

Oil Fluid.  
from New York  
to CANADA  
FLOUR  
from Boston  
loves, new set pattern,  
do do  
W. WHITLOCK,  
11, 1851-3.

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# The Standard.

## OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 11] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1852. [Vol. 19

### LAW, RESPECTING NEWSAPPEARS

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### European Intelligence.

**FRANCE.**—M. Bocher, administrator of the Orleans states, with M. M. Delavigne and Hayim Franchère, have been arrested in France for having in their possession insurrectionary documents in favour of the Orleans family.  
The papers are commenting on the fall of the Russell Ministry, and the revenge of Lord Palmerston. The change in the English Ministry had not affected the Bourse.  
The Police have seized about 20,000 copies of an address to the electors, by M. Spinnelli, on the ground that having been condemned to expulsion, he is not a qualified candidate.

Active negotiations are going on with the view of inducing the Duchesse of Orleans to consent to the Count de Paris waiving his rights in favor of the Duc de Bordeaux.  
Letters from Rome deny that the English Charge d'Affaires had supported the French note concerning the Press.

**ITALY.**—In spite of the Peace and French Army, the anniversary of the Republic was celebrated at Rome with great spirit.  
**BRITAIN.**—The Government still entertains serious thoughts of the unfriendly feeling of France.

The Times states that the Emperor of Russia, hitherto deemed favorable to the Prince President's imperial and despotic designs, has intimated his displeasure at several of the decrees that have recently been issued.

The substitution of the imperial eagle for the Gallic cock on the standards, of the republic, the prince's effigy on the coinage, and the transfer of the presidential residence to the Tuilleries, have been commented upon in a formal diplomatic note in a vein of disapproval; the Emperor of Russia being the instrument to strike down democracy, but the re-establishment of the constitution of the year VIII., and the proximity of danger of an avowed imperial dynasty, are more than the Emperor of Russia relishes.

**ITALY.**—It is said that some clue to the murder of Rossi had been discovered, where by some new light would be thrown upon that horrid tragedy. The celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of a Republic in Rome came off on the 9th ult., notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to suppress it.

Prince Louis Napoleon was, many years ago, forced to leave the Papal dominions; and on that occasion he addressed a letter to a celebrated cardinal, in which he expressed his intention, and hopes of some day causing the Roman prelate to repent his act. Many fear these old reminiscences.

**CHINA.**—A great fire occurred at Hong Kong on the 29th of December, destroying nearly all the Chinese part of the town, amounting to 500 houses. Many lives were lost among the Chinese, and Col. Storkins and Lieut. Sagg, of the British service, were instantly killed by an explosion of gun powder.

In Canton the rich men had been called on to contribute large sums towards the expense of the war, the reports of which are exceedingly vague.

**TRADE, &c. for 1851.**—The value of goods imported into the Port of St. John alone during last year was £749,917 sterling. Of this amount £363,638 sterling was for British goods from the United Kingdom, and £17,421 for foreign goods, such as Tea, Brandy, Wines, Spices, &c., from the same place. The total value of imports into the Port of St. John for the same period, was £767,359 sterling. If we estimate the imports into Saint Andrews and district, at £46,000, it will give, as the total value of imports into this Province, £813,359 sterling, which would show an increase over the previous year of about £155,000 sterling. The value of imports from British North American Colonies into St. John and Out-Bays last year, was £150,929; from British West Indies £741; from the United States, £306,190; and from other foreign states, £306,495. The imports from the United States last year exceed those of the previous year, £73,000.

The value of goods exported from the Port of Saint John alone, during last year, was £411,026 sterling; the value of the Exports to the United Kingdom being £304,198 sterling. The total value of the Exports from the Out-Bays of this port amounted last year to £290,995 sterling; and if we add the estimated value of Exports from St. Andrews and district, viz. £54,000, it will give, as the total amount of Exports from this Province, in 1851, the sum of £756,021 sterling; which will show an increase of about £100,000 sterling, over the previous year.

A correct estimate of the value of the Exports of this Province cannot be formed from the returns, as one of our staple articles of export, viz. new Ships, does not appear in them. The value of new shipping sent from this Province last year, could not be estimated at less than £200,000 sterling, to which might be added the freight earned by the vessels belonging to the port.

If we might be allowed to judge of the

state of the Province by the Trade and Revenue returns of last year, as compared with the previous year, we should say that it had been highly prosperous, and probably more so than it has ever been at any period before.—*Courier.*

### THE RAILWAY AND LOAN BILLS PASSED!

**MONDAY EVENING, March 10th.**  
The Railway Bill was committed this morning, and one or two additional sections were added by the consent of the Government. A debate took place on the fifteenth section, relative to the filling up of the blank, that the loan do not exceed so much. The sum was fixed at One Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling. The Loan Bill was then committed, and soon passed. Mr. Johnson moved a resolution to exempt the revenues of the Northern Counties from the pledge, which was lost, 24 against 6—the minority being Messrs. Johnson, Montgomery, Barberie, Williston, Cutler and McPhelim.

The Mining Bill was afterwards committed and discussed. This Bill provides that the present lessees of Mines may enter on private property, by paying damages. If the parties cannot agree, a Jury living ten miles or more distant, may be summoned to assess damages. No provision is made for defining the rights of future lessees. The first section was sustained by an overwhelming majority. Progress was reported.—[New Brunswick.

### IMPORTANT DESPATCH.

The following important Railway Despatch was received from Earl Grey by the last mail. It was written in answer to a letter sent by the Hon. Mr. Hincks, from Halifax, after the Delegates had agreed upon the route, and expresses the opinion we have already had reason to expect would be entertained by his Lordship on this magnificent project. The pleasure manifested in this Despatch at the prospect of a deputation being sent from the three Colonies for the purpose of personally conferring with Her Majesty's Government on this important subject, fully proves that Earl Grey is really in earnest in the matter, and most anxious that the work should be speedily undertaken. The Hon. Mr. Hincks has already taken his departure for England, and he will be followed by the Hon. Mr. Chandler from New Brunswick, and probably the Hon. Mr. Howe from Nova Scotia. That these gentlemen will speedily settle all the preliminary measures in a satisfactory manner, so that the Railway will be commenced early the present season, we have not the least doubt. We invite a careful perusal of this important document:—

*Downing Street, 20th Feb. 1852.*

To Hon. F. Hincks.

SIR—I am directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., addressed to him from Halifax upon the subject of the contemplated Railway from that City to Quebec. His Lordship directs me to state that he much regrets to find from the contents of your letter and from the correspondence between the members of the three Governments, interested in this question, assembled at Halifax, that in the opinion of the members of the Executive Councils of Canada and New Brunswick, so decided an objection would be entertained to the construction of a line of Railway proposed by the officers who conducted the survey through the three Provinces in British North America, in 1848. His Lordship feels that the views of gentlemen possessing great local knowledge, and well acquainted with the opinions of North America on this subject, are justly entitled to great weight. He is, therefore, disposed to consider in the most favorable light the plan submitted in the printed correspondence, emanating as it does from parties intimately conversant with the subject. The establishment of the means of rapid and easy communication between the different British Provinces, and from Canada to this Country through Halifax, is an object of such extreme importance that it is the earnest desire of H. M. Government to be the most advisable.

His Lordship directs me to state that he is not insensible to the force of the reasons advanced in your letter for affording the assistance which is desired to the Railway, notwithstanding its passing through a different line of country from that originally proposed, and that he is even prepared to admit that in some respects the line now suggested would possess an advantage over the other, though on the whole it may be less desirable.

But the proposals contained in your memorandum of 29th January, concurred in by Mr. Chandler on the part of New Brunswick, involves so important a deviation from the plan which H. M. Government had signified their readiness to submit to Parliament, that it has undergone further consideration, and it is out of His Lordship's power to say whether it may be judged expedient to recommend that assistance should be given to the project as now proposed.

His Lordship directs me to state that the question shall be taken into consideration as soon as possible, and with a view to its satisfactory decision.

His Lordship has learned with pleasure that it has been suggested, and he hopes it may be determined, to send such a deputation to this country, from the Executive Councils of the three Provinces, for the purpose of personally conferring with Her Majesty's Government on this important subject.  
Lord Grey directs me to add that no proposal for obtaining assistance of Parliament towards the construction of the proposed Railway, could be entertained by H. M. Government, unless it can be shown that it would establish a complete line wholly on British territory.  
Yours, &c. F. Peel.

**ANOTHER "KLAUS."**—A fine trick was played off in Augusta, Ga., a few days ago. The papers there gave great note of a performance by a French opera troupe. At night the house was pretty well filled, but no music was heard. It turned out that the troupe consisted of a diminutive foreign Baritone, and nobody else. He stood at the door taking the money until the time for the performance came. He then, leaving a door-keeper in his stead, passed through the audience to the stage with much foreign impressment, as though he intended to hurry on the singers; but no curtain rose. The audience becoming impatient, instituted a series of inquiries, when it was discovered that back of the stage was a door, and thence, it was supposed, with some show of reason, the little foreigner had vanished with what money he had got. No opera troupe was to be found, and it was presumed that there was none save this little runaway man.

The audience laughed on the wrong side of its mouth, and then grew indignant, and at the last accounts we have, a committee was appointed to watch the railroads, egressing from the city to look after Mr. Diddler, and it was already suspected that if found he would receive an elementary course of tar and feathers, besides, perchance, a ride on something sharp like a rail.—[Boston Mail.

**SEEKING HOW IT OPERATED.**—As the railroad train was approaching Southboro' on Wednesday, with a huge plough attached to the engine, throwing the snow aside in clouds, an individual who was very anxious to witness the operation, advanced to the end of the platform, near the station, and took his stand near a large drift, through which the train must pass. Though told that he would be liberally besprikled with the frosty material, he gave no heed to the warning, and on the approach of the train, firmly keeping his position, from which, however, when the train had passed, he was found to be missing, having suddenly vanished from the view of the astonished spectators, beneath the immense cloud of snow which was dashed aside by the giant plough. Shovels being procured, the curious gentleman was dug out, having, with the exception of the crushing of a new hat and clean dickey, escaped unimpaired. He professes to be entirely satisfied with his opportunity of seeing how it operated.—[Exchange paper.

**Death of the last Survivor of the Boston Tea Party.**—David Kenison, who had fought in many of the battles of the revolution, and is supposed to be the last survivor of the Boston tea party, died at the residence of William Mack, Chicago, Feb. 24, aged 117.

**THE BEST BREED OF SWINE FOR THE FARMER.**—I am perfectly satisfied from long experience, and have publicly advocated it for upwards of ten years, that the best and most profitable swine for the farmer, is that breed which will nearly mature at eight to twelve months old, and then weigh, well fattened and dressed, from 250 to 350 pounds. A pig that has to be wintered and kept till sixteen to nineteen months old, before fully fattened, rarely pays for itself at the ordinary price of pork; and the average weight of these, in the United States, even at a year and a half old, I do not believe exceeds 300 pounds.

Now, what the farmers want, is a large breed with fine points and great growth. Such a breed can be made fat at any age, and invariably matures quick. But recollect they must have fine points; by this I mean fine or small heads, ears, legs, feet and tail, a wide, deep chest, and a round full body, like a barrel. These constitute what are technically called fine points. None of your big heads, large-ear, coarse-bristled and hair, long legs, great feet, and flabby, thin, slab-sided bodies, after the alligator or landpike order. Of the large breeds, I prefer the Lincoln.

In order to get pigs to weigh well, they must come early. February in the Southern, March in the Middle, and April in the most Northern States, are the best months to drop pigs. Feed them from the start, all they will eat, and they will be ready to kill from October to January; and thus you dispense with wintering any, except those reserved for breeding.—[From the Plow.

Love at First Sight—was exemplified in

Raphael. His window overlooked the garden of the adjoining house, and there he saw the lovely girl who amused herself among the flowers; he saw her leave her beautiful feet in the lake; he fell passionately in love. He soon made his feelings known; his love was not rejected, and she became his wife. He is said to have been so passionately enamored of her beauty that he never could paint a sketch of her without weeping.—[Ladies Companion.

**HOBBS BEFORE THE LONDON SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—Mr. Hobbs, in a lecture before the Society of Arts in London, gave the following statement of the manner in which he picked the Bramah lock:—  
"He said that his first step had been to take an impression of the hole in wax. He had originally supposed that each slide had a spring, but he found himself mistaken in that surmise. Having contrived the necessary implements, he pressed down the disc, which left him at liberty to work on the slides; introduced a lever to the key hole, and applied pressure to the cylinder; felt the slides successively, pressed them in the false notches, and succeeded in loosening the cylinder, and the lock was picked. He had never seen the inside of a Bramah lock before his experiments—had never tried to pick one; and he entertains no doubt that, with his present experience, he could repeat the process in an hour's time."  
In conclusion, Mr. Hobbs said he had never made a lock, and never practised picking a great deal; and he astonished his English auditors by saying that he knew more expert lock-pickers than himself.

**A FALLING CENTER.**—A writer in the Boston Traveller, giving an account of Locke's comet, which has recently made its reappearance, says that it has the striking peculiarity that its orbit and periodic times are gradually decreasing. This comet, it is said, "is certainly falling towards the central luminary;" not theoretically falling, as the earth and other planets are supposed to fall towards the sun, as their orbits bend around the centre of revolution, but actually, drawing nearer at every revolution. Sir John Herschel believes "that it will ultimately fall into the sun," provided it is not "dissipated" before that time.

### The Temperance Cause Prospering.

The great plant of Temperance, so long and so patiently tended and watered, in this country, is beginning to bear its bright consummate flowers. The Maine Liquor Law has not only been good itself, but the cause of good in all other States of the Union. The happy contagion is spreading everywhere, and the slow but sure progress of men's minds, under the influence of common sense, is very strikingly exhibited. Temperance now finds its friends in the highest places and the highest personages of the nation, and its advocates in the great intelligent mass of the people.

The great question is agitated in all quarters. At New York—the other day, there was a vast gathering of the friends of Temperance. General Houston was there, and presented Neal Dow, Esq., Mayor of Portland, with a very beautiful gold medal, in recognition of that gentleman's services to the cause of temperance.

The doing away with the sale of alcoholic liquor to the people generally will be a blessing to the community. It may be said that this check to the free sale of it, is an infringement on the liberty of the people. But if their representatives agree in the matter, we do not see how the people can complain. The thing will be according to law, and the law of the Commonwealth is a thing which all citizens must abide by.

If the mass of the people were educated, and could find interest and recreation in books or newspapers, there would be no great danger in allowing them a freedom in the matter of alcohol. But the foreign population of this country, being ignorant, and having no better modes of enjoying themselves, must naturally, and will, take to drink. It is comfortable—it is sociable—it is inevitable. Under such circumstances, the best thing the friends of the people themselves could do, would be to remove the poisonous temptation altogether.

A state of republicanism is not a state of nature; a man cannot do exactly whatever may be right in his own eyes. There is no such thing as perfect liberty; and we must be content to patch up our principles, with conventions and expediences. We have agreed that there are public nuisances which can have no protection in society; and we really cannot see that there is a viler or larger nuisance in the community than that of rum-drinking and drunkenness. It costs the state more than a European war in favour of Kossuth would do.

There are other vicious habits of society which deserve to be eradicated, and will be,

with the progress of education and Christianity, but let us first take and abolish this brutifying firewater.—[International Journal.

**SINGULAR PHENOMENON.**—At about 12 o'clock on Sunday night last, a phenomenon truly strikingly and extraordinary occurred here. It was the circumstance of the falling of a really copious rain, for the space of from seven to ten minutes, from a perfectly cloudless, and starlit sky. \$5 plaintiff was the shower, that the sidewalks ran with water, which had the singular effect upon the mind of appearing to come without a cause. During the shower, two streaks of fleecy cloud displayed themselves in the north and south, but far distant from each other, and neither of an altitude above the horizon exceeding twenty degrees. The position of these clouds forbade the idea that the rain could have fallen from either of them. We make no effort to explain this singular phenomenon, satisfying ourselves with a bare but faithful statement of it.—[Washington National Intelligencer.

**CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF ARIZONA.**—Friday was distinguished by the unprecedented event, in this city, of the consecration of a Bishop. Being generally known that the dignity of Bishop of Arizona was to be solemnly imposed on the Rev. Dr. McKinnon in place of the late Bishop Fraser, a vast concourse assembled at St. Mary's Cathedral to witness the ceremony. Previous to the opening of the Cathedral, the Charitable Irish Society assembled at the Mason's Hall, and marched thence, with their banners, each member wearing his badge, in procession to the Cathedral. Upon the doors being opened, The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, attended by the entire corps of Priests in the Diocese of Halifax, administered the rites of the solemnity with the most minute adherence to every particular which the ritual directs to be observed on such occasions. There were at least 5,000 persons present, including all creeds and classes. The Very Rev. Dr. Connolly delivered a highly appropriate sermon.—[Halifax Recorder.

**FOR CALIFORNIA.**—We understand that a number of young men, from different parts of the Province, intend to proceed to Portland on Tuesday morning next, by the steamer *Haid of Erin*, on their way to California. We are not aware whether *Martin's* *Virg* of that country and of the route from Chagres to the Mines, which is attracting such crowds of our citizens at present, has been the means of adding to the number of those who have been for some time contemplating a visit to the gold diggings. The picture and the gold are certainly very enticing, but the hardships to be endured before the latter can be obtained, should, we think, cause those who are comfortably situated in New-Brunswick to pause before they undertake the journey.

In the Legislature there has been a vast amount of talking during the last week; and the railway Resolutions after a debate of four days, the issue of which every one must have known, were carried triumphantly by the Government. The contest was between the Northern Counties and the Province, and as we always predicted, the former were *vanquished*. The issue was not tried on the question of Railroad or no Railroad, but it was debated in reference to the rival claims of a Central line and a north one. Here the matter rests for the present, and of course a Bill will be introduced by the Government; but we have no means of knowing how they intend to define the particular route from St. John to the Grand Falls. In the mean time we understand on the best authority, that the Hon. Mr. Chandler holds himself in readiness to take his departure for England to advance the special claims of New Brunswick. This we believe to be one of the best movements which can be made on the part of this Province.—*Reporter.*

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CHINESE ARMY.**—The following extracts from the instructions of the Council of the Celestial Empire to the General commanding their armies has never, we believe, been published in this country:—"Take notice of this in particular; you have to deal with people who wear breeches so tight that when once the soldiers fall they cannot get themselves up again. Your first endeavor must be to throw them down. Paint your faces as fantastically as you can, and when you approach the enemy, shout out and make the most hideous noises and grimaces possible to frighten and make them tumble down. When prostrate they are at your mercy.—*Kantish Independent.*

A testimonial, the subscription to which was upwards of £1000, was about to be presented by the merchants of Dundee to Geo. Duncan, Esq., M. P., for that city. Mr. D. had intimated his intention of disposing of the money in the erection of Ragged and Reformatory schools.

Nankin breeches are very unfashionable at present in China.