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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E parvis sumendum est optimum. —Cic.

No 49] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1854. [Vol. 21]

TO THE CONSTITUENCY OF CHARLOTTE.

As it is now pretty generally believed that Mr. Brown's return to fill the high and honorable situation of Surveyor General is to be contested, will it be out of place to put before you the position in which this County now stands; according to the principle of responsible Government lately introduced into the British Provinces, certain offices in the government are called political, viz: the Provincial Secretary, Attorney General, Surveyor General, and the Solicitor General; these offices are held by members of the House of Assembly who have the confidence of their constituents. If the Government felt that confidence a vote in the House is brought against them as in the recent case, and they must resign.

The opposition are then called upon by the Governor, through the Hon. Chas. Fisher in the present case, to form a Government, and a choice is then made from their number, of persons most eligible to fill the various political offices: but to entitle the persons to whom those offices are given, the constitution has wisely provided that they shall go back to their constituents for their approval.

The present Government have gone into office; the Attorney General, Provincial Secretary and Solicitor General, have appeared before their respective constituencies, and have been approved by a snow of hands, this speaks volumes for the feeling of the people in St. John, York, Northumberland, and will it not be wise for this County to return Mr. Brown in a similar manner; should not all minor objections be flung to the winds when a great public object is to be effected. Mr. Brown as Surveyor General and at the Council Board can do more for our County than any other person who may be returned, if any be so unwise as to contest with him [albeit they have a perfect right] they cannot be considered lovers of their country. I ask you to ponder, reflect, and vote wisely, the die is in your hands by which the interests of our Country may be advanced or retarded. It behooves you to act discreetly and judiciously, bearing in mind that no person in opposition to Mr. Brown can with the present Government have any influence in the councils of the country at the present juncture.

One word more. Mr. Brown has been accused of seeking office, don't believe it, he has been 24 years a conspicuous public man and altho' highly appreciated abroad through the Province, has never had but some small laborious office, such as laying out new roads, &c. &c., with very small remuneration—and I will venture to say is not so well off, to-day pecuniarily as he was when he first entered the House, but he has ever used his influence even to procure a few hundred acres of land for his sons! no nothing of the kind can others say the same, and now when a public office of high importance is offered to him, does he greedily seize it? no he peremptorily refuses to accept it; until the government insists on his taking it; what does he then say? I came here to serve my Constituents and no private pecuniary advantage to myself shall interfere with my doing so. But if you (the Government) are so desirous that I shall have this office, I will return to my constituents, and ask them to advise me what they desire I should do—this he has done, showing the most marked deference for your opinion. It is an honour for this county and every voter should feel proud to have a man that the Government desired should fill any of the political offices. I am

ONE OF YOU.

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

New York, Nov. 22.
A frightful Railroad collision occurred at an early hour this morning near Yorkville. The New Haven freight train down, had been detained on the road by an accident in the vicinity of 8th street. The 5 o'clock train down White Plains, came along at the rate of 30 miles an hour, while the New Haven train was stopping and ran into the locomotive Albany, dashing it into the freight cars and injuring 5 other cars and their contents.

The tender of the locomotive was driven into the first passenger car behind it, which was filled with people. Men with broken legs and arms were found lying in the car, which was almost a perfect wreck. The second car was also badly smashed, and more or less of the passengers wounded.

The following is a list of those who were wounded:—

George Douglas, Harlem; Levi Douglas, George Barnard C. Day, and W. Farrington, do, all with arms broken; Mr. Shackman, do, and Mr. Roby, Yorkville, each with legs fractured; J. D. Abston, do, thigh broken; Mr. Brown, New Hope, with legs and arms fractured; A. McFadden, Moriana Colgrove, do; John Summ, New Hope; C.

Brooke, New York, conductor of the passenger train, all had legs broken, and W. Elliot, engineer, was severely burnt.
Second despatch.—Two of the parties injured by the collision are reported to have died this afternoon—names not mentioned. Loss of property to R. R. Co., is estimated at \$15,000.

Narrow Escape.—T. K. Weston of East Corinth, amateur chemist, while engaged a few days since in making a preparation of Silver known as "Pulminating Silver" had a narrow escape from complete loss of sight. About one ounce exploded in an open glass capsule, while exposed moist to the light, scattering glass, spirit lamps in every direction. A quantity of this highly caustic substance, was received directly in his eyes, producing a violent inflammation, and corrosion so much so, that he remained totally blind one week. He is now fast recovering. This should be a sufficient warning to all operators using this substance when it is known that six, within the last two years have been mutilated, and disfigured by its explosion. —Bangor Journal.

The Merchant of To-day.
Mr. Senator Sumner, delivered the opening address before the Mercantile Library Association, in Boston, on the "Position and Duties of the Merchant." From a verbatim report, in the Evening Telegraph, we cut the following passage on the "Merchant of To-day":

"Yes, Sir! say what you will this is the day of the merchant. As in the early ages, war the great concern of society and the very pivot of power, so is trade now; and as feudal chiefs were the 'notables,' who answered to the requirements of the time, so are the merchants now. All things attest the change. War, which was once the universal business, is now confined to a few; it is now the accident of an age. Not for adventures of the sword; but for trade do men descend upon the sea in ships, and traverse broad continents on iron pathways. Not for protection against violence; but for trade do men come together in cities and rear the marvelous superstructure of social order. If they go abroad, or if they stay at home, it is trade that controls them, without distinction of persons. And here in our country every man is a trader. The physician trades his benevolent care; the lawyer trades his ingenious tongue; the clergyman trades prayer; and trade summons from the quarry the choicest marble and granite to build its capacious homes, and now, in our own city displays ware houses which outdo the baronial castle, and sales rooms which outdo the ducal palace. With these magnificent appliances the relations of dependence and protection, which marked the early feudalism, are reproduced in the more comprehensive feudalism of trade. Even now there are European bankers who vie in power with the dukes and princes of other days, and there are traffickers everywhere, whose title comes from the ledger and not from the sword, fit successors to counts, barons and knights. The feudal chief allocated to himself and his followers, the soil which was the prize of his strong arms, so now the merchant, with a grasp more subtle and reaching, allocates to himself and followers, ranging through degrees of dependence, all the spoils of overland, triumphantly won by trade. I would press this parallel too far, but at this moment in our country, the merchant more than any other character, stands in the very boots of the feudal chief. Of all pursuits or relations, this is now the most extensive and formidable, making all others its tributaries, and bending at times even the lawyer and the clergyman, to be its dependent stipendiaries."

To Mothers of New Sir-Babies.—My Dears: You often write to me, privately, asking me to suggest pretty names for your daughters. I am always delighted, (if you are sensible women) with my recommendations.

Now—who wants a sweet pretty name for the finest lady baby ever produced? Do not all speak at once. Well then—

ALMA.
What do you say to that? For whether as a pretty looking and euphonious name, or whether as the memorial of a brilliant victory, or whether for its own private Latin significance—gentle—the name strikes me as perfect. Let me hear your opinions. Your affectionate friend,

PUNCH.

CRIMEA, Tuesday.

THE NEWS PAPER CREDIT SYSTEM.

We commend the following just observations on the practice of giving credit upon News Papers, to the careful perusal of all Proprietors and Editors of these periodicals as well as to all subscribers for them. We are thoroughly convinced that if the credit system were blotted out once and for ever it

would be infinitely better for all concerned. For ourselves, so satisfied are we of the evil tendencies of the custom that we should be quite prepared to unite with our brethren of the press in the adoption of a resolution requiring in every case advance payment. Read the following extracts upon the subject which are just in point.—Ch. Visitor.

"The almost universal practice of giving and taking credit on Newspapers, is an evil of such magnitude that the sooner the friends of the Press put an end to it the better. In some of the neighboring States, the proprietors of Newspapers, for their own safety, have been driven to the necessity of combining to refuse credit; and others having the command of Journals possessing a high character and extensive circulation, and being thus in a position of comparative independence, have rigidly adopted the cash system. We have been led especially to call attention to this from the complaints of others engaged in this department of labor, and because there are none, perhaps, who have greater reason to complain of the evils of the credit system than we have. We copy allusions to this topic from the Montreal Witness, the Messenger, and the Literary Gem:—

"Mr. Mackenzie, in a late Message, very justly complains of the nigardliness of newspaper subscribers in Canada. He says he has over 2000 accounts due him at his office. So it is with us. We have over \$3,000 due this office for arrears of 1851-2-3-4. It will cost \$1,000 including losses to get it. Such is the result of the credit system. The credit system must be done away with, and advance payment insisted on in all cases. The Canadians, as a general thing, do not think of paying until they are dunned several times; and sending, as they should, avail themselves of delay by post. —Literary Gem.

"ADVANCE PAYMENT.—One of our exchanges who evidently understands the subject, preaches the following excellent doctrine, and we, for one, shall rejoice to see it practically carried out:—No Newspaper should be sent on credit; advance payment is the only reasonable plan, and to that it will sooner or later come. If no man is allowed to travel on a railroad, steamer, or stage, or to attend a concert room, or other public exhibition, without first paying the stipulated price, how much more should subscribers, scattered all over the country, and owing on our two dollars for a paper, be required to pay the cash down! —Montreal Witness.

The case of the newspaper proprietor, in giving credit on newspapers, is analogous to that of a Farmer selling a few thousand bushels of wheat on credit. He sells it, we shall suppose, in lots of 500 or three bushels each, (the value of one of two years' paper) to parties he had never seen, of whose circumstances he, perhaps, knows but little, and who are scattered over the whole Province. Would any man of common sense submit to this mode of selling his produce? But this is not all; would he consent, as newspaper proprietors are generally expected to do, in addition to his giving of such credit, to hire agents to go from country to country, and from door to door, to collect these debts, and that, too, after giving, perhaps, a credit of from one to five years? We argue that no man would consent to this. The vexatious, trouble, and loss, the farmer would justly regard as unendurable.

The case is strictly analogous. Every year we issue from our office, to about 2000 parties, residing between Sandwich and Quebec, that which costs us from \$3,000 to \$4,000; and, as a general rule, to which, however, there are many honorable exceptions, they expect an agent to call upon them individually for the amount!—This is not the case merely for one year, but with some for many years. A custom, so unreasonable, so unjust, so ruinous to the stability of the press, and often as damaging to its character, as the custom, more or later be Canada who is unable to pay four or five cents per week in advance, to enjoy the benefits of a good weekly paper: and, if so, what apology can be given for substantial farmers, merchants, and mechanics not requiring their payments always in advance. There can be none; and we are satisfied that the thousands who have acted upon the credit system, have no conception of the difficulties it entails upon the proprietors of public journals; or every man of judgment and principle among them, would rigidly adopt the system of paying in advance.

We have given up the sending out of agents to collect debts, and trust that those long in arrears will remit, us by mail, inasmuch as they can do so with perfect safety, and at small expense. —Toronto Examiner.

INTENDED WIFE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—It is rumored in Brussels that the grand daughter of Louis Philippe, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, is the intended wife of Prince Napoleon, heir presumptive to the throne of France. However singular such

an alliance may appear, it is by no means impossible that Louis Napoleon may desire to take this means of strengthening his throne, and destroying the prospect of the Orleans family of again acquiring supreme power. This, if true, may account in some measure for the visit of King Leopold to the Emperor of France at Boulogne, and when it is remembered that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert are nephew and niece of the King of Belgium, may partly explain the personal cordiality recently exhibited by them towards Louis Napoleon.

THRILLING DISASTER IN BOSTON HARBOR!

A terrible disaster occurred almost at our very doors yesterday afternoon. At 5 o'clock the Eastern steamers left this port for their various destinations, and when they had been on their passage but about 20 minutes, one of their number, the steamer Ocean, Capt. Donovan, bound to Bath, was run into by the royal mail steamer Canada, Capt. Stone, on her passage to this port from Liverpool via Halifax. The Ocean, it appears, was crossing the tract of the Canada, in order to avoid a collision, but she was not quick enough in her movements, and was run into by the Canada just abaft the wheel house on the larboard side. A large hole was made in the side of the Ocean, through which the water issued with great rapidity. The store in the room occupied by Carpenter's Express Messenger was overturned, and before the Canada had separated from the Ocean, the latter steamer was on fire, and shortly burned to the water.

The number of passengers on board the Ocean was 75 or 80 passengers, but the exact number is not known, as the clerk of the boat lost his list, and besides the passengers had not all paid their fares. He had taken about \$40 passage money when the accident occurred. The Ocean had also a very heavy freight.

The boats of the Canada, steamers Forest City, Boston, and Eastern State, the Quinlan, and other vessels in the vicinity, hastened to the rescue of the imperilled passengers, and succeeded in saving the lives of nearly all the passengers, many of whom reached the city last night. The Ocean was a side-wheel steamer, with high galleys, and was in every respect a well appointed and substantial sea-going steamer. She was about 600 or 700 tons. —(Boston Journal, Saturday).

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!

A fire broke out yesterday morning before 12 o'clock, in the rear of the ring Rectory, and upon the premises of James E. Masters, North end of the Grave Yard. The fire is supposed to have originated from certain combustible substances having come in contact with a stove. The factory was destroyed, also adjoining building North, the Golden corner, and the next building on 1 Street, known as the "old Theatre," which were burned to the ground, being no water, except what small quantities could be obtained from neighbouring wells, it was thought at one time that the fire would have extended to a very great distance. The firemen as usual worked like heroes. What are we going to do if the Company's Tank is not filled immediately by some means or other? We are now in constant danger. There appeared to be hooks at work to pull down the save neighboring buildings. Corporation to say to this. —Morning News.

WINTER CLOTHING FOR THE TROOPS.
Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the amount of stores of winter clothing, sent out, when we state that upwards of 70,000 pairs of worsted socks, 90,000 woolen jerseys, 50,000 pairs flannel drawers, and 30,000 pairs of gloves, have been sent to the army under Lord Raglan, and still further supplies of the same articles, will be sent. Arrangements have also been made to send on 25,000 great coats, in addition to the great coats already sent.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.
city, says the Portsmouth, very parsimonious, called up Market street traders a few asked if the bills on the were good, as a grocer had one of five dollars, and no more at home on the same bank. The der informed him that the bank closed several years since, and asked him if he did not see

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.

the notices in the public papers at the time. The old man said, "I never took a newspaper."

BABBLING WOMEN.—The following Act of Assembly was passed in Virginia in 1792: "An act for the punishment of scandalous persons.—Whereas, many babbling women slander and scandalize their neighbours, for which their poor husbands are often involved in chargeable and vexatious suits and costs in great damages.—Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in action of slander, occasioned by the wife, after judgment passed for damages, the woman shall be punished by ducking; and if the slander should be so enormous as to be adjudged at greater damages than five hundred pounds of tobacco, then the woman to suffer a ducking for each five hundred pounds of tobacco adjudged against the husband, if he refuses to pay the tobacco."

A Painter Stabbed.—About 12 o'clock on Sunday night, as Wm. H. Hicks, a compositor employed in the Atlas office, was passing up Water street on his way home, some unknown assassin sprang upon him at the corner of Devonshire street, and struck him in the side with a knife, fortunately inflicting only a flesh wound. Mr. Hicks instantly dealt the fellow a heavy blow with his fist, knocking him down before assistance could be procured, and he gained his feet and escaped.

INDEPENDENCE IMPROVED.
man in Bond street "Independence" and bought "the next doo."

the loan of anything. The very next slipped on an orange peel, and had borne home on a shaver by three hoodlums and a dirty-faced youth, with "winds in his trousers." This being "independence of your neighbors" went work. Even Asto can't bring it about. He is as much a dent on the world as the poor devils in coats.—[N. Y. Dutchman.

PROSPECTUS

Of a Newspaper to be published, weekly, Saint Andrews, New Brunswick, to be named
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