

The Standard.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office Market Square, Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
\$25 61 per annum—if paid in advance.
\$25, if not paid until the end of the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS
inserted according to written orders, or continued
till forbid, if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under 4s.
Each repetition of Ditto 1s. 4d.
First insertion of all over 12 lines 4d. per line.
Each repetition of Ditto 1d. per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 23]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1855.

[Vol. 22]

THE STANDARD.

FAST DAY.—We omitted to notice in our last number, that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has issued a Proclamation appointing Thursday, the 14th of June, a day of Humiliation and Prayer, to be observed throughout the Province, for imploring Almighty God to grant success to the British arms, and restore to our nation the blessings of peace.

SMART WORK.—It is a pleasure at all times to publish that which will reflect credit upon the young men of the Province; all that is wanted is a field for their mental and physical powers, to distinguish themselves. We prefer the account in our contemporary the "Provincialist," to the manuscript, and therefore transfer it to our columns as an exhibition of the skill and industry of the young men of St. George.

"On Tuesday last a feat was accomplished at McCull and Russell's Lathing Machine, Lower Falls, Megawadavie, by four young lads of St. George, when the enormous quantity of forty two thousand laths was cut in twelve consecutive hours, viz. from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 6 P. M., allowing the customary time for meals; the stuff as usual, was cut to the proper length from slabs, and laid on the platform, and by them afterwards ripped into billets and sawed. I recollect reading of a similar quantity having been manufactured at Cape Breton some time ago by a crew of eight who relieved each other alternately, this was considered by our poets at the opposite side of the river, as a *non comparibus*, what here the same quantity has been cut by a single crew in the same space of time. The names of the young men who performed this feat we submit, James Kidd, Robert Taye, Hugh Brodie and John Patterson, those engaged in handling, piling, carrying, &c., we are of opinion, had little time for amusement."

RAILROAD SPEED.—The rate at which travelling by rail can be performed in England, may be known from the fact, that the train which conveyed the Emperor Napoleon to Windsor, on his late visit, ran at the rate of seventy two miles an hour!

(To the Editor of the "Standard.")
Sir, Can you inform me if the report is true, that Messrs. Hannah and O'Leary (alias James Boyd, Esq.) Commissioners, have determined to expend the Government Grant of £200, on the private property of—regardless of the present Public Works and the many streets that extend to low water mark, under the pretext, of making a Public Landing. Your reply will oblige.
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
St. Andrews, May 26, 1855.

[We made the necessary enquiry and understand that measurements were made from each of the Streets and Wharves from the Market Wharf to Indian Point, and that the shortest distance to low water mark is from the southern block on the Pagan Wharf, the distance being by actual measurement, only 230 feet to low water mark. The Commissioners are now in treaty with the Attorney for the Proprietor of the property and should the price be any way reasonable, it will be purchased and the Public Landing made there.]—Ed. STANDARD.

Arrival of the 'Pacific.'

New York, May 30.
The Pacific arrived this morning, bringing news from Sebastopol to May 12th, when matters remained unchanged.
An expedition of 15,000 Allies had put to sea at Kameich in direction of Azil, but had returned without landing. No details known.
Omar Pacha's force had returned to Euphrat.
Large reinforcements expected by the Allies within 10 days.
Canrobet has resigned—succeeded by Pelissier.
Consols closed \$89 to \$91.
Broadways quiet at quotations per America.
Provisions active—market firm.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Enquirer in speaking of the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French, thus writes:
"Had this diabolical attempt succeeded, there is but too much reason to apprehend that we should be, at this moment, in the throes of revolution. If a Republic resulted, the *entente cordiale* between England and France, so far from being ruptured, would be

confirmed; but the Republic would carry on the war in a different manner from the present mode—and by the most efficient means that could be resorted to—the *Propagandi*. Lombardy—Hungary—Poland, including Galicia and Posen—would be in insurrection in a week, and then might Austria and Prussia respectively exclaim—'Adieu, a long adieu, to all my greatness!'

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

One cannot but admire the gallantry both of the attack and defence of this place. The obstinacy of the defenders is only paralleled by the persistence of the assailants. Both have suffered from the hardships incident to a winter campaign, and from other depressing circumstances, and while the assailants gain ground only inch by inch, the defenders lose nothing except a desperate struggle. The result of the last bombardment is now known to have been a failure, though this failure was not so complete as might be supposed. The allies have gained some important advantages. They have dislodged the enemy from the rifle pits which have long been a source of constant annoyance. They have silenced some important Russian batteries, and the French have actually advanced a trench, by springing a mine, to within 25 yards of the Flagstaff bastion (about midway of the line of defence). The allies have heretofore been operating at distances varying from one hundred and twenty to five hundred yards or more. Some of the outlying works of the Russians have also been abandoned, and although the most important defences of the place have not yet been shaken, it would not be fair to assume that the allies have accomplished nothing.

The allied powers evince no disposition to abandon the siege, but on the contrary are making preparations to prosecute the campaign with new vigour and upon a larger scale. It is stated to be their intention to embark another large force to the Crimea, to take the field, and by cutting off the supplies of Sebastopol, render effectual aid to the besiegers. It is reported that the expedition will comprise about 50,000 men—cavalry, artillery and infantry—and that its destination will be some place near the isthmus of Perekop. The Sardinian contingent had begun to arrive, and this with the French reinforcements concentrated at Constantinople, which are said to number 25,000 men, will form the nucleus of the new army.
The military reputation of the allied powers is too seriously involved to allow of an abandonment of the siege, and the fall of Sebastopol may consequently be in truth, as was so confidently stated before the siege commenced "only a question of time."—Boston Journal.

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE IN MISSOURI.—It was recently stated that a lawyer named Phillips had been arrested by the pro-slavery men of Leavenworth, and preparations made for tar and feathering him, when the collecting of a band of freemen determined to rescue him, induced his liberation. The officer of Mr. Phillips is that he is a Free Soiler, and it is pretended that he handed Mr. Crag the revolver with which Malcolm Clark was killed. The sequel of this affair is given by the Rochester Democrat as follows:
"On the 17th of May, Mr. Phillips was decoyed to the bank of the Missouri river, where he was suddenly seized and forced into a skiff, and carried across the river into Missouri; thence he was taken seven miles to Weston.
An old warehouse stands just below the town; he was taken there, his head was shaved, his face blacked, he was tarred and feathered, and then ridden upon a rail through the streets of Weston, while music horrible and hideous accompanied the procession.
Before the hotel they exhibited him; and then a negro was compelled to sell him to the lowest bidder, and they offered to him every insult in their power.
After detaining him several hours in this manner, repeatedly telling him that if he would not leave the territory, or give them his promise in writing that he would leave, they would hang him. He having steadily and firmly refused, they let him loose. His brother who had come from Leavenworth after him, took him into a carriage, and late in the afternoon started for Leavenworth.
These are the facts, briefly related, as they come to us, and they can be most implicitly relied upon. They unfold to the people of the Union, and especially to the North, a most alarming state of affairs."

Manumission of Slaves.—The Rev. Hardy Mobley, lately a slave as well as a Methodist clergyman at Augusta, Geo., but purchased his freedom on the death of his master, with his wife and six children, have arrived at New York, the wife and children have been freed through the exertions of Rev. J. Morris Pease of Philadelphia. The family is to go to Liberia in the fall.

NEW WORK.

The Crimea and Odessa: Journal of a Tour with an account of the Climate and Vegetation. By Dr. Charles Koch, author of "Travels in the Caucasus." Translated by Joanna B. Horner. Murray.

Dr. Koch's tour in the Crimea was made in the autumn of 1844, at the close of a more extensive journey in the Caucasus, undertaken for scientific purposes, and for which he received assistance from Russian Government, and the Academy of sciences in Berlin. Political events having turned the attention of the whole world to this region, the author naturally deemed that the record of his observations would not be unwelcome. Accordingly, in the autumn of last year, as soon as the expedition to the Crimea became known, Dr. Koch published the narrative of his tour, retaining the form of a journal in which it was originally written. The fact of this journal having been prepared without reference to any political events, renders it the more valuable as a record of personal observations and a faithful account of the country. There is no book which, within the same compass, contains so much information concerning the Crimea and its inhabitants. Political discussion are almost entirely avoided, the author only professing as a man of science, to give a description of the natural features of the country. But besides giving an account of the physical geography, geology, climate, and vegetation there are many interesting notices of the condition of the people, their customs, manners, and occupations. In the general condition and resources of the country there have not been great changes during the last ten years, and the information in this book might be turned to practical account, both for political and strategical use, if the allied armies do not confine their efforts to the reduction of Sebastopol. Kerch was the point at which Dr. Koch commenced his Crimean tour, having crossed the Straits from Taman. At Kaffa, the ancient Theodosia, he spent some time, exploring the antiquities of the place, and the natural history of the surrounding country. From Kaffa he proceeded to Simpheropol, the chief city of the Taurian government, the journey of 108 versts, or 72 miles occupying about eight hours.

Simpheropol is situated to the north of the Crimean chain of mountains. We left there on our left hand, and presently once more entered the open steppe. I had read much and heard more of the fertility of the Crimea, so that I really could not understand, while traversing the Peninsula to the above mentioned capital, how the chief portion of the way was a dreary tundra, in place of a fertile and uncultivated soil. The country between Theodosia and Simpheropol does not indeed properly deserve the name of steppe, at least during the autumn season. If the soil of which the Peninsula of Kerch is composed had an ashy grey and disagreeable appearance, this was more the case in the interior of the Crimea. It is true I saw the same plants prevalent here as there, but they were more miserable appearance, and did not grow so thickly. Besides this, the nearer we approached Simpheropol, the ground consisted of a dazzling and very friable white limestone, only here and there covered with a slight crust of vegetable soil. The surface was rapidly dissolved by the wind and weather, and a fine dust was driven by the wind into our faces. Now, if the sight of such a dazzling white limestone surface made a most unpleasant impression of the sight, the limestone dust which was flying about in the air was still more painful, as it is very apt to produce inflammation in the eye which lasts for a long time. Even the inhabitants of the steppe, who are more accustomed to it, do not unfrequently suffer from an epidemic, the so-called Egyptian ophthalmia.

Wherever a spring of water flows out of the ground, it produces a more pleasing and verdant aspect, but these fertile spots, where oases did not fall to the lot of the Tartars, the original proprietors of the Crimea; because, having no fixed abode upon them, the land was pronounced to belong to no one, and was accordingly seized by the Russians, and Russian nobles now hold these oases, for the benefit of their estates, or only for farms.

"There is only one great Tartar village on the whole extent of road, and it is said to contain 15,000 inhabitants. It is called after the little river on which it is situated, 'Black Water Market' (and not Red Water Market, as is stated by Kohl, for this is the meaning of the Tartar word 'Kara-Su-Basar.' We have seen again to be suddenly transported to the East, even more, indeed, than in almost all the Russian and other Trans-Caucasian places. Catherine II. only left two places, Kara Su Basar and Bakitchi Sarai, where the Tartars might live undisturbed, following their own customs. Hitherto the promise of the great empress has been faithfully kept, and Tartars alone venture to make these two places their constant residence. Kara Su

Basar reminded me also of Trebizond, at least of the actual inner town. Narrow crooked streets, which could be partly traversed with carriages, also occurred here. High white walls separate the court yard from the street; the dwelling house of the family is situated behind and a garden in which the females can enjoy the open air, without being gazed at by strange men.

"Kara Su Basar is rich in mosques; it is said that two and twenty are now in existence; and also in minarets, of which I counted seven. The first had generally large chambers, exhibiting externally at least, nothing but white walls; the latter, on the other hand, were particularly slender and ornamental, and looked extremely beautiful amidst the throng of houses, and the fresh verdure of the gardens. A Tartar village of this description is unquestionably far more picturesque than a Russian town, where unfortunately the large, and otherwise handsome churches and towers frequently leave unpleasant impression on the eye, owing to their varied colours."

Good News from Texas.

Late dates from Texas give the gratifying intelligence that the long drought has ended. The Austin State Gazette of the 12th inst., mentions plentiful rains, and expresses the feeling that "our harvest of cotton as well as corn, will surpass that of any of our sister States." The Galveston News of the 17th, says there has been fine rains in the upper country and adds:

"By the mails received this morning we have exchanges from almost every quarter of the State, and we are glad to learn that the drought is at an end. Showers have fallen in every section and the prospect for the crops is brighter in consequence. It may be that some districts have not yet been visited with rain, but if there are any such they must be limited. All our accounts go to show that the rains have been general, and we believe that at this time enough has fallen for present agricultural purposes. Heavy hail showers have fallen in the West, and done some damage to the young corn."

Another Revolution in Mexico.

The True American of the 12th inst., published at Galveston, Texas, has received information that another revolution has broken out in Mexico. About fifteen hundred soldiers had crossed the Rio Grande, headed by Garza, Ex-Governor of Tamaulipas; so that I really could not understand, while traversing the Peninsula to the above mentioned capital, how the chief portion of the way was a dreary tundra, in place of a fertile and uncultivated soil. The country between Theodosia and Simpheropol does not indeed properly deserve the name of steppe, at least during the autumn season. If the soil of which the Peninsula of Kerch is composed had an ashy grey and disagreeable appearance, this was more the case in the interior of the Crimea. It is true I saw the same plants prevalent here as there, but they were more miserable appearance, and did not grow so thickly. Besides this, the nearer we approached Simpheropol, the ground consisted of a dazzling and very friable white limestone, only here and there covered with a slight crust of vegetable soil. The surface was rapidly dissolved by the wind and weather, and a fine dust was driven by the wind into our faces. Now, if the sight of such a dazzling white limestone surface made a most unpleasant impression of the sight, the limestone dust which was flying about in the air was still more painful, as it is very apt to produce inflammation in the eye which lasts for a long time. Even the inhabitants of the steppe, who are more accustomed to it, do not unfrequently suffer from an epidemic, the so-called Egyptian ophthalmia.

Return of the Seat of Government to Toronto.
The "Leader" says that the Hon. Mr. Kilgaly is at present in Toronto, on business connected with the return of the Seat of Government to that city. The item of £5000 for the rent and repairs of public buildings in the Supplementary Estimates, will be expended in fitting up the old Government House for the use of the Governor General, and in providing accommodation for the different departments of the Government. The removal from Quebec, the "Leader" understands will take place in September; the whole of the intervening period being required to prepare the different public buildings. One of the buildings to be occupied by the Government in Toronto is the Mechanics' Institute; arrangements having been made by which a lease of the building may be secured for a certain period.

Railroad Accident.

The down train from Richmond, bringing the Western Mail, yesterday morning met with an accident which detained its arrival until the afternoon. When near Warwick the train was thrown off the track by running over a yoke of oxen; the killed the spot, and four of the cars upset, but providentially none of the passengers were injured. [Quebec Chron.

Large Fire in Dundas.

At Dundas, C. W., on the 16th inst., a fire destroyed Anderson and McKicking's paper mills, and Gore's flouring mills. A large quantity of grain, with several hundred cords of wood, were consumed. The loss is put down at about £10,000—of which, one third is insured.

Beauties of Slavery.

Cincinnati, May 21.—Elijah Williams, a rich planter of Barnesville, South Carolina, arrived in this City today with eight negroes, one of whom was his wife, six his children, and the other his wife's mother. The object of his visit here was to manumit the whole and settle them in this State. Just, however, as he stepped from the steamboat into a car-

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 arrearages 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.

slight he fell dead. The negroes having been brought here are, of course free under our State Laws. Mr. Williams had previously willed the whole of his estate to the negroes.

Death of Dr. Draper at Sebastopol.—The Providence Journal announces the death of Dr. Isaac Draper, the American surgeon in the Russian service, whose interesting letters in the paper above named have been extensively copied in the English papers. The Journal says:—He died at Sebastopol on the 29th of March, of typhus fever, after an illness of four weeks. He received every attention in his illness, and his funeral was all the marks of official respect. The information came by a letter written at the request of his friend, Dr. Furness, of South Carolina, who was himself sick at the time. Dr. Draper was the son of Isaac Draper, Esq. of South Amherst. He was 32 years of age, and graduated at Brown University in the class of 1844. He was a man of fine talents and education, improved by travel and study abroad.

Nothing sits so gracefully upon children, and nothing makes them so lovely, as habitual respect and dutiful deportment towards their parents and superiors. It makes the plainest face beautiful, and gives to every common action, a nameless, but peculiar charm.

¶ We find the following highly complimentary notice in the New York Herald of the 15th inst., which we republish with pleasure. Capt. Alfred Gray is brother to the Hon. J. H. Gray, and has many friends in this City:—

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN A. G. GRAY.—A superb silver service, consisting of five pieces of plate, was presented to Capt. A. G. Gray, (Commander of the U. S. M. Steamship El Dorado) on the 30th ult., in behalf of the following gentlemen:—F. Spies, A. J. Center, J. L. Baldwin, J. B. Kayser, J. W. Bourn, W. H. Clusson, J. Walcott, Peyton Middleton. The presentation took place at the residence of J. W. Bourn, agent of the U. S. M. Steamship Company, at Aspinwall, N. J., followed by a few appropriate remarks from Mr. B. The Captain, evidently much affected by so unlooked for and elegant an expression of esteem, replied in a brief but feeling manner; after which various toasts and sentiments were given and responded to. The unostentatious way in which the whole thing was conducted reflects great credit on the good taste of the presenters, and must have been peculiarly acceptable to a man like Captain Gray. Captain Gray has for nearly three years had command of one of R. M. Company's steamers plying between Aspinwall and Havana, and is widely known as a thorough going sailor and a courteous gentleman.

Transient young Men.—Girls, beware of transient young men; never suffer the addresses of a stranger; recollect that one is a very good farmer boy or Mechanic is worth all the floating trash in the world; the allurements of a dandy-jack, with a gold chain about his neck, a walking stick in his paw, some honest tailor's coat on his back, and a brainless skull, can never make up the loss of a kind father's house, a good mother's counsel, and the society of brothers and sisters; their affections last, while that of such a young man is lost at the wane of the honeymoon. This true!—Ev. Journal.

¶ A few days ago a little fellow of about seven summers went up to a fruit stand, and rising on tip toe peeped over at the tray, remarking as he extended a dime, "I think I will buy a few apples to take home to the children."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a wonderful cure of Ulcers in the Leg.—Frederick Hill, of Cape Race, was afflicted for eight years with seven ulcers in the leg, like the keys of a flute, which discharged continuously, and rendered his life one of the greatest wretchedness and misery; many remedies were tried in vain, he became worse, at last he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with these remedies in accordance with the printed directions for nine weeks, he was radically cured, and is now able to walk better than ever he was in his life.

SELLING.—One of the contracts accepted by the Lordess Gardians on the 20th ult. was addressed as follows:—gentlemen, the board of gargents later yeounion tendra.

A young lady at an examination in grammar was asked why the noun 'teacher' was singular. She replied immediately, and with much naivete. 'Because it is very singular, they don't get married.'

Some lazy fellow spells Tennessee as if it was Tennessee. If two hogheads make a pipe, hogheads would make a cigar!