precepts or parables of Christ, but to his own character.

The beauty of that holiness which is enshrined in the four brief biographies of the man of Nazareth, has done more, and will do more to regenerate the world and bring it to an everlasting righteousness, than all other agencies put together. It has done more to spread his religion in the world than all that has ever been preached or written on the evidences of Christianity.—[Dr. Chalmers.

MOON ON A BRIDAL RING.—A young gentleman of fine intellect and noble heart, was suddenly snatched by the hand of death, from all the endearments of life. Surrounded by every thing that could make exis-

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.

tence pleasant and happy—a wife that idolized him, children that loved him as they can love, and friends devoted to him—the summons came, and he lay upon the bed of death.

But a few years ago she to whom he was wedded placed a bridal ring upon his finger, upon the inside of which he had a few words engraved. The husband would never permit the giver to read them, telling her the time would come when her wish should be gratified, and she should know the secret.—Seven years glided away, and a few days since, when conscious that he must leave his wife forever, he called her to his bedside, and with his dying accents told her that the hour had come when she should see the words upon the ring he had given him. The young mother took it from his cold finger and, though heart stricken with grief, eagerly read the words "I have loved thee on earth; I will meet thee in heaven."

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAYS.—A letter from Mr. Jackson to the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, dated the 31 of the present month, was submitted to the Assembly at Halifax last week, which for the present puts an end to all hope of Railways in Nova Scotia being constructed by Messrs. Peto, Brassey and Betts. The prospect of an European war has so completely altered the aspect of affairs, that Mr. Jackson says, it is now impossible to obtain for any new enterprise the support of British capital. He also says, that the work of Railways in Nova Scotia will far exceed what the Province expects, and it is still more apparent, that the traffic will not, of itself, yield a sufficient return to induce himself and partners, or any company, to embark capital in them. But forming part of a long line, with a terminus on the Sea-coast, it could be made so useful as not to render cost an object. Mr. Jackson then says:—

We therefore feel it due to the Province of Nova Scotia to say, we do not see our way to prosecute the Works for some time to come, and also that we have no right to keep up any expectation in the Province of our doing so immediately, but rather to help to the best of our power any party who may feel inclined to enter at once upon the enterprise; and to accomplish this we are willing to place at their disposal our Plans and Estimates, on being reimbursed simply the money put out of pocket; and we have also authority to state that Mr. Brassey would be willing to render his aid if he could be of use.

THE THIRST FOR WEALTH.

How wise is the prayer of Agur! And how few are there who imbibes his spirit, and discern the perils of riches! Inasmuch the desire of wealth grows upon us, and while our convictions are all the other way, we find our hearts clinging to the world's possessions as to their best good, and our hands are busily engaged in performing what the heart wrings in the love of the world, designs.

The desire for wealth, covetousness which is idolatry, is one of the most dangerous and deadening influences which can affect our Christian life. It cools our charity and dampens our zeal. It closes our hearts against the appeals which must coarsely be made to us, while the world is still unconverted, and there are many spots in foreign lands, unvisited by the messengers of the cross, or in our own, unprovided with the stated ministrations of the gospel. If all that is unwisely hoarded, and all that is worse than foolishly expended, could be turned to the great object of evangelizing the world; if men were more intent upon building up the kingdom of Christ, and less devoted to their own selfishness and pleasures, how different would be the report from the ends of the earth—and how would ignorance, vice and suffering diminish our world.—[Episcopal Recorder.

THE ICE AND OVERFLOW OF THE HUDSON.

Much inconvenience and no inconsiderable damage have been occasioned by the sudden breaking up of the ice and damming up the Hudson River at, and near Albany. The heavy rains of last week swelled the river so as to cause an overflow of the quay and pier at Albany on Friday. At an early hour on the same day, the ice started, and early on Saturday morning it went off, so that S. A. N., the river was entirely clear in front of the city. But a mile below, opposite Mr. Brainard's house, the ice became obstructed in its course and gradually formed a solid dam of great height and strength, extending entirely across the river. This, of course, threw the water back on the city, and submerged the whole lower part of Columbia street, Maiden Lane, State street, Hudson street, Hamilton street, the Steamboat Landing, Ferry street, and the lower part of the city, for some distance up, could be traversed only by small boats.

All the cellars and basements in those parts of the city, beside the drains leading to houses further back, were overflowed, rendering the former uninhabitable and the latter unbearable nuisances.—[Fraser.

When you wish to do a good deed, put your shoulder to the wheel.