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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evangelium est optimum. — Cic.

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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.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT ON KING'S COLLEGE.

First.—1. In considering the system of Collegiate Education best adapted to the circumstances of New Brunswick, we were unanimously of opinion that it ought to be at once comprehensive, special, and practical; that it ought to embrace those branches of learning which are usually taught in Colleges both in Great Britain and the United States; and special courses of instruction adapted to agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial pursuits and interests of New Brunswick; and that the subjects and modes of instruction in science and the modern languages, (including English, French, and German) should have practical reference to those pursuits and interests.

2. New Brunswick would be strengthened, and would stand out in unenviable contrast with every other civilized country, in both Europe and America, did she not continue to provide an institution in which her own youth could acquire a Collegiate Education such as would enable them to meet on equal terms, and hold intercourse with the liberally educated men of other countries. New Brunswick would cease to be regarded with all eyes and eyes by her offspring, should any of them be compelled to go abroad in order to acquire a University Education. The idea, therefore, of establishing an institution of the kind, and of the name of King's College, cannot be entertained by the Commissioners for a moment. On the contrary, we think there should be an advanced rather than a retreat in this respect, and that the youth of New Brunswick, who may or may not, who aspire to the attainment of the best University Education, as preparatory to professional, or other active pursuits, should be able to secure that advantage in their native land.

3. The undersigned, therefore, recommend that a Collegiate course of instruction should be provided for, embracing the English Language and Literature—Greek and Roman Classics—Mathematics—Modern Languages—Natural History—Chemistry—Natural Mental and Moral Philosophy—and Civil Law; that the standard of matriculation for entrance upon this course of study should be similar to that which has been established for matriculation in the University of Toronto; that the course of study for the Bachelor of Arts Degree should extend over a period of three years; that the subjects of study and the system of instruction in pursuing them, for the appropriate exercise and cultivation of different useful talents, should be in harmony with what has been adopted by the most experienced and practical educators in the recently established Colleges in England and Ireland, as well as in Canada.

4. But to provide for this class of Collegiate Students only, as has heretofore been the case in New Brunswick, and has been the case in most Colleges in other countries, is to provide for only a small proportion of those youth who seek for the advantages of a superior education. The undersigned therefore recommend three additional courses of Collegiate Instruction, the matriculation examination for admission to the study of each of which, to be the same in English Language, Mathematics, Geography and History, (not including the Greek and Latin Languages) as that required for the matriculation of Students in the course of studies for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts; that each of these special courses of study should extend over a period of two years, at the conclusion of which each Student passing a satisfactory examination in the special course of study pursued by him, should be entitled to a Diploma.

5. The first of these special courses of study is that of *Civil Engineering and Land Surveying*—embracing English Language and Literature, Mathematics, General Physics, Chemistry, Surveying, Drawing and Mapping, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Mineralogy and Geology, and Civil Engineering, including the principles of Architecture. In the study of the subjects of this course, there will be some option, according as the Student purports to be a Land Surveyor or Civil Engineer.

6. The second special course of study is that of *Agriculture*—embracing the English Language and Literature, Chemistry, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Zoology and Botany, Theory of Agriculture, Physical Geography and History, Mineralogy and Geology, Surveying and Mapping, History and Diseases of Farm Animals, Practice of Agriculture, and Book-keeping.

7. The third special course of study is that of *Commerce and Navigation*—embracing the English Language and other Modern Languages, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, English Literature, and History, Law of Nations and Commercial Law, and Navigation. In pursuing this course of study, the Student will be allowed some option in the subjects, according as he

may intend to be a Merchant or Navigator. 8. In Appendix No. 2 to this Report, these courses of instruction are stated in detail, the order in which they should be pursued, and the extent and manner of allowing options.

9. In addition to these regular courses for matriculated Students, it is recommended that persons, on application, and the payment of the fees required, and conformity with the regulations made in respect to occasional Students, be admitted to attend any one or more of the courses of Lectures, and receive certificates accordingly.

10. By the courses of study thus sketched, and the facilities proposed to be afforded for attendance on single courses of lectures, the Commissioners are of opinion, that the higher educational wants and interests of New Brunswick are fully consulted; that the higher educational wants and interests of the noble ambition of acquiring general Collegiate Scholarship; while special and appropriate courses of instruction are provided for every young man who seeks to prepare himself thoroughly for entering upon any one of the great employments of agriculture—manufactures—commerce—and surveying—civil engineering—navigation. Even any person who, with a view to some particular situation or branch of business, may feel it necessary to attend a single course of lectures in Chemistry, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Surveying, Engineering, &c. &c., can avail himself of the advantages of College lectures for that particular purpose. Thus will the endowment and advantages of King's College be made available to every class of interests and of intelligent and enterprising young men in New Brunswick—to the Merchant and Engineer, the Farmer and the Surveyor, not less than to those who seek the best preparation for any one of the learned professions.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Turks had defeated the Russians in a reconnoitre on the Danube.

In the reconstruction of the new Cabinet, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, and Earl Charles Grey were successively sent for by the Queen, but they all failed to form a Cabinet, and Lord Palmerston was sent for and succeeded.

The Vienna Peace Conference has not yet been opened.

It is reported that there has been a mutiny among the Zouaves in the Crimea, and that 400 of them had been sent prisoners to Constantinople.

A despatch from Admiral Bruat, says that the French batteries had received orders to be ready to open their fire, and that for some days the Russians had ceased to make sorties.

It is said the fortifications for the assault are completed.

The Russian army is in want of supplies. A Russian sortie was made on the 23d, and resulted in a very considerable loss to the French.

The rumor of the mutiny of the Zouaves is probably incorrect. It is said they demanded a retreat from the Crimea.

An apology has been made to Omar Pasha, and he has withdrawn his resignation.

There is a report of a battle, without date, between the Turks and the Russians, upon the latter attempting to enter the Dobruja.

The Russian forces on the frontier of Austria have been ordered to retreat to the interior.

The Peace Conference has not yet commenced at Vienna.

France has signified her willingness to negotiate a separate treaty with Russia, providing it conveys the same obligations as that of Dec 2.

The feeling at Constantinople is strongly in favor of peace.

Holland and Denmark are seeking to join the Western Alliance.

Eight Austrian merchant ships had been fired into by the Russians at Galatz. Austria has demanded an explanation.

Lord Lucan has been recalled from the command of the cavalry in the Crimea.

The Sultan intends to raise a national voluntary loan. Exchange at Constantinople has risen to 141 pence, causing considerable distress.

Abdel Kader has asked for the command of the African troops in the Crimea.

English missionaries in Poland have been ordered to leave the Russian territory.

It is said the Emperor of France will take command of the troops operating on the Rhine.

The Queen has issued a proclamation, forbidding British subjects, at home or abroad, in aiding the enemy, in supplying him with munitions of war.

The report of the revolt of the Zouaves, and of the battle of the Danube, are repeated. The German Diet has decided to place the Principal Contingent on a war footing.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies

had sanctioned the treaty of alliance.

In the House of Commons, on the night of the 9th, a discussion arose in regard to Sir Charles Napier's transactions in the Baltic, but no new light was thrown upon the subject.

The screw steamship Great Britain would leave in a few days for the Crimea, with 1650 troops.

The Bishop of Sierra Leone died at sea two days before reaching that colony.

There was a severe gale on the English coast on the night of the 8th and morning of the 9th. It did not abate much until evening.

Snow had fallen to a great depth in some parts of England.

Accounts respecting the movements of the Russians are very contradictory. On the one hand, it is said they continue to ravage the Dobruja under the very eyes of the Austrians; on the other, that Gen. Cornini has received orders to prevent the incursions of the Russians.

The Paris Moniteur copies from a Constantinople paper a letter giving an account of an action fought on the Danube. It states, without giving any date, that a Russian corps having attempted to cross the river into the Dobruja, was repulsed with great loss, after a conflict of several hours, by the rear guard of Yaya Pasha and that the latter had already crossed the Danube at Tulitscha and Ishak.

It is said that Manoschko has received orders to attack Eupatoria and Balaklava, should the slightest chance of success offer.

The Russians had fallen back towards Simpheropol, Feb. 1.

It is stated that as soon as the fortifications of Eupatoria are completed, Omar Pasha will march upon Sebastopol, and then, doubtless, a great battle will be fought.

The railroad from Balaklava to the camp had been commenced.

The barracks at Smyrna had been converted into hospitals, and have been provided with 2000 beds.

A sharp shock of an earthquake was experienced at Constantinople on the 23d ult., but no damage was occasioned.

The blockade of the Russian ports in the Black Sea has been formally notified by the French and English ships of war to the ports interested.

In Manchester, trade is dull, and contracts running out, and spinners find it difficult to make sales at former prices. Proposals have been made for working short time, but as yet few are inclined to do so.

A RUN ON A BANK.—The New York Post, speaking of the Six-penny Savings Bank, says:—

"Among the swarm of people thronging in deposits of all conceivable values, ranging from 5 cents as high as \$25, we noticed a stout colored man, who walked up to a desk, inquiring with the air of a millionaire, 'Is the President of the Bank in?'"

"Here I am at your service sir." "Anything to accommodate you, my friend," said the President; "how much may your draft be?" "Well, sir," said the sable visitor, drawing himself up, coughing and looking as sternly important as if his words were destined to produce a crash in the finances of the universe, "About nine cents!" "You shall certainly have it," answered the accommodating functionary, not at all bewildered at the announcement, "there is a balance of twenty-one cents to your account—call again." And the colored man makes room for the next caller."

HOMICIDE MURDER.—The Oregonian records a dreadful murder which occurred near Portland, Oregon, on the 24 ult. A man named Burris, while crazed with drink, murdered his wife and four children, after which he set fire to the house, which, with the bodies of his victims, was consumed. After his arrest he stated that he had killed his wife and all his children, four in number, to send them to heaven. That he had been directed to do so by the devil, and that he was going to be hung at Hillsborough and would go to hell.

MUSICAL CATECHISM.
1st. What is a slur?
Almost any remark one singer may make about another.

2nd. What notes require more time than others?
Notes of hand signed by bankrupt creditors.

3rd. What is beating time?
Singing so fast that time cannot keep up with you.

4th. What is a rest?
Gang out of a choir to get refreshments.

5th. What is singing with the understanding?
Marking time on the floor with your foot.

6th. What is staccato movement?
Leaving the choir in a hall, because disatisfied with the ladies' refreshments.

7th. What is a figured bass?
The scribbling usually found on the blank leaves of singing books, supposed to be executed during sermon time.

8th. What is a swell?
A professor of music, who pretends to know everything about the science while he cannot conceal his own ignorance.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, Feb. 24.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on "A Bill to regulate the Election Members to serve in the General Assembly." (Mr. McLeod in the Chair.)

Mr. S. read off in opposition to the Bill in a very lengthy and argumentative speech, which was replied to by the Hon. Mr. Brown, who rounded off with an anecdote that called Mr. S. to his feet, declaring that the hon. member should not misrepresent him—the Hon. Mr. Brown laughed and excused himself that he meant nothing personal—he only repeated the anecdote as something applicable to the arguments. Mr. Street insisted that it was otherwise, and resumed his seat.

Monday, Feb. 26.

This morning Mr. Boyd moved the consideration of his motion for withholding further grants from sectarian schools. His motion was met by Mr. End moving the previous question, which latter was carried.

The House was thinned out in the early part of the day, from the sitting of several committees.

The Revenue Bill was taken up at 12 o'clock, and Mr. Boyd's opposition to some of the items has exhibited very small minorities. Got through at 31, without a single amendment.

The House next went into committee on a Bill of Hon. Mr. Ritchie's, authorizing the service of the legal documents of this Province in England. Progress reported. A Parish Bill passed.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.

A Bill was brought in by Mr. Connell for leasing Copper Mines in the County of Carleton, upon which progress was reported, after some discussion.

Mr. J. Libbey moved for information on the progress and expenses of the Canadian Boundary Line.

The House took up a Bill brought in by the Hon. Mr. Smith, for reducing the fees on Registration of Deeds and Wills, from one shilling to six pence per hundred words. Progress reported.

Election Bill next taken up, and Speeches made in its favour by Botsford, McPherson, and Ritchie. Against by Ryan and Gray. Ritchie justified the extension of the franchise on the basis of taxation. Street taking copious notes.—*Evening News.*

SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND SIR JAMES GRAHAM.—One of the most exciting topics of the week preceding the sailing of the Baltic was a speech made by Sir Charles Napier, at a banquet of honor given by the Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion House. Among those present were the Earl of Cardigan, Sir C. Napier, and other officers recently returned from the Baltic, and the Crimea. In replying to the toast of "The Navy," Sir C. Napier availed himself of the opportunity to prefer a charge against Sir James Graham, the first Lord of the Admiralty, and supported it with his characteristic plainness and disregard of conventionalities.

Sir Charles complained, first of all, that he had been censured by the government and dismissed from his command, and then proceeded to give reasons for the very small services performed, in the Baltic by the fleet which was sent out from this country under his command. That fleet, he said, was certainly a magnificent one, but it was very badly manned, and worse disciplined. However, they managed to take it safely to the Baltic without pilots and without charts, and without charts, all the officers being perfectly unacquainted with that sea and the difficulties of its navigation. He was quite aware when he went there, that not one tenth part of what was expected could be performed; but, nevertheless, he was determined to do the best he could to satisfy the wishes of the people of this country. His first object was to give Russia every chance of putting to sea with her fleets. The Russians, however, did not choose to come out of their harbors, and he then determined, with the assistance of the French squadron, to go to Cronstadt, and see what could be done there. Finding that any attempt upon Cronstadt was impracticable, he proceeded to Bomarsund, about which he had previously written to the British government, proposing to attack the place. He wanted no troops. He only asked for one or two thousand men to make success more certain, but he could have done very without them, and wrote home to that effect. But the French Admiral thought it necessary to

have troops, and the French government sent out 10,000 men. With little loss, and in a very short time, a series of fortifications which extended a considerable over the Baltic were destroyed; and seeing that it was perfectly impossible at that season of the year to perform any further service without risking Her Majesty's fleet, it was determined that the French army should return home.

The moment that this intention was known in England and France, the government became dissatisfied, and ordered a council of war to be held. The officers in command did not want that to drive them on; but the whole subject was carefully and thoroughly considered by a Marshall of France, a French Admiral, a General of French Engineers, and three British Admirals, and they unanimously decided that to proceed further would be to encounter the risk of almost certain defeat and loss.

The British Admiralty, however, were not satisfied, but listened to two hours reports sent home by a French officer of engineers, the second more bare than the first. Sir Charles accused the Admiralty of sending him goading letters, and of perverting the language he used in describing a plan for attacking Swenborg. He accused them of taunting him, and asking him "why he did not take this, that and the other." He was, he said, insulted, degraded, goaded. He remonstrated with the Admiralty, but they still persisted in saying he had led them astray. He was not going to be driven into all this, particularly as Sir James Graham, during the whole time the fleet was in the Baltic, had written to him calling upon him to beware of the stone walls, and not risk her Majesty's fleet. He would prove before all the world, that had the advice of Sir James Graham been followed, the fleet would inevitably have been destroyed. He declared that if Sir James Graham possessed one spark of honor he would never again sit at the Admiralty until this matter was cleared up; and, on the other hand, that he (Sir Charles Napier) deserved to have his name erased from the navy list if he was not speaking the truth.

The toast of "The Army" was acknowledged by the Earl of Cardigan. Referring to the fatal cavalry charge led by him at Balaklava, he simply remarked, "I received the order and obeyed it," and in allusion to the state of the army in the Crimea he said, with dignity, "You must clearly see that it would be by no means fitting or proper for me in the situation which I hold—that of a high staff position in the army—to enter on that question on this occasion."

RUSSIAN GALLANTRY.—When Madame Tagliani quitted St. Petersburg, she left a pair of slippers at the hotel. The landlord soon made his good fortune known, and 50, 100, and even 200 roubles (£20) were freely offered for the forgotten slippers. The landlord, however, finding the public enthusiasm increase as he raised his demands, peremptorily refused to part with the slippers under 1600 roubles (£160). This sum being rather more than any individual appeared willing to give, thirty-five persons clubbed together and purchased the slippers. They wanted to know what to do with them. After many suggestions, none of which gave general satisfaction, it was proposed by one of the speculators, more enthusiastic and original than his fellows, that they should eat them! The landlord of the hotel pronounced the idea to be excellent, and proposed to make a fricassee of them, which was accordingly done, and the thirty-five enthusiasts, with the landlord as their guest, did actually eat Tagliani's slippers, and washed them down in bumpers of champagne, in which they drank to the health of the charming danseuse.

THE DESIGNS OF RUSSIA.—Russia, to whom nature had assigned a sterile yet immense place on the globe, the ninth part of the habitable world, and a population of fifty millions of men, all compelled by the savage genius of Peter the Great to unite themselves into one nation, seemed yet to waver between two roads, one of which led to Germany the other to the Ottoman Empire.—Catherine II. governed it; a woman endowed with wonderful beauty, passion, genius, and crime,—such are necessary in the ruler of a barbarous nation, in order to inspire the prestige of adoration to the terror inspired by the sceptre. Each step she took in Asia awakened an echo of surprise and admiration in Europe, and for her was revived the name of Semiramis. Russia, Prussia and France intimidated by her fame, applauded her victories over the Turks, and her conquests in the Black Sea, without apparently comprehending that she weighed down the European power, and that once mistress of Poland and Constantinople, nothing then would prevent her from carrying out her designs on Germany, and extending her arm over all the West.—*Lancet.*