

The Standard,
is published every Wednesday, by
A. W. Smith,
at his Office Market Square, Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
12s 6d per annum—if paid in advance.
15s, if not paid until the end of the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS
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First insertion of 12 lines and under 4s.
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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

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No 16] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1855. [Vol. 22

Correspondence.

[For the Standard.]
Mr. Editor,
I notice in the Provincialist of the 3d inst., a communication signed by Dr. Thomson of Saint George, in which he comments rather severely on some remarks made by me in the House of Assembly, on a Bill to alter the description of the Great Road leading from the Lower Trout Brook Bridge to the town of Magaguadavic, as they appeared in the Provincial Patriot of the 23d of March.
I know not who communicated your remarks made on that occasion, but they are for the most part, correctly reported. I said that Dr. Thomson had kept the people in the dark, in reference to the road alluded to, and I do not hesitate to repeat it; and the remarks which he makes respecting my disposition to trample upon the rights of the people are much more applicable to himself. For the truth of the assertion, that the people have been kept in ignorance of the change made in the description of that road, I can give as references hundreds of persons living in Saint George, very many of them living along this line of road, who always supposed the line to be from the lower Trout Brook down the Western side of the river, to Young's Bridge, crossing that bridge, and following the old road to the town of Magaguadavic. Messrs. James Pratt and Hugh Matheson have been the Supervisors of this road for three or four years, appointed, I presume, by the recommendation of Dr. Thomson, they have written me a long communication in which they state that they were always of opinion that the road crossed the Young Bridge. Now these Gentlemen are both particular friends of the Doctor, and one might reasonably suppose that he would have disabused their minds respecting this matter. It was truly a despotism act for the Doctor to change a line of road which has been travelled for more than half a century, without the knowledge, or consent, of the people interested. I have also received a letter from the Deputy Surveyor, Mr. William Mahood; he says, "I received your letter on my return home to day respecting the survey which I made of the Great Road leading from the Lower Trout Brook to the town of Magaguadavic."
Having first surveyed the Northern part of the road from Trout Brook to the Pomeroy bridge, I surveyed it downwards, making alterations in it to make it more straight and level than the old road passing through the Upper Mills settlement, and over the bridge on the Magaguadavic river, known as Young's Bridge, and going along the river on the East side to the Town of Magaguadavic; and this I consider the proper place for the route, as I understand that the road along the West side of the river overflows spring and fall freshets.
As I had an order from the Surveyor General, to survey this road, I made a plan of it and sent it to his office, where you will probably find it. I kept a copy of it which I afterwards gave to the Supervisors of the road, to guide them in making the alterations that I had recommended.
Now will Dr. Thomson pretend to say that it was not understood by almost every person in the parish, that the Great Road followed the old line from the upper to the lower Falls? he was no doubt at Saint George when Mr. Mahood was making the survey, and must have often seen the plan, and if he ever made known to any person that the road continued all the way on the Western side of the river, it could only be to some one of his particular friends at the Lower Falls, probably Mr. B. McGee, through whose land the Manor Road runs.
I will here remark, that persons living at the Lower Falls have occasion to travel on this road comparatively little, but those living along this line of road for some thirty miles, have to go to the Lower Falls for a market, consequently it is a road very much travelled by parties living in the upper part of the Parish, and they are in fact the only persons who are really interested in this road. When I first read the Act making this a Great Road, I supposed there might have been some mistake in describing it, but soon learned that deception had been practised upon a large and respectable portion of the residents of the Parish.
I introduced the Bill referred to early in the session, and could at any time have carried it through the House, but I delayed pressing it from week to week, until the persons interested were informed about the matter, and Mr. Boyd had received all the information which was required, the Bill was then taken up and passed, every member present (and there was a full House) voting for it, except that Gentleman.
The Doctor in his communication, not satisfied with maligning my character, appears to have strong feeling against the Upper Falls settlement. I am sure a more industrious, sober and happy community, cannot be found

in the County, and I am equally sure it will bear a very favourable comparison with the lower village, in which the learned Doctor has been residing for the last 30 years.
I presume the statement which the Doctor makes respecting the quantity of deals shipped from the port of Saint George is correct, as he, no doubt, under existing circumstances would be furnished with every possible information by the Deputy Treasurer of that place.
I stated in the House, that there were at the Upper Mills five gangs and one single saw, capable of cutting from ten to fifteen millions of deals annually, but added that they did not cut more than six millions a year.
I wish further to inform the Doctor, that my habits in Fredericton are such, that my vision is quite clear; therefore I am capable of seeing things in their true colours, and if I find any more acts where the interests of the people are trampled upon, I shall take occasion to bring them to light. I have no disposition in any way to interfere with the rights of the people, on the contrary, I am desirous of promoting their interests, which I shall ever do so long as I may continue their Representative. I have an abiding confidence in the people, and shall be willing at any time to submit to their decision. I would scorn to avail myself of any privilege to speak of a man behind his back differently from what I would to his face; and if the Doctor thinks I would hesitate to say to him what I said in the Legislature, he is very much mistaken, and as I expect soon to return to my much esteemed acquaintances in St. George, I shall be pleased to meet him, and make any further explanations which he may require.
A. H. GILLMOR, J.
Fredericton, 6th April, 1855.

Manners and Habits.

The manners should be, and that they are to a great extent the expression of morals, is not to be disputed. It is said that manners are not an index to the heart, because in fashionable life they are assumed and hypocritical. This fact may indeed wear a dress of plausible and polished manners; but, nicely scanned, this exterior is seen to be but an extraneous substance, and is the hollow heartedness of the wearer is discovered, his morals are proclaimed—insincerity and selfishness. A good man may lack polish and etiquette; but the manners of the truly sincere and kind will not be contradictory to these qualities. Many persons claim to be good, yet knowingly indulge themselves in uncouth manners, such as are not known to be tolerated in cultivated society; in harshness and bluntness under the name of frankness, or in wanton disregard of custom under the pretence of independence. Those people may be on the whole upright, but just so far as their manners are what I have described, they are the language of bad morals. Pride, self-conceit, superciliousness, intolerance, selfishness, obtrusiveness, are ingredients more or less in their characters. Some of the best specimens of kindness, consideration, and delicacy in manners are found among persons in humble life, who know nothing of rules, forms or fashionable usages. There is proof in this fact, that manners are the language of the heart. Whence else can they spring in these cases?

But while manners are the expression of morals their formation and cultivation have also much influence in giving tone to the moral character. If the outward natural expression of any virtue is enjoined and habitually practised from right motives and for worthy ends, both the virtue and the habit which gives it manifestation will be strengthened together—they will indeed, strengthen each other. Hence one valuable end from the cultivation of good manners.

Cat Clocks.

One day, we went to pay a visit to some families of Chinese Christian peasants, we met near a farm a young lad, who was taking a buffalo to graze along our path. We asked him carelessly, as we passed, whether it was yet noon. The child raised his head to look at the sun, but it was hidden behind thick clouds, and he could read no answer there. "The sky is so cloudy," said he, "but wait a moment;" and with these words he ran towards the farm, and came back in a few minutes afterwards with a cat in his arms. "Look here," said he, "it is not noon yet," and he showed us the cat's eyes, by pushing up the lids with his hands. We looked at the child with surprise, but he was evidently in earnest; and the cat, though astonished, and not much pleased at the experiment made on its eyes, behaved with most exemplary compliance. We made haste to ask our Christian friends whether they could tell the clock by looking into a cat's eyes. They pointed out that the pupil of their eyes went on growing narrower until twelve o'clock, when they became like a fine line, as thin as a hair, drawn perpendicularly across the eye, and that after

twelve the dilation recommenced.—Huc's Chinese Empire.

CUSTOM.

National prejudices have always furnished food for satire. The jesting lessons of cosmopolitan philosophers will bear yet another illustration; and here is a good one from Huc's Chinese Empire:—"Europeans who go to China are apt to consider the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire very odd, and supremely ridiculous, and the provincial Chinese at Canton and Macao pay back the sentiment with interest. It is very amusing to hear their sarcastic remarks on the appearance of the Devils of the West, their utter astonishment at sight of their tight fitting garments, their wonderful trousers, and prodigious round hats, like chimney pots—the shirt collars adapted to cut off the ears, and making a frame round such grotesque faces, with long noses and blue eyes, no beard or moustache, but a bunch of curly hair on each cheek. The shape of the dress-coat puzzles them above everything. They try in vain to account for it, calling it a half garment, because it is impossible to make it meet over the breast, and because there is nothing in front to correspond to the tails behind. They admire the judgment and exquisite taste of putting buttons as big as specks behind the back, where they never have anything to button."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, April 7.
House in Supply.—Among the grants, one to M. H. Parley, Esq., for £168 for mission to Washington; £200 proposed—lessor vote carried by Chairman's (Harding) casting vote.

Tremendous squabble on grants to Reporters—lasted for hours—no decision. Committee rose. Only four or five motions now on Supply book.
Carleton Election Committee reported.—Censured petitioning candidate—false and frivolous charges against Sheriff Winslow.—Adjourned over to next Session.

April 9th.
To-day the House got through Supply, but not without another discussion on the subject of paying old claims to the Reporters, and some of the latter will probably be provided for in the Gentlemen's Bill.

The St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Bill was next taken up, and underwent a tedious discussion, which ended in its being lost by a majority of one. The votes on the postponement to the next Session were—

YEAS.	NAYS.
Partlow,	Street,
Richie,	Rice,
Kerr,	Hayward,
Smith,	Taylor,
Harding,	Winnet,
Johnson,	McAdam,
Botsford,	Fisher,
McClellan,	Connell,
Stevens,	Tibbitts,
Steadman,	English,
Ryan,	Boyd,
Cutler,	Brown,
Ferris,	Gillmor,
End.	

The House afterwards went into Committee on the St. John Sewerage Bill—divested of its Provincial guarantee, on motion of Mr. Tilley, when it passed without opposition.
The Nashwak Boom Company passed in Council being restricted in its operations to May, 1857.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NOVA SCOTIA was prorogued last week, by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, in a brief but comprehensive speech. His Excellency said:—"Of the measures which have been matured this session, there are two of prominent importance, and which will render it memorable in the history of the Province. The Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, which your enlightened sense of the public weal led you to affirm by very large majorities, having been sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament, has opened up a vast and increasing market, and will afford the most animating and powerful stimulus to the industry of our people."
The abolition of the Chancery Court, and the blending, by a simple and comprehensive plan, of the principles of Equit with those of the Common Law, have effected an object long and arduously desired, and will be regarded, I trust, by Her Majesty's Government, as a wise and valuable measure.

The introduction of the new principle of evidence and practice in the Supreme Court, will be hailed, also, as an improvement in our Provincial jurisprudence.
In the ensuing Summer, I anticipate no difficulty in borrowing, on the credit of the Province, a sufficient sum to carry on the important public works in which we are embarked; and, by the end of next year, I can flatter myself that the Railway, stretching from Halifax harbor, will be extended eastward west, till it reach, on the one hand, the

waters of the Bay of Fundy, and on the other, those of the Shubenadie River.

New York, April 7.—The Swiss papers reported by our Consul at Zurich as having been shipped by the Swiss authorities for the country, from Havre, it is ascertained are bound to New Orleans. There were 250 of them.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, in his last letter mentions—
That there is no longer any danger of the occurrence of difficulty between the United States and Spain. The Ostend storm has blown over, and has upset nothing but our filibuster diplomacy. With a prudent administration of Cuban affairs, there could arise no more irritating incidents, to be heralded as "outrages." But it would be well on the part of Spain, to accept the proposition of our government to establish in Cuba some tribunal whereby difficulties that may occur can be settled on the spot, without the delay and irritation caused by the reference of the subject to the home government.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, April 7.
The steamship Illinois (with California dates to March 16 h.) via San Juan, arrived this afternoon bringing 300 passengers, and \$710,000 in specie.

None of the suspended Banks have resumed business. Robinson's savings Bank yielded no assets. The deposits amounted to \$207,000. He had been arrested on charge of embezzlement. The affairs of Adams & Co. had come before the Courts in a variety of shapes.
G. Hubert Saunders, an attorney of San Francisco, has been arrested on a charge of forgery \$20,000 bail was furnished, when Saunders immediately decamped.

Abundant rains had fallen.
The trial of Hamilton Bowie, late treasurer of San Francisco, indicted for embezzling of public moneys, resulted in his acquittal.
The mining news is highly favorable, although from the new Kern river diggings is getting to be rather contradictory. Large amounts of gold dust were arriving from the interior. A monster nugget of gold, weighing three hundred pounds and valued at sixty thousand dollars has been found near Downsville.

Strawer Major Tompkins was wrecked on the 10th inst. on the south side Equinault harbor; passengers and crew saved, vessel a total loss.
A duel has been fought near San Francisco between Col. W. Walker and a Mr. Carter. The former received a slight wound in the foot.
It has been proved that the patients in the Marine Hospital were always taken out at election and made to vote at 5 or 6 different polls. A bill to discontinue the hospital had passed both houses of the Legislature.

The bill to prohibit barbarous and noisy amusement had passed, other laws regulating public morals were progressing, and the temperance folks have hopes of passing a prohibitory liquor law.
CHILL.
Via Panama, we have Valparaiso dates to the 27th of Feb. and Callao March 10th. From Chili there is no news of importance. It was rumored that the American Minister was about to return home, leaving the Secretary of Legation to fill his place.
Admiral des Pointe, Commander of the French squadron in the Pacific, died on board the frigate La Forte, the day before she reached Callao, and was buried at that place with much ceremony.

AUSTRALIA.

Dates from Sydney, Australia, to Jan. 12, are received.
We learn that Dr. Catherwood, an American was about to explore the interior. The charges against the Government officers had been proved unfounded, trumped up by political rascals. Business very dull and markets overstocked.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—The steamer Cahawa arrived here to-day with Havana dates to the 5th inst. Cuban affairs were all quiet.
The execution of Estampes confirmed. He met death firmly and died with Viva Liberte, Death to all tyrants; on his lips, Felix had been sentenced to the chain gang for 10 years. Puelo Godalzo goes to the gallies this week. More troops are expected at Havana shortly. Sugar remains as at last advices Molasses is declining. Freights unchanged. Exchanges a shade lower.

New York, April 7.—The London Morning Advertiser of the 24th of March, the day the Baltic left, has a despatch from Vienna stating that the conference had broken up on the question of disarming the Russian fleet, which Russia refused to do. It was thought to be a hoax in London.

Extensive Forgeries.

The business community were startled yesterday by the announcement that the notes of an extensive manufacturer in the south part of this County had been discovered in this city recently, upon the strength of endorsements which prove to have been forged. These notes have been negotiated by various parties in this city, and some three or four wealthy individuals in different towns in the county had their names used pretty freely. We hear of several pieces of paper upon which the holders are stuck to the use of six or seven thousand each, but we forbear giving further particulars for the present. [Worcester Spy, 7th.]

CHURCH WITHOUT A WORSHIPPER.

The Boston correspondent of the Christian Inquirer says, that "the anomaly exists in Boston of a church without a single worshipper, residing in the city, of the faith of whose built it. It is believed that not a single Quaker now resides in Boston. Diligent inquiry of the Friends and of others has failed to bring to light a living Quaker as a resident of Boston for several years." [Boston Ev. Transcript, 1st.]

A new car brake has been invented by Mr. William Longbridge of Worcester, Ind., which has been tried and the invention claims for it the following merit:—1. The brakes are operated by the engineer in three seconds affecting hidment brakes in the train. 2. The power can be graduated at the will of the engineer. 3. No trouble in coupling and uncoupling. 4. If the coupling breaks, each end of the train can be taken off by means of the brakes. 5. The engineer by this contrivance, is enabled readily to apply the exact amount of power required to avoid a collision, defend a plow, or stop for passengers.

DESTRUCTION OF AN IRON BRIDGE.

The English papers give the particulars of a terrible catastrophe at Bristol. An iron bridge was totally destroyed, and several lives were lost. A screw propeller came in contact with the iron frame work of the bridge, which rested on side piers. The account says:—"The force of the collision was so great, that, notwithstanding the power of a very strong ebb tide, the steamer rebounded 8 or 10 fathoms, and the bridge immediately fell with a tremendous crash, carrying with it every thing that happened to be upon it at the time of the occurrence. Of the extent to which life was sacrificed it is impossible as yet to speak with accuracy. Three or four persons swam to the banks, and were got out alive; but it is said that a woman with a child in her arms, and two ladies, who were seen struggling in the water, are missing, as also a little girl, who was seen close to the bridge, and who it is believed, was upon it. Two cars were thrown in by the fall, and one of two of the horses drowned. The bridge was of cast iron, was of 100 feet span and comprised a single arch, with six cast iron ribs, trussed by iron girders, tied and spliced, and supported by cast iron stanchions. It occupied in its erection from 1805 to 1809; and it is worthy of notice that, in 1808, owing to some defects in the stonework upon which it rested, it fell, and either killed or severely injured thirty-two persons."

THE SEVENTH OF APRIL.

There must be something about this day hidden from dull and common eyes, to have inspired in so many choice spirits of humanity the irrepressible longing in their embryo state, to mark the moment of their entry upon the world's stage. Yet so it was with Dr. Hugh Blair of Edinburgh, (1718.) William Wordsworth, (1770.) Charles Fourier, (1772.) William K. Channing, (1780.) Sir Francis Chantrey, (1781.) The four last may certainly be counted as creative minds; the founders of a new school of poetry and a new scheme of social life, the first preacher of his sect, and the greatest sculptor of his age. They too were all contemporaries; and though of very moderate longevity, (except in one case) were fifty-five years on the score together—the eldest born being the last survivor (1830.) Of the two youngest it will be noticed that a year divided them in birth; and to what it is death, but then with the order of the names inverted.

MIND.

The mind is like a glowing spark, which, when suffered to rest, is ever in danger of being smothered by the dross which life deposits. It must be kept constantly in motion, lest it perish in its youth. The quiet retirement which is so suitable to the body, as it becomes impelled by age, is fatal to its mind.

Maine Law in New York.

The New York Evening Post states, that the importers of liquors will hold a meeting next week in relation to the temperance law, and the manner in which it will affect their constitutional rights, and agree upon the proper mode of redress.