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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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Incidents of the War.

THE ASSAULT ON THE REDAN.

The following report of the assault on the Redan, from the Daily News, will show the fearful uphill difficulties against which our 'raw levies' had to fight:—

Instead of having before them a work whose embrasures had been banged up and its guns silenced, like the Malakoff, our men had to rush upon a line of battery nearly every piece of which was ready to receive them with grape and canister. The French too, started from a line of trench only some forty yards from the point to be attacked, whilst our own troops were compelled to cross an open space of full six times the extent, and that, too, under a direct and flanking fire from nearly a score of guns. It is needless to dilate upon the comparative difficulties of the two attacks; but, whilst awarding to the French a full meed of praise for their gallantry on the occasion, I cannot be betrayed by any unwishful generosity into a concealment of the infinitely greater dangers of that portion of the day's achievements which fell to the lot of the British. On the day following the assault I crossed over the space between our fifth parallel and the Redan, and was then able in some degree to realize the difficulty of making a run over such a distance and such ground under the desolating fire of some twenty 68 pounders, loaded with grape and canister. Let all this be borne in mind before any of your readers jump to the false conclusion that the French displayed a greater heroism than ourselves; for, raw and inexperienced as were many of our troops engaged, with some few exceptions they fought as became the conquerors of the Alma and Inkermann. As soon as the French had made good their footing in the Malakoff, a tricolour was run up to announce the triumph, and immediately after a small white flag, the signal appointed for the advance of our own men—was waved from the parapet of the Mamelon. At the first glance of it the order was passed from General Codrington for the stormers to leave cover, and half a minute later Major Welford and his party, carrying the scaling ladders, bounded over the parapet of the bayonet. A volley of grape struck down nearly a third of them, poor Welford included, but the remainder rushed gallantly on. In the meantime the rifles, under Captain Fyers kept up a vigorous and deadly fire on the embrasures; but the thick mottled mantles with which these were curtained in a great measure counteracted this, and the grape continued to fly thick and fast over the death space to be crossed. The second body of stormers followed quickly on the heels of those who were already placing the ladders, and being well supported by these behind, were soon inside the Redan. Here a murderous but brief struggle ensued, and before many minutes had elapsed since the first of our men gained the parapet, none of the enemy but the dead and dying remained within it.

The Redan, like the Malakoff, was won. And here I might have chaunted psalm in honor of our unqualified triumph, too, and not the blundering mismanagement which has so often borne fruit in the sacrifice of our troops once more turned up to deprive us of our full share of the glory of this memorable day. Instead of pouring in support to the aid of those in possession of the redoubt, General Codrington—I believe I am only justly attributing the blame to him—for some mysterious strategic reasons known only to himself, kept back the troops who crowded the trenches in the rear till the enemy had time to bring up his everpowering reserves and clear the Redan of our men. The latter, bravely, but vainly, attempted to make a stand, anxiously expecting every minute the arrival of supports, but no supports came, and they were swept back into the open to retreat under fresh storms of grape—for by another marvellous piece of neglect no attempt at spiking the guns of the place had been made by those who had gained a footing inside. Orders for the withdrawal were then given, but in harmony with the blunder which had gone before, the intelligent aides-de-camp who had carried the commands, being about as ignorant of the topography of the trenches as of the interior of Sebastopol, stumbled on the wrong regiments, and ordered up the first brigade of the light division, which had been told off as the reserve. Evident, however, as was the blunder, the gallant "fighting 7th," led on by Major Turner, and the 23d, under Colonel Lyons, advanced to the renewed attack. The other regiments, who should have preceded, followed in a beautiful state of pell-mell; and under a fire of grape and canister before which the bravest columns of the old guard would have staggered, our young levies—for such were three-fourths of the troops who were engaged—were led on to regain the ground which had been lost through

mismanagement before. It was not, however, in human nature to make headway under such an iron storm; the men turned, and fled back under the parapet, leaving very many of their own number, and more in proportion of their officers, dead or dying on this field of death. Two young lieutenants, Wright and Colt, of the 7th, were amongst the killed, and three of the same rank of the 23d. Major Turner received a ball through his scalp—one of the narrowest escapes of the day; whilst lieutenant Alma Jones, of fighting fame, was knocked over by a fragment of a shell. Colonel Lyons carried away a rifle bullet in this leg, and only three of the remaining officers of these two cracked regiments escaped untouched. From the failure of this second attempt, the attack became one of musketry fire over the parapet, aided by the guns of the Quarry and other batteries which bore upon the Redan. Brigadier Sirubenzee, commanding the first brigade of the light division, tried to induce his chief to storm again, offering to lead the assault with the still eager though shattered remnants of his own command; but Sir William declined repeating the attempt at that time. Thence on till dusk, we waged a futile war of musketry and artillery fire, which was vigorously replied to by the enemy, and night closed upon our men, discouraged and humbled by that through mismanagement on the part of those with whom lay the direction of the assault, they had failed while the French had triumphed. It seemed as if we were again to reap the bitter experience entailed on us by similar causes on the 18th of June, after having lost, in killed and wounded, nearly half the number of men, and much more than that proportion of officers, of the whole force engaged. The Russian apothegm of "an army of lions led on by donkeys," had been once more illustrated; and whilst our allies were jubilant with well-earned success, we were humbled by the consciousness of undesired defeat.

A WARRIOR DOG.

The following account of the exploits of a dog in the Crimea surpasses everything heretofore recorded of the devotion and bravery of this noble animal:—

"A great sensation has been caused in the camp of the allies by the heroic deeds of a dog belonging to Col. Metmann, of the 73d regiment of the line. On the 16th of August during the battle of the Tchernaya, the quadruped broke his chain, fought in the ranks of the army, saved the life of a sergeant and a soldier, and took three Russian prisoners. A ball struck his foot, but the wound only embittered the animal the more. He threw himself upon a Russian officer, he flung him to the ground, and dragged him prisoner by his coat collar to the French. A physician had bound up the wound, and the four-footed hero is convalescing."

Fixx—About six o'clock on Monday evening the wooden framed building covering McGrath, Harding & Co's oilworks at Spurr's Cove, opposite Indian Town, was entirely destroyed by fire—the damage done being chiefly confined to the shell of the building.

The main body of the works, including retorts, stills, the brickwork in which these are placed, engine and boiler, condensing coils, (except the wood water cisterns about the latter), and other apparatus, have received but little injury. Two long ranges, consisting of 47 large brick tanks, all lined with lead, some of which were filled with oil, remain entire, with the oil therein preserved. These works have been in course of construction since August, 1853, and were but just completed at a cost upwards of £20,000. The damage done is estimated not to exceed £2000, and it is affirmed that had the building been of brick or stone it would not have been £50.

The fire originated by the light of a candle being brought too near an aperture in a round wood tank, closed at both ends, which had but a few minutes before been discharged of its contents of oil and acid. These having been agitated previously together in the tank, had as usual become warm, and the tank being still warm within, there was at the time an escape of vapour from the aperture of the empty tank, which ignited, and the flames entering it, caused for a few seconds a rumbling noise and burst one of the heads out, seriously injuring one of five workmen, who were standing immediately before it at the moment. The tank being close to the side of the wood framed building, the flames spreading throughout the whole, and it was soon burnt to the ground. The property was not insured.

We may here mention that there is no truth in the rumour which was current yesterday that the Commercial Bank would lose £25,000 by this accident, as will be seen by the above account of the damage sustained.—*Courier 24th inst.*

THE CRIMEA A GOLD COUNTRY.—If England and France were to take possession of the whole of the Crimea, and wished, without keeping up an army of occupation at a vast expense, to prevent Russia from ever re-establishing her power, they have only to decree that henceforward the Crimea should be an independent state, self-governed; and to attract thither, in less than a year, as many millions of inhabitants as could be lodged on the soil, it would be sufficient for them to declare the ports free, and to plant on the summit of the Tchatir Dag a banner inviting the gold seekers of every nation to come and search its sides. In the rocks of the Tchatir, the Dimirdgi, Sinab, and Aluchta, there is enough to pay the expenses of a war if it lasted a century. Perhaps my readers may feel astonished at my making such a statement. They would be less astonished if they knew the authorities on which I rely. I do not merely appeal to geographical documents and the history of past times, to prove infallibly that the gold mines of the Tchatir Dag exist, and have been worked; I also invoke the testimony of those who, *de visu*, *de manu* have seen and touched veins of gold more abundant, a thousand fold richer than those of the Ural and all the known mines. It suited the policy of the Czars to leave these mines unworked, and to efface the recollections of them as far as possible. If they were worked by free men, that would have attracted from every corner of Europe, a multitude of adventurers, men of an enterprising character, on a single point of the empire; it would have been kindling a conflagration which they could not have mastered. If, on the other hand, serfs and prisoners were employed as miners, the Crimea was not, like the Ural, so remote from Europe that the groans of the slave martyrs could be smothered, and they might have escaped from the fangs of the despot. The Russian government, consequently, proclaims the auriferous strata of these mountains, which evidently attach the Alps to the Caucasus, to be fabulous. The Crimea, within ten years, will become the El Dorado of the Old World.—*Dr. F. Magnard's, From Paris to Sebastopol.*

STATE SECRETS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun evidently has firm faith that State secrets will leak out. He is also a famous admirer of Russia, and the information he has obtained from an "authentic source" is singularly favorable to the Czar. We don't wonder the State department is leaky, if any such documents as this writer alludes to, have got among the archives.

A most singular communication from Russia has lately leaked out at the State Department. The Czar declares an intention to make peace with the allies only on the condition that "Constantinople shall be a free port, and all the seas beyond it opened to the commerce of the world without exceptions or partialities."

Starting as this news may seem, it is perfectly reliable, and whoever pretends to doubt it now, may rely upon its being announced to the world as a fixed point in the Russian plan of policy. After all, it appears that President Pierce spoke by the card when he said "Russia was battling for freedom of trade and religious toleration;" though Mr. Crampton was wrathly thereat, and talked about his government's explanations.

Since the taking of the south side of Sevastopol, this intimation of the Emperor Alexander to have the establishment of a free port at Constantinople an inflexible condition of peace, has been repeated to our government. The communication is semi-confidential, but distinctly official; and we must infer therefore, that Russia is not intimidated by the state of affairs in the Crimea.—[All fudge.]

SPIRITUAL PREDICTION.—Sometime ago the New England Spiritualist published a communication, received from a spirit on the 30th of June. We suppose the fact that Dr. Kane has returned to contradict the prediction only shows the spirit was a bad one, not that the whole affair was a mere cheat. The communication was as follows:—

Dr. Kane has recently passed away from the earth life, his mortal body having been crushed by the ice, as he went after his crew who had gone in search of land. His ships have been broken to pieces and destroyed, and most, if not all his crew, are in the spirit world. The spirit also stated that he, in company with Dr. Kane, Sir John Franklin and others, was last night in the polar regions, and saw the remains of Dr. Kane, upon the ice, with clothes, papers and his watch, upon which they saw his name, "Dr. Kane," he having engraved it thereon, not expecting to escape, but hoping that it might be found by some one in search of him.

A Bowling Alley at Indian Town, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.

European Intelligence.

One Week later from Europe.

The steamship Africa arrived at Halifax on the 24th inst., at 9 A. M., with Liverpool dates to the 13th. The Hermann left Southampton on the 19th, for New York. Little has occurred at the seat of war beyond that the Allies are threatening Perekop, but their advance was checked for a time.

The French troops were concentrating on the Danube. Odessa was expected to be immediately bombarded. The Allied fleet was before the walls.

The garrison at Kars still holds out.

Gen. Simpson in his last despatch dated Sebastopol 29th Sept., says, that 9500 men were employed daily in making a road from Balaklava to the camp. Fatigue parties in the town were employed in getting timber and other materials from the ruins of buildings, in order to get shelter for the troops before bad weather sets in. The Russian fire from the batteries on the north side, caused Gen. Simpson says, some little annoyance but had not prevented work being carried on. By the explosion of a kind of infernal machine, numbers of which had been dug up in various parts of the town and batteries, one officer and nineteen men were wounded.

Gen. Simpson reports a trifling engagement, in which the 10th Hussars and a troop of Chasseurs beat back a detachment of Cossacks near Kerch.

A letter from Vienna states that several bankers there give credence to the rumour that Russia is contracting a loan in North America, and that the negotiations are nearly concluded.

Marseilles advices of the 10th inst., state that the Minister of War was still using every exertion to reinforce the army in the Crimea.

A letter from Sebastopol in the Frankfort Gazette states that the sunken Russian ships can be raised without difficulty, as the Russians claimed them in every part but one, and having attached hose to the hulls, so that the water could be pumped out when required. The letter recommends that divers should be employed to seek for the hose, draw off the water, and enable the ships to rise.

Generals Pelissier and Simpson, according to the Daily News, have had a meeting with the view to prevent what they consider indiscreet revelations by newspaper correspondents, military and civil. Gen. Marmora declares in an Order of the Day that he will severely punish the authors of any letters which may have been found, by informing the Russians of the movement of the Allies, to have injured the position of the latter.

LATEST—ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES UPON PEREKOP.

A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff dated 9th, received at St. Petersburg, states that the enemy had advanced from Eupatoria threatening Perekop, but had retired on meeting the advanced posts of the Russian left flank: 16 Battalions of the Russians were put in disorder.

RETIREMENT OF THE RUSSIANS.

According to the Frankfort Post Zeitung the body of the Russian army has been withdrawn from the plateau on the North side of Sebastopol, towards the heights of the Belbec, only a few thousand men now garrisoning the Northern forts. In the neighborhood of Nicholoff some 45,000 men are concentrated, 25,000 of whom belong to the newly raised Militia.

A BRITISH FLEET SENT TO THE COAST OF ITALY.

Her Majesty's ships Rodney, Albion, London, Sea-side and Wasp have received orders to proceed under the command of Admiral Stopford to the coast of Italy. They will begin their mission it is said in the Bay of Naples.

FILLING UP THE TRENCHES.

Letter from Sebastopol in Marseilles Journal says one of the orders which has been executed by the troops with the greatest pleasure is that of filling up the trenches. It is stated that the troops regard their prospects so favourably, that a great number of the soldiers of the class of 1847 who may now quit the service do not wish to do so.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

The allied fleet which, according to last news, had sailed on a secret expedition from Sebastopol, anchored off Odessa on the 8th Oct. Prince Gortschakoff reports 8 ships of the line, 27 steamers, and other vessels. No news of the bombardment had been received up to the latest dates, but it was expected immediately. Odessa, since the destruction of the corn ports in the Sea of Azov, has formed the chief, if not the sole means of support of the Russian army in the Crimea.

The Emperor of Russia and suite arrived at Odessa 22d Sept. but left again next day for Nicholoff to attend a Council of War.

RUSSIAN LOSSES.

The "Invalide Russe" gives detailed account of the losses of the Russian garrison on the 8th Sept. Killed 2684, wounded 6058, contusions 1,205, missing 1751. Total 11,701. The same Journal states the Russians lost 1500 on August 17, and 1000 men per day on every day up to Sept. 6th. Thus it would appear that the losses in the garrison the last 3 weeks of the siege amounted to 32,200, irrespective of disease.

THE DANUBE.

According to the Journal de Constantinople the Commander of the Turkish army in the Danube has received instructions to provide rations for 40 or 60 000 French troops, who are to arrive at Silistria about the end of October.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Anglo-Turkish Contingent has received orders to proceed to Shumla.

MEDIATION.

In a Circular addressed by the Austrian Government to its Representatives, it is intimated that though Prussia is at liberty to act as mediator between the belligerent powers, the present is not a favorable time for such mediation—that, in fact, the Western Powers must follow up the advantage gained and treat with Russia when the Russians have been expelled from the Crimea. The Manifesto asserts, that a most perfect understanding exists between Austria and France.

WAR IN ASIA.

Gen. Mouravieff has forwarded to Saint Petersburg the report of a successful cavalry engagement, in which the Cossacks, Militia and Dragoons, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Kovalevsky, defeated a detachment of 1800 regular Turkish cavalry, and 1000 Bashli Bazuks. The Turks had about 400 killed. Als Pasha, the commander, who took part in most of the last wars of Turkey was made prisoner. The Turks lost all their guns.

The garrison of Kars still holds out, the reduced to great extremities. Part of Omar Pasha's force was advancing from Batoum to attempt to raise the blockade. The army of Kars now numbers 10,000 men.

THE CLOCK AT ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

A writer in the Foreign Quarterly thus describes the machinery of this great London clock:—The pendulum is fourteen feet long, and the weight at the end of it is one hundred lbs.; the dial on the outside is regulated by a smaller one within, the length of the minute hand on the exterior dial is fifteen feet, and the length of the hour hand is eight feet; the weight of each hour figure is five pounds; the length of the hour figure two feet two and a half inches. In the face of the dial is an aperture of about a foot square, through which visitors are allowed to protrude their heads to observe the hands in motion, the minute hand making a considerable leap at each swing of the pendulum. A gentleman was at one time indulging his curiosity in this way, the hand being above his head, and afterwards turning to look below, remained in that position, until on attempting to move, found the minute hand close upon the back of his neck, and was totally unable to extricate himself. In a short time he would have been inevitably suffocated, even if decapitation had not ensued. Fortunately a friend was with him, who hastily summoned assistance, and the clock was just stopped in time to save his life. Since that time, the guides take occasion to caution visitors against prolonging their observation at a certain period in every hour. The fine toned bell which strikes, is clearly distinguished from other bells in the metropolis, and has been audible at the distance of twenty miles. It is about ten feet diameter, and is said to weigh four and a half tons. The bell is tolled on the death of any member of the royal family, of the Lord Mayor, Bishop of London, or the Dean of the Cathedral. The whole expense of building the Cathedral was about a million and a half pounds sterling.

NIGHT.—How absolute and omnipotent is the silence of night! And yet the stillness seems almost audible! From all the measureless depths of air around us, comes a half sound, a half-whisper, as if we could hear the crumbling and falling away of the earth and all created things in the great miracle of nature, decay and reproduction ever beginning, never ending—the gradual lapse and running of the sand in the great hour-glass of time.

SWALLOWS.—As a proof of the valuable services rendered by swallows, it is estimated that one of these birds will destroy, at a low calculation, 900 insects per day; and when it is considered that some insects produce as many as nine generations in a summer, the state of the air, but for these birds, may be readily conceived. One kind of insect alone might produce 560,070,489,000,000,000 of its race in a single year.