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The Standard.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
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Each repetition of Ditto 1d per line.
Advertising by the year may be agreed on.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis tumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 16 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1853. [Vol. 20]

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPER
Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
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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 place without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

European Intelligence.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Europa arrived at New-York on Saturday 9th inst. with Liverpool dates to 26th March.
The market for breadstuffs continued inanimate, but no change in prices.
There is no particular news of interest; almost the only item is the settlement of the dispute between Russia and Turkey. The difficulty appears to have blown over almost as suddenly as it arose.
A terrific explosion took place in a coal pit near Wigan on the 23d. From 30 to 40 persons were killed.
The weather was unpropitious for crops, and sowing was much behind the usual time.
Cotton unchanged, but not quite so firm.
Madras, the Italian who was imprisoned by the Tuscan Government, is said to have become insane.
A full pardon has been granted by Radetzky to all concerned in the Milan insurrection.

FRANCE.—Beyond the alarm caused by the anticipated outbreak between Russia and Turkey, and which has now somewhat subsided, nothing of moment has occurred.
French funds have again advanced.
AUSTRIA.—Haynau's funeral procession moved through Vienna on the 17th towards Gratz, where he was to be buried. Three of the Arch Dukes and other Austrian noblemen followed the body. Haynau has written a history of the Hungarian Campaign; the manuscript has been found among his papers, and will be published.
Several of the students of the University of Prague have been sentenced to be beaten with rods, for making wanton demonstrations in favour of Kossuth.

ITALY, LOMBARDY, AND PIEDMONT.—From Milan, 17th inst., it is announced that three more persons had been executed for their share in the insurrection of 6th Feb. Five others had been condemned nominally for robbery, but in reality on the same grounds. Of these five, three also had been hanged.
3000 stand of arms had been discovered secreted in a forest along the Ticinese frontier, and twenty persons are under arrest on suspicion of having placed them there.
The Parliament mentions that the refugees sent out to Genoa were nine in number. At Ferrara three persons had been executed for offences; ten others had been committed to death, but the sentences of seven had been commuted.
The Hungarian Garrison in Ancona is to be changed, as the soldiers are very much dissatisfied; so much so that it is thought the regiment will be disbanded from the Austrian service.
SWITZERLAND.—The brother of Capt. Ericsson has patented for him his calorific discovery.

Sale of the late Mr. Webster's Live Stock.
The live stock of the late Hon. Daniel Webster, consisting of the cattle of the Alderney, Devonshire, Hereford, and Yorkshire breeds, sheep, horses, &c., was sold at auction by order of the executors, yesterday, at Marshfield, by Col. Thompson, of this city. Many of the best specimens were bought in for the use of the farm by James W. Paige, Esq., but yet the number sold for removal from the premises was large. The buyers were mainly rich experimental farmers, and they paid high prices. The horses which were given to Mr. Webster by his New York admirers, in 1850, were sold for about \$400, and were purchased by Col. Thompson.
The number of persons present at the sale was quite large. [Bos. Courier, 7th.]

RAILROADS IN MAINE.—In Maine there are 1070 miles of railroad authorized, 412 of which are built. The 412 miles in operation have cost over twelve millions of dollars, and when fully completed will carry the aggregate of expenditures as high as \$30,000 per mile. Ten millions of this expenditure have been made within the last five years—or a sum equal to two millions per annum has in that time been applied to the building of railroads in Maine.
A MISTAKE.—It is quite a mistaken idea, that a woman cannot keep a secret—nobody can so well. Trust her but with half, or try to keep it from her altogether, and she is sure to betray you, because her pride prompts her to find out what you wish to conceal, and then her vanity induces her to tell what she has found out; and this in order to show her power of discovery. Trust all to her, and she will never betray you; but half a confidence is not worth having.
CHURCH MUSIC.—Rev. John Cumming, D. D., an English clergyman, in his treatise on "Music, and its relation to Religion," makes the following remarks relating to the comparative value of the church organ and the human voice. He writes as if he thought, and he is right, and his ideas

seem to us replete with good sense. We commend them to the attention of our readers.
"You have excommunicated the violin and consecrated the organ, and, like many kindred papal canonizations and curses, on very unsatisfactory grounds.—But the organ, grand as it is, is nothing to the human voice. The Old Hundred, given by all the voices in this hall, is grander without than with the organ. The organ, in short, to express its true value, is a good auxiliary to bad congregational singing; but, like the use of a crutch, too long used it prevents our walking without it; or, like an ear trumpet too much had recourse to, it renders us unable to hear without it. The human voice alone is the wonderful organ. Intellect is visible through the eye; but the soul reveals itself in the voice. Man's soul is audible, not visible, as God gave an apocalypse of himself of old, not in the blazing fire, nor in the bursting earthquake, but in the still small voice." The sound of the voice alone betrays the flowing of the inner and inexhaustible fountains of the soul, otherwise inaccessible to man. Mercury may have made the lyre, Apollo the flute, Jubal the harp and organ; but God made the human voice, and the instrument shares in something of the perfection of the Maker. * * * Nor do I wish to encourage a mere musical exhibition before the congregation. I want the whole congregation to be one grand choir, each member taking his part; and for this purpose there ought to be four leaders instead of one. I want not an organ to listen to, nor a choir for it to applaud; but one or other, just to sustain, lead, and regulate the congregation."

Arrest and Delivery to Canadian Authorities. We learn from the "Times," that the Sheriff of Kent county in Canada, together with officer Sprague, yesterday arrested a man accused of having stolen \$2000 from a colored woman in Chatham. On searching him they found \$1,800 of the money secreted about his person. He was taken across the river and delivered to Her Majesty's officers to be sent to Chatham. We are informed that this man formerly owed the woman whom he had robbed, and had sold her on two occasions while living in the South; that she, finally obtained her freedom and removed to Illinois, where she purchased a small farm and where he, having become poor in circumstances, came and lived with her as her husband; that to get rid of him, she sold her farm at a large advance on its cost and removed to Chatham, where he again overtook her, and after living with her for a short time she was taken ill, when he robbed her of her money, found on him when arrested here.
The facts connected with the above case exhibit one of those rare vicissitudes of life, wherein the slave becomes the master of his former owner.—Detroit Advertiser.

THE SIN AND FOLLY OF SCOLDING.
"Fret not thyself in any wise to do evil."—Psalm xxiv. 2.
1. It is evil, and only evil, and that continually. David understood human nature and says, "Fret not thyself in any wise to do evil." That is, if you cannot speak without scolding keep silence.
2. IT DESTROYS AFFECTION.—No one ever did endure or ever will love an habitual fretter, fault-finder, or scolder. Husbands, wives, children, relatives, or domestics, have no affection for the peevish, fretful, fault-finders. Few tears are shed over the graves of such. Persons of high moral principle may tolerate them—may bear with them.—But they cannot love them more than the sting of nettles, or the noise of mosquitoes. Many a man has been driven to the tavern, and to dissipation, by a peevish, fretful wife. Many a wife has been made miserable by a peevish fretful husband.
3. IT IS THE BANE OF DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.—A fretful, peevish, complaining, fault-finding person in a family, is like the continual chafing of an inflamed sore. Woe to the man, woman, or child, who is exposed to the influence of such a temper in another. Five-tenths of all domestic trials and unhappiness spring from this source.—Mrs. D. is of this temperament. She wonders her husband is not more fond of her company.—That her children give her so much trouble. That she cannot secure the good will of young people. The truth is, she is fretful and peevish. Children fear her, and do not love her. She never yet gained the affection of a young person, nor never will till she leaves off fretting.
4.—IT DEFEATS THE END OF FAMILY GOVERNMENT.—Good family government is the blending authority with affection so as to secure respect and love; indeed, this is the great secret of managing young people.—Now your fretters inspire fear, but they al-

ways make two faults where they correct one. Scolding at a child, fretting at a child, sneering at a child, taunting at a child, treating a child as though it had no feelings, inspires dread and dislike, and fosters those very dispositions from which many of the faults of childhood proceed.—Mr. G. and Mrs. F. are of this class. Their children are made to mind; but how? Mrs. F. frets and scolds her children. She is severe enough upon their faults. She seems to watch them in order to find fault.—She sneers at them—treats them as though they had no feelings.—She seldom gives them a command without a threat, and a long, running, fault finding commentary. When she chides, it is not done in a dignified manner. She raises her voice, puts on a cross look, threatens, strikes them, pinches their ears, slaps their hands, &c. The children cry, protest, sulk, and poor Mrs. F. has to do her work over pretty often. Then she will find fault with her husband, because he does not fall in with her ways, or chime with her as a chorist.

FROM CALIFORNIA PAPERS TO MARCH 16.
LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP TENNESSEE.—The Tennessee left Panama on the 19th Jan., at 6:30 P. M. The Cortes sailed three hours previous. Arrived in Acapulco February 6th, at 7:30 A. M. The Cortes and Pacific in port. Sailed at 12:30 P. M. Pacific three hours previous, and Cortes one hour after.—February 27 to March 3. Cortes in sight.—March 5, passed the Pacific thirty miles southeast of San Miguel. The Tennessee was at the Heads at 1 A. M. on the morning of the 6th, and went ashore four and a half miles northward of the North Head, at 9:30.
The moment the danger was discovered, orders were given to back the ship, and though running slowly at the time, it was too late.—As soon as it was found that she would not back from the shoal water, headway was again given, to try, if possible, to clear it, but all to no purpose, the sea having almost entire control of her; a second and third attempt was made to back her.
During this critical time, the captain's presence of mind never forsook him.
The ship struck several times, and so heavily the first time that dishes were thrown from the table and broken. She rolled heavily for a short time. Almost as soon as she had struck, the first officer threw himself into the sea with a line, and swam for the shore; after reaching it he returned, in a nearly exhausted condition, to render that assistance which his position demanded.
Shortly after she had stopped, she swung broadside on, with her stern nearest the shore, which was high and dry at low water. The confusion and excitement when she first struck was great, but order was promptly restored.
As soon as the passengers were landed, sails, &c., for tents, were brought from the ship, and the passengers, with the exception of about one hundred, who had left for Saucelito, among whom were four ladies, were making preparations to adopt, for a short time, a camp life on the shore. Provisions, beds and bedding, were also furnished in abundance.
After the mails, &c. had been landed, the passengers held a meeting on shore, at which the captain, in reply to their high esteem for him, after reaching it he returned, in a nearly exhausted condition, to render that assistance which his position demanded.
The last accounts from the ship were, that she was going to pieces fast on account of the heavy surf.
The Tennessee had on board six hundred passengers, one hundred of whom were ladies and children—all saved.

FROM THE MINES.—Rush Creek.—The Marysville Express publishes a few facts concerning mining operations at this place, gleaned from a private letter:
"There are from fifty to seventy five men at work on this creek, and they are all doing a fine business—making from \$10 to \$20 per day each. They are a little cramped for provisions, but as the roads are becoming passable again, there is no danger of starvation. There is any quantity of country up there that will pay from \$6 to \$10 per day to the man, and I am under the impression there will be a crowd up here in the spring. On Rich, Indian and Smith's Bars, there is a good business done by those who are working; there are, however, but few people on the river. Several trains have succeeded in getting as far as Meadow Valley, and flour is worth 50¢ now, instead of \$1 50, as heretofore."

New and Rich Diggings.—New diggings have been discovered in a ravine near the lower end of the bar at Hess Crossing, on the Middle Yuba, and about five miles above where the middle flows into the main Yuba. The gold found in these diggings is in lumps varying from a few grains to half an ounce, and is free from quartz. The ravine promises to yield abundantly.
Curtisville Diggings.—Big Strikes.—The accounts from all the mining regions of the State, of the finding of huge lumps of gold, appear almost fabulous. The greatest excitement which has yet been noticed seems to have been evoked at Curtisville, in some new diggings, where three Mexicans, in three days, took out thirty thousand dollars! Lumps "as big as bricks" are thrown out of these diggings almost every hour. It will be long, we think, before we shall chronicle an instance of good luck equal to the above.

TREMEMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION.—WEAVERVILLE BURNED.—The Santa Cruz Courier, of Tuesday March 5, gives the following account of the entire destruction of the town of Weaver-ville:
"The fire broke out, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the American House, and spread up and down the same side of the street with the rapidity of thought. From the Magnolia Saloon, it crossed over to the building immediately opposite, and then swept both sides of that entire street as far up as the Spanish Courthouse—a house of ill-fame. In the opposite to this from the American House, and upon the same side of the street only, it consumed every building to the Diana Saloon. Thus in a few hours, has almost of the most flourishing towns been almost consumed by fire."
We append a list of the losses hurriedly furnished us by Mr. Rowe. They may be somewhat incorrect in detail, but we are assured that in the aggregate the amounts will be found to be under, rather than over, the actual loss:
Property destroyed.—The American Hotel, owned by Mr. P. M. Eder & Bros., loss \$16,000; Building owned by Mr. Graham, 5,000; Post Office building, by Mr. Davidson, 3,000; Mr. Clifton's store and dwelling house, 9,000; Mr. McKenzie's dwelling house, 1,500; L. Delap & Co's store, 2,500; Spanish dwelling and barber shop, 1,000; a store house and goods, 1,500; a new bowling saloon, 2,500; Magnolia saloon, and 10,000; Clothing store adjoining, 1,000. Howe's large building, known as the Head Quarters, 3,000; Carpenter's shop, 1,000; Paint, shoe and blacksmith shops, 4,000; Dugle's meat market, 1,500; Union Hotel, by Lehman & Co., 8,000; gunsmith shop, 2,000; Mr. Van Meter's dwelling house, 3,000; two carpenter shops, 5,000; Wm. Woyet's blacksmith shop, 2,000; a two story dwelling house, with blacksmith shop in the rear, 5,000; Galla & Isaac's clothing store, in front of the American Hotel, 4,000.
All the papers, &c., in the Post Office were consumed, the Postmaster barely having time to make his escape."

CALENDAR FOR APRIL.
April, says the author of the "Mirror of the Moths," is spring—the only spring month we possess—the most juvenile of the months, and the most feminine—the sweetest month of all the year; partly because it ushers in May, and partly for its own sake, so far as anything else. It is worth two Mays, because it tells tales of May in every sigh; that it breathes, and every tear that it lets fall. It is the harbinger, the herald, the promise, the prophecy, the foretaste of all the beauties that are to follow it—of all the delights of summer, and all the "pinks, pinks, and pinks" of glorious autumn. It is fraught with beauties that no other month can bring before us and
"It bears a glass which shows us many more." Ah, April! April! this might have been thy character once, or in other climes, but we should scarcely recognize the portrait here. True, it has its flush of new green on the meadows, its crocuses, hyacinths, daffodils, and other gems of beauty; its gives us the first voice of the gentle birds, and a thousand awakenings of new life about us, but, all has it not its fierce winds, chilling frosts, snows and pelting storms from the eastern sky?—Treacherous April! Did it not send its heralds last year, the robin and the blue-bird, and sweet gales from the south, and ere their voice and fragrance had died away, the fierce North returned her way and poured her stores of icy winds and chilling snows into her lap. Where were the birds and the southern airs on the 7th of April, one revolution of the earth ago, when the roads were blocked with drifts, and the stone walls were out of sight?
But then we are thankful for April, fickle as it is, and couldn't well do without it, as it affords opportunity to make so many preparations for the busy season time.

PLANS.—All the general plans of the farmers must be laid out now, if it has been neglected until this time. Do not enter the field by-and-by and wonder what crop you shall apply to this part or that, and hesitate whether you shall break up an acre or two in the hill or take another piece on the meadow. No, no, this is perplexing when the

day is waning and men and team are waiting.
So of the garden; take the plan in your hands when you carry out your seeds. Here is the spot for the beds, their length and width all laid down; the new pear trees are to occupy that vacant and sheltered spot in the south corner, the raspberries and straw-berries, the tomatoes, cucumbers and melons, the beans, peas and cabbages the early potatoes, corn, callishes and lettuce, all have their particular place assigned, and the mind is not distracted with the feeling that all must be done promptly, and yet it has not decided how to direct the operations.
Make as much garden as you can, it is the most profitable part of the farm. There is often more profit on a quarter of an acre in garden than from 2 or 3 acres of the farm.—Get in early peas and potatoes. On the sunny side of a wall, spring up to briars and young bushes, clear up and put in seed for early potatoes; it is just such a spot as they like; the new earth is light and warm. You may have them by the 4th of July in perfection.

PRUNING.—The Messrs. ALLEN, in the American Agriculturist for 1842, page 65, say that pruning should be done "after that period when the excessive flow of thin and watery sap has subsided, and the leaves have fully matured, which happens in this latitude from 20th of June to the 15th of July." It is worth while to try this mode and see how it works. At any rate cut off no limbs in April!

PLOWING.—Plow not while the soil is wet and mixes with mortar. It will take in lumps and remain so through the summer unless by dint of hard knocks they are broken up. Even though the season be late, it is doubtful whether any thing is gained by plowing before the ground is sufficiently dry to have it drop partially to pieces on its being turned over.

But plow deep—take hold a little lower than you did last year; an inch of yellow subsoil will soon become more than inch of black upper soil. Remember the proverb about having "corn to sell and keep."

The Acadian Recorder concludes a review of the past session of the Legislature of Nova Scotia in the following philosophical strain: "The observations of our contemporaries contain more truth than fiction."
"Nothing is more illusory than those prospects of great advantage to a people by discovery, or by legislation. Industry, sobriety, and perseverance, are the surest aids to honorable independence. Public places of trust, office and honor, may have attractions, and doubtless they have—may more, they are commendable incentives to laudable ambition—but, after all, it seems to us that the first and highest qualification for office, is the ability to live without it. Success in public life is but too much like success in private life. Each new acquisition increases the desire for further possessions, and after the giddy height becomes too much for poor human nature, the successful aspirant in a moment of triumph, reels and topples, and tumbles from the place it had cost him long, long years of toil to obtain.

One favorable season, a succession of good crops, will do more for the good of the Province than half a dozen of your successful Legislative Sessions. One lucky Mackarel season will bring more joy and gladness along our shores than a book full of Railroad Incorporations. A mild winter, an early spring, and a bountiful harvest, will add more to the public wealth than ten of your best Law Procedure Bills.

A Soldier Drummed out of the Service.
From the British Whig 31st March.
Yesterday morning, a Private named Charles Martin, belonging to the Rifle Brigade, was drummed out of the Service in the customary disgraceful (to him) manner, in the Tete de Pont Barracks. It would appear that this man, while confined in Jail for some civil offence last summer, applied to the Sheriff for permission to hang the Indian, Henry, his fellow prisoner, convicted of Murder, and as men of his stamp are rare to be met with, his services were accepted, and the disagreeable duty was done and paid for. This matter came to the ear of the Colonel of the Rifle Brigade, and as the man was still a prisoner when the Battalion left for Quebec, there was no disposition manifested to allow him to rejoin his regiment. Consequently he has remained in Kingston, confined to Barracks, ever since. Meanwhile application was made to the Horse Guards, and instructions were received to drum the fellow out, which as Col. Prince would say, was done accordingly. Owing to the kindness of Col. Young, who was present at the drumming, the fellow was allowed to escape out of the Back Gate of the Barracks, but had he come out of the Front Gate, the crowd, waiting for his advent, many of them armed with sticks and stones, would not have allowed him to escape with his life.

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