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# The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.  
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### European Intelligence.

From late English Papers.  
A Rival to Lord Dunsford.  
A mechanic named Foderer, a Swiss by birth, but long a resident in this city, (says the Salut Public of Lyons,) has just left for Paris, in order to submit to the examination of competent men a warlike machine of his invention. It has cost him many year's meditation and labour, and will, he says, throw 700 projectiles a minute, and destroy in a very short time either a town or a whole squadron.

Never was the legitimate influence of the British press more signally manifested, and practically acknowledged, than during the progress of the present war. Had not the respectable, unflinching Times, the "Herald," as it is emphatically styled, steadily persisted in publishing the truth, concerning men and things, in the Crimea and in the Government; the disasters of the former, and the blunders and mismanagement of the latter, would never have been adequately known or understood; the public indignation would not have been aroused; improvement and reformation would have been unheard of; and the most terribly disastrous consequences might have resulted, and become known only when too late for remedy. The press, however, was indignantly alive to the truth, and obstinately bent on disclosing it; the people and the parliament were thoroughly aroused; the Crimean Committee of enquiry was organized; executive reformation was insisted on; and already, and in a most signal degree, the beneficial effects of the popular movement have manifested themselves in the stimulated energy of the Executive, and the vast improvement of all departments and operations at the seat of war. The Sebastopol Committee has now closed its labours, and its report will soon be published to the world. The daily publication, by the public press, of the evidence given before it, has already effected a vast amount of good; and much more may be expected to follow the publication of the report. The "Scottish Press," of May 15th, in reviewing the subject, has the following apt closing remarks:—  
"Thus has terminated the labours of a Committee, to which many looked forward, ourselves among the number, with undistinguished anxiety, but which have been conducted with a courage, dignity, and delicacy, leaving nothing to be desired. No more important delegation from Parliament ever met. Out of the disclosures great good has already come, and more will follow; and if the information obtained be wisely used, kept out of the hands of friction and turned only to a patriotic and practical account, our early disasters, much as they are to be deplored, may have paved the way to our ultimate triumph."

### General Pelissier.

We find the following account of the new French commander at Sebastopol in the English papers. The next steamer will doubtless bring us an account of a battle, and with such a General at Pelissier at the head of the French troops, we may expect to hear of most decided advantages gained by the Allies over the Russians.  
"Of General Pelissier it is not too much to say that no officer in the French army has a higher reputation, whether for valour, energy, or ability. His arrival in the camp a short time ago was hailed as a good omen. There was once a presentiment that he was destined for the chief command. Very early in his military career, Pelissier, when a young man in Paris (he is now only 44) got into some little trouble, in consequence of which he was sent to Africa, by way of punishment. There he soon acquired the reputation of a fire-eater. It is narrated of him that on one occasion being, as chief de battalion, in command of a company of a punishment corps called Zephyrs, he attacked a mud fortress occupied by Arabs. His men in vain attempted to get over the wall. The Arab kept a good look out, and repulsed every assault. Pelissier at length said to three or four men about him, "Throw me over, I am sure the company will follow me." His orders were executed. For two or three minutes he was alone in the enemy's position, and in that space of time he received three or four wounds. But he had rightly judged the effect of his hardihood. The men followed him, and the place was taken. General Pelissier has been much reflected upon for what has been said, very inappropriately termed the massacre of Dahra, in 1840. He was accused by the journals of the time of having roasted to death, cruelly and unnecessarily, a large number of Arabs, men, women, and children, by lighting an enormous fire at the mouth of a cavern to which they had retreated. I am assured by many people that when all the circumstances are considered, the reproach against him of having violated the laws of war is unjust. There were in fact but very few women and chil-

dren in the cavern, and General Pelissier did not know there were any. He found that as he moved his men from a position the Arabs continually sallied forth from the cavern, and harassed their rear. He lighted the fire in the hope of forcing the chiefs to come out and surrender themselves prisoners, but unfortunately were all stifled either from their own obstinacy, or from the fire taking more rapid than had been estimated. I really believe the deed was nothing more than one of the stern necessities of war. It has, however, given Pelissier the name of a man who is in very much the reverse of chicken-hearted, and people chuckle at the idea that he is the man to roast the Russians in Sebastopol."

### PAWNEE COURTSHIP.

Charles Augustus Murray, an Englishman, who once sojourned with the Pawnee tribe of Indians, says—  
When the lover wishes to break the ice, he comes to her father's tent uninvited, and sits on the corner of the mat for a considerable time, and then goes away without speaking. This is the preliminary step, answering, perhaps to the first gentle pressure of the hand—the first blushing hesitation in address—the first mutual glance of understanding. After a few days the young man returns, wearing his buffalo with the hair outward, and again sits down in a corner of the tent. This is a proposal—a regular "popping the question." If the father is determined to reject him, nothing is placed for him to sit on, and no meat is offered him; but if he approve of the match these rights of hospitality are observed.

Feasts are given by the respective parties, in order to obtain the consent of their relatives. If both feasts terminate in this respect, the young man presents himself once more before his bride, at the door of her tent, and then turns round and walks slowly off toward his own—she rises and follows him—the marriage is then complete. If she remains sitting, it is a sign that her family declines the match. All this is done without a word passing between the intended bride and the husband that is to be. But the most extraordinary part of the affair is, that having married an elder sister, he has a right to marry all the younger ones as they successively attain the age of womanhood. The author adds: I have seen chiefs who have in this manner married a whole family; the eldest wife being the greatest drudge and the youngest being generally the favorite Sultana and consequently, doing the least."

### FARMER'S CREEP.

I believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.  
I believe that the soil loves to eat, as well as its owner, and ought therefore to be manured.  
I believe in going to the bottom of things and therefore in deep ploughing, and enough of it, all the better if it was with a subsoil plough.  
I believe that every farmer should own a good farm.  
I believe that the best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence. Without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano, will be of little use.  
I believe in good fences, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.  
I believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning piano, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clear conscience.  
I disbelieve in farmers that will not improve their farms, that grow poorer every year, starving cattle farmers' boys turned into clerks and merchants' farmers' daughters unwilling to work, and in all farmers that are ashamed of their vocation or drink whiskey till all honest men are ashamed of them.  
I believe in having a well filled agricultural library.  
I believe in supporting agricultural papers, paying for them, and reading them.

### TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN ZEALAND.

Private letters from Wellington, New Zealand, dated Feb. 18, gives the details of the earthquake at Wellington. The first shock occurred at 9 p. m., without any previous warning, and more or less injured every stone or brick building in the town, hardly leaving a single chimney standing in the whole place.  
The branch of the Union Bank of Australia, the goal and the Government House suffered the most. Although the alarm and destruction of property were great, only one life was lost. The shock continued at intervals for several days, but none were so severe as the first.

Why is the price of flour so high? Because there is so much kneaded.

### MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The following is the Order of the Services to take place in the Church on the 26th inst:—  
**St. Mark's Lodge, No. 759.**  
SAINT ANDREWS, N. B.  
**Programme.**  
Festival of St. John the Baptist, June 24th, 1855.  
PRAYERS.  
**ANTHEM.**  
AFTER THE THIRD COLLECT.  
Oh! Praise God in his Holiness, praise Him in the firmament of his power, praise Him in his noble deeds, praise Him according to His excellent greatness; praise Him in the sound of the trumpet, praise Him upon the lute and harp; praise Him in the cymbals and dances, praise Him in strings and pipes—let every thing that hath breath, praise the Lord—Praise the Lord!  
PRAYERS.  
**MASONIC HYMN.**

When earth's foundations first were laid,  
By the Almighty artist's hand,  
'Twas then our perfect laws were made,  
Established by his strict command.  
CHORUS.  
Hail mysterious—hail glorious Masonry,  
That makes us ever great and free.  
In vain mankind for shelter sought,  
In vain from place to place did roam,  
Until from Heaven he was taught  
To plan, to build, to fix his home.  
Illustrious, hence we date our art,  
And now in beauteous piles appear,  
Which shall to endless time impart,  
How worthy and how great we are.

Nor were less famed for every tie  
By which the human heart is bound,  
Love, truth and friendship, sociality,  
Join all our hearts and hands around.

### STATION.

**MASONIC HYMN.**  
(Air—God save the Queen.)

Hail Masonry divine,  
Glory of ages shine,  
Long mayst thou reign,  
Where'er thy Lodges stand,  
May they have great command,  
And always grace the land,  
Thou art divine!

Great fabrics still arise,  
And grace the azure skies,  
Great are thy schemes,  
Thy noble Orders are  
Matchless beyond compare,  
No art which thee can share,  
Thou art divine.

Hiram, the architect,  
Did all the Craft direct  
How they should build,  
Solomon, great Israel's king  
Did many blessings bring,  
And left us room to sing  
Hail Royal Art.

### BENEDICTION.

**CANADIAN BEEF.**—The Mayflower, from Toronto, brought in this morning some fine fat cattle for Alderman Oliver, which open Oswego beef-eating eyes. The Alderman has been over and purchased 34 head of fine English-fed cattle, which forms a new feature in reciprocal free trade. We shall have to pay about 15 cts per pound for the beef, but it will be first rate. [Oswego Times, May 21.]

The Proverb. "The longer one lives the more he'll see." can't allude to money now-a-days.  
If a negro be named Smith, does it follow that he should be put down in the DIRECTORY as a blacksmith?

The difference between a Christian and a Cannibal, is, that one enjoys himself, and the other enjoys other people.  
A Yankee, describing an opponent says:—  
"I tell you what, Sir, that man don't a-

mount to a sum in arithmetic: add him up and there is nothing to carry."

### Poetry.

#### TRIP LIGHTLY OVER TROUBLE.

Trip lightly over trouble,  
Trip lightly over wrong;  
We only make grief double  
By dwelling on it long.  
Why chapee woe's hand so tightly?  
Why sigh o'er blossoms dead?  
Why cling to forms unsightly?  
Why not seek joy instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow,  
Though this day be dark,  
The sun may shine to-morrow,  
And gaily sing the lark;  
Fair hope has not departed,  
Though roses may have fled;  
Then never be down-hearted,  
But look for joy instead.

Trip lightly over sadness,  
Stand not to rail at doom;  
We're pearls to ring of gladness,  
On this side of the tomb;  
Whilst stars are brightly shining,  
And heaven is over head,  
Encourage not repining,  
But look for joy instead.

#### THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR, of the 24th ult., contains an account of the execution of two young men named Blows and King, at Cayuga, a few days previous. The circumstances connected with which are of a nature so revolting as to excite an involuntary shudder in the contemplation of such unnatural proceedings. The scene was enacted in the presence of five thousand persons, the greater portion of whom were females. The conduct of several persons connected with the affair is severely commented upon. The scaffold had been erected over the Court House, the scene around which is described as presenting the appearance of a show more than any thing else:— "There were men pitching coppers, jumping, and amusing themselves to the utmost of their ability; fire crackers going off, such as sales, &c. Intoxication was rife; drunk men reeling in all directions, and cursing heard above every thing else. While the doomed men were hanging, one of the constables, who was upon the gallows, harangued the multitude at some length on their want of courtesy in not falling back and giving the ladies a sight. The appearance of the young men was very calm, and their demeanor that of persons who had endeavoured to make their peace with God, for the heinous crime they had committed. They appeared perfectly resigned to their fate, and listened attentively to the admonitions of the clergymen who attended them. After the caps had been drawn over their faces, and while the hangman was adjusting the ropes, the men not being placed upon the platform, owing to some bungling, it fell, causing suspense and delay to the criminals while it was being righted. Being brought to its place again, and all the arrangements concluded, they were placed on it, and on a signal from the Sheriff, the belt was withdrawn, and they were soon suspended."

#### MEANS OF LIVING.

Corn is cheaper and more nutritious than wheat, and with proper care in the cooking, may be made equally palatable, even for a permanent article of food. Yet it is a fact that it is more used by the wealthy than by those who need to economize. There are other expenditures, such as tea, coffee and tobacco, which cost in many poor families more than their flour and meat. But those articles are regarded as 'necessary luxuries.' It is easy, if the secret were known, and cheap too, to keep these bodies of our's alive, and in health.—Bas. Courier.

#### AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

Night is upon the earth. Darkness in the valley and upon the hill top.  
But the moon rising and clearing away the clouds, dispels the gloom. As she rolls upwards, the stars gather around her. Come with me and look upon a scene of intensely exciting interest.

Enter this chamber softly—it is the sanctuary of innocence—the abode of love and peace. Bending beside a table, behold a blooming maiden—lovely girl of seventeen—on her knees. Her cherry lips move, her graceful form is anxiously awaiting to and fro. She is labouring under an excitement. The cool air rushes in upon her through the lattice. She is strengthened—could we view a more interesting picture?  
"Ah!"  
Was that a word, or a long drawn sigh?  
List again.  
"Ah!"  
Can she be unconscious of our presence?

Her hand grasps upon the floor. Has she lost a jewel? Her dark eye in frenzy flashes. The sweet smile has vanished from her features. But to it returns in triumph. She speaks!  
"Mary! Mary!—I've killed that old bug at last!"

#### SUCCESS IN LIFE.

It is said, that among the middle class of this country, the life of a man who leaves no property or family provision of his own acquiring, at his death, is felt to have been a failure. There are many modes in which the life of an industrious, provident, and able man may have been far other than a failure, even in a commercial point of view, when he leaves his family with no greater money inheritance than that which he began the world himself— it may have preserved his family, during the years in which he has lived amongst them, in the highest point of efficiency for future production. He may have contributed to the full extent of his income, producing but accumulating no money capital for reproductive consumption; and indirectly, but not less certainly, he may have accumulated whilst he has consumed, so as to enable others to consume profitably. If he have had sons, whom he has trained to manhood, bestowing on them a liberal education, and causing them to be diligently instructed in some calling which requires skill and experience, he is an accumulator. If he have had daughters, whom he has brought up in habits of order and frugality, apt for all domestic employments, instructed them, and capable of carrying forward the duties of instruction, he has reared those who, in the honorable capacity of wife, mother and mistress of a family, influence the industrial powers of the more direct labourers in no small degree; and being the promoters of all social dignity and happiness, create a noble and virtuous nation.—By the capital thus spent in enabling his children to be valuable members of society, he has accumulated a fund out of his consumption which may be productive on a future day.—He has postponed his money contribution to the general stock, but he has not withheld it altogether. He has not been the wicked and slothful servant. On the other hand, many a man, whose life according to the mass capitalist doctrine, has not been a failure, and who has taught his family to attach only a money-value to every object of acquisition, bequeaths to the world successors whose incapacity, ignorance, unskillfulness, and improvidence, will be so many charges upon the capital of the nation. He that has been weak enough, according to this middle-class doctrine, not to believe that the whole business of man is to make a much bill, may have spent his existence in labours, public or private, for the benefit of his fellow creatures; but his life is a failure. The greater part of the clergy, of the bar, of the medical profession, of the men of science and literature, of the defenders of their country, of the resident gentry, of the aristocracy, despite their minds to high duties, and some to heroic exertions, without being inordinately anxious to guard themselves against such a failure. It would be well if some of those who believe that all virtue is to be solved into pounds sterling, were to consider that society demands from the money-making classes a more than ordinary contribution, not to discriminate benevolence, but to those public instruments of production—educational institutions, improved sanitary arrangements—which are best calculated to diminish the intervals between the very rich and the very poor.—Charles Knight's Knowledge is Power.

#### Cash and Credit.

If you would get rich, don't deal in pass-books. Credit is the tempter in a new shape. Buy dry goods on trust, and you will purchase a thousand articles that cash would never have dreamed of. A dollar in the hand looks larger than ten dollars seen through the perspective of a sixty-day due bill. Cash is practical, while Credit takes horribly to waste and remorse.—Let Cash buy a dinner, and you will have beef steak flanked with onions.—Send Credit to market, and he will return with eight pair of woodcocks and a peck of waukeetons. Credit believes in double-breasted pins and champagne suppers. Cash is more satisfied: Give him three meals a day, and he don't care much if two of them are made up of roasted potatoes and a little dirty salt.—Cash is a good adviser, while Credit is a good fellow to be on visiting terms with. If you want double chin and contentment, do business with cash.

The pay of our brave soldiers in the Crimea ought certainly to be increased, if for other reason, yet for this, that all the boot they live as yet taken, has consisted of Russian boots. Nevertheless, many of these poor gallant fellows are going barefoot; but the Russians, dead or alive, have not weathered them.