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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Et variis sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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NEW BRUNSWICK. Provincial Parliament.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 10th.
This morning was occupied with presentation of numerous Petitions and some Bills. Then followed discussion brought up by Street, on disappearance of Revised Statute Books from Clerk's Room. Ritchie stated that was the second batch which had disappeared, but as nobody done it nobody was responsible. Hon. Secretary stated that he yet had a few copies in safe keeping for the future; but several feared, if pilfering was not restrained the Edition would run out. Suggested that half a dozen be placed on the table for general use. Ordered that every member have a copy. McPherson declared he would not take one, it might be stolen from him. Both Houses proceeded to Government House and presented Patriotic Fund Address to His Excellency. Adjourned at 3 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10th.
A great many Bills were brought in to-day. Several Petitions also were presented. Hon. Mr. Ritchie presented one from Mr. Black for return of duties. Mr. Gilmour, member for Charlotte, moved the House in Committee on a Bill for the Incorporation of certain bodies in connection with the Eastern and Western Baptist Association in this Province. The House accordingly went into Committee (Mr. Hatheway in the Chair) on the Bill. The Chairman read the Bill, section by section, and reported progress, asking leave to sit again.

Mr. Gray being absent from his seat, and returning, wished an explanation—all institutions in the Country are placed, he said, in a particular position—all (it was intended) would be affiliated, and he would not wish any action taken on the bill that would interfere with it heretofore; he merely threw out these suggestions, not to defeat or oppose the Bill, but that the Hon. mover of it might be prepared to have it properly before Committee.

Hon. Mr. Brown explained in part, and thought that as the Bill was intended to include Educational Establishments, it might be as well to report progress, and ask leave to sit again, which was done.

Quite a spirited Debate ensued on a Bill brought in by Mr. McLehion for making and repairing Roads over marsh lands in the County Albert.

Mr. Stevens objected to it until it could be ascertained that a majority of the land owners wished it.

Mr. Boyd opposed it—said it should be read in Session.

Mr. Hatheway opposed Boyd's arguments—when members of a county agree on a local Bill it should be read.

Hon. Solicitor General differed from Hatheway in the people should direct their members in such cases.

Mr. Kerr thought it impossible the House should know how to act in such cases—such a Bill might affect 1000 people or ten or a dozen. Facts should be given in order to arrive at a fair decision.

The Bill was finally allowed to lie on the table.

The Widow's Petition.—Boyd begged leave to present Petition from Jane Roach, an old widow of 70 years—praying aid in her destitute condition.

Street objected on the ground that it was not an "old soldier of the Revolution" War.

Boyd said he believed it was from an old widow, and not an old soldier—(laughter).

Boyd said he could make out a good case, (Parliament, "no doubt of it," laughter.) Yes a good case, her son recaptured Lady Sale! The Petition was finally rejected.

THE GOVERNMENT ELECTION BILL.

We have received a printed copy of the new Government Bill to be brought before the Legislature in a few days; and we hasten to notice some of its prominent features.

The qualification of voters (every male British subject) is as follows—real estate worth £25; personal estate £100; real estate of non-residents £25; annual income £100.

We much approve of these qualifications. We prefer them to the principle of universal suffrage.

The Assessors' Books in each Parish are to be taken as the means of forming a Registry of Voters.

The duty of preparing the lists, and ascertaining the qualification of voters, &c., will devolve on three Revisors for each Parish. The Registry to be revised every year.

The qualification of a candidate is £300 over all incumbrances.

All elections are to be by Ballot.

The following sections will do away with the evils of bribery and corruption, so common to our New Brunswick Elections.

"Whoever after the ordering of the writ for any election shall directly or indirectly give or allow to any elector, any money, meat, drink, entertainment, or provision, or any present, gift, reward, or entertainment, or make any promise or engagement to give or allow any money, meat, drink, provision, reward, or entertainment to or for any person or place, in order to be elected or for any person or place, in order to be elected or for being elected for such place, shall be incapable of sitting or voting in the House of Assembly."

"No person shall recover from a Candidate or his agent for entertainment furnished at the request of any of them to any person at an election; and if upon the trial it shall appear that any part of the plaintiff's claim is for entertainment so furnished, he shall be non-suited."

"If any Elector shall take any money or other reward by way of gift, loan, or other device, or contract or agree therefor, to vote or forbear to vote at any election, or to corrupt or procure any person to give his vote, or shall by threats or force intimidate any person to vote or forbear to vote at such election, he shall for every offence forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, and be forever debarred from voting at any election."

These are the main features of the Bill—all in fact that can interest our readers. The details are lengthy and necessarily drawn up in legal phraseology, as in the case of all Bills. The fundamental points of this Bill, however, are excellent, and display the right sort of spirit in the Government. Let us have a good Election Bill and we have the foundation laid for a substantial political superstructure. We believe that we speak nothing but what will be borne out when we say that the Government will be sustained by the whole Province in their views respecting this measure. So that if the House will not sustain the Bill although we have no fears that it will not, the Government may appeal from Philip to Philip's master, and with success.—[Morning News.

THE BOULD SOGER

The following is a literal extract of a letter from a private soldier—an only son—to his mother, living in a poor cabin, near Moy-nalty:

The Camp at Balaclava.
O ahiger Jews!—Share its sorry your own by would be to grin your could heart by telling you all the despot work we are having over every day. Murder of Moses if you say my own darling Kitty—oh my convalescence I was never forgetting her. How is every bone in her body? As I was going to tell you when I began to speak of that darling—if you and she only saw me lying in the down trenches—bad luck to them—and it raining cats and dogs. Oh! an' thro' and its yourself would drop sauspantils of tears for the poor fellow that left the sweet little house and the cow—not to say anything about you and Kitty—and all to seek for oner. Musha and its a little of it goes a great way here, and mighty little I've seen, unless you'd think it was the mark to get a bullet from one of those hairy vagabonds, the Russians. Poo my conscience! I'd think it much more onerable to die of starvation in Skibbereen, and be taken home and buried what you might call decently. But agna macre, sure I must tell you some of my courageous exploits. You may know, avoirmen, that I was one of the bravest fellows in the army, so I was chosen to cross the river at Alma first; so in I dashed, and the rest of them after me; and if you only saw the bullets and shells flying about me, sure it was enough to make my heart fail! Well, I got to the other side of the river, after being wet up to my neck, not just as I reached the bank my shako was struck off by a cannon-ball; and if you only saw your own beautiful nutty-headed boy without a bit of a caution to save his head from the sun, sure you would have brook your hair out and out. On I marched, till I got a bullet right thro' the calf of my leg; so down I fell. Well, I looks about me and I sees no red coats but a lot of them hairy villains only half dead about me, and one in particular. Holy Saint Peter! will I ever forget the cut of that vagabond! till the day I get the mould over me? Well I saw the second light himself upon his elbow, and with great pain raised the gun and fire at me; but Saint Patrick saved me, and the gun misfired. With that I crouched over to the wretch and caught him by the gullet; and says I, "By the hole of my coat, if my mother's son, had you done in Moynalty, it's little he'd think of kicking half a score of ye!" Well, the spalpeen fired at me and I lying I could not murder him in cold blood. Well I must end here, and entreat if I was down with you once more it would take a power of talking about honor to coaks me away. And hoping you and Kitty all the happiness of the Brady's.

I remain yr. Son

P. W. is, except where there is an actual want of food and rain, a thing much more imaginary than real. The shame of poverty

—the shame of being thought poor—is a great and fatal weakness.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE AT BALAKLAVA.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death,
Rode the six hundred.

Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
For up came an order which
Some one had blundered:
"Forward the Light Brigade!"
"Take the guns," Nolan said:
"Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred."

Forward, the Light Brigade!
No man was there dismayed,
Not though the soldier knew
Some one had blundered:
Theirs but to do and die,
Theirs but to do and die,
Into the valley of Death,
Rode the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them
Volleyed and thundered:
Stormed at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well,
Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of Hell
Rode the six hundred.

Flashed all their sabres bare,
Flashed all at once in air,
Sabring the gunners there,
Charging an army, while
All the world wondered:
Plunged in the battery smoke,
With many a desperate stroke,
The Russian line broke;
Then they rode back, but not
Not the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them
Volleyed and thundered:
Stormed at with shot and shell,
While horse and hero fell,
Those that had fought so well
Came from the jaws of Death,
Back from the mouth of Hell,
All that was left of them,
Left the six hundred.

When can their glory fade?
O the wild charge they made!
All the world wondered,
Honor the charge they made!
Honor the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

THE CHARGE OF THE SIXTEEN HUNDRED.

SUGGESTED BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Great intrigue! great intrigue!
All the world wondered,
At a Railway Board Meeting
To vote Sixteen Hundred!

At a Railway Board Meeting,
They vote Sixteen Hundred!
For up stood a Director, who
The motion out thundered,
And the great guns all said
The small sum shall be paid,
And the Resolution being made
Gave Sixteen Hundred!

Public to right of them
Public to left of them
Public confronting them
Indignantly thundered:
Shareholders stormed as well
And on the Board there fell
That which we need not tell
Enough! Sixteen Hundred!

When shall their glory fade?
Oh! what a charge was made.
All the town wondered:
Bravo! the charge was made!
Honor! the Board-Brigade!
Bravo! the debt you've paid!
With Sixteen Hundred!

[Our own Correspondent.

Before Sebastopol, Feb. 10, 1855.]

The warm-hearted and benevolent find all nature smiling around him; or if he chance to meet with misery or suffering, the sympathy he extends to it reacts with pleasing influence on his own mind, and procures a sufficient reward; but the morose and early or supercilious mind, wander in the fairest scenes as in a desert—sees only to be dissatisfied, hears only to be displeased.

BEGIN EVERY ENTERPRISE WITH ENERGY. Strike a hoop smartly, and it will sustain itself, and hold on its course while the effects of the stroke lasts, and long after it was given. I remember to have been told by a friend that he could never get the knocker of a door to speak in a tone of true dignity; he wonderfully how this should be, how brass in his special hands should have lost all its brassy quality, till at last he discovered that he was too feeble in the onset that his first stroke was futile, and that all the subsequent ones, as like engenders like, were of the same, deplorable insignificance.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the "Asia" at HALIFAX.

The steamship Asia, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday the 3d inst. arrived at Halifax at 35 minutes past 1 o'clock yesterday morning. She arrived out on the 30th.

This has been a week of anxiety in England. The Atlantic brought London papers of Saturday the 27th ult., containing Lord John Russell's explanation of his resignation; also containing the commencement of the debate on Mr. Roebuck's motion of want of confidence in the Ministry. On Monday evening, the 29th, Mr. Roebuck's motion was resumed in the House of Commons, namely, that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of the British army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army. Stafford and D'Israeli spoke—The House divided, 305 for the motion, and 148 against it;—majority against the Government, 157; whereupon the ministry resigned. Their resignation was accepted and the Aberdeen Ministry only hold office until a new Government can be formed.

On Tuesday evening, the 30th, the Queen sent for Earl Derby, the leader of the Conservative party.

On Wednesday, Earl Derby waited on the Queen, and had an interview of two hours. The interview finished, Earl Derby drove in haste to the residence of Lord Palmerston. A lengthened conference took place. The public did not learn what occurred, but the general rumour was that Lord Palmerston would not assent to the terms proposed by Lord Derby—consequently the latter was unable to form a sufficiently strong Cabinet. Various rumours ensued, pointing to Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and latterly to Lord Lansdowne, as the probable head of the new Ministry.

Both Houses adjourned from Tuesday till Thursday. On reassembling, Lord Aberdeen briefly announced the resignation. The Duke of Newcastle entered into explanations in self-defence, and Earl Derby informed the House that he had been invited by the Queen to form a Cabinet but could not do so.

The friends of the Aberdeen ministry are rabid against Russell for breaking up the coalition by his retirement. The Queen is reported to have written him an autograph letter censuring his conduct, but this is doubtful. No ministry has as yet been formed, and the public are very anxious.

LATEST PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.—The Bill to give effect to the Reciprocity Treaty was read a second time.

The English Baltic fleet is ordered to assemble in the Downs, ready for sea; the first week in March. Rumor says that Admirals Martin and Seymour will command. Walton, Vinay & Co., a London House in the Australian trade has failed. Liabilities moderate.

THE WAR.

No fighting, but very important diplomatic news. Prussia checkmates Austria. In the Session of General Committee of Germanic Diet, Austria's proposition for a general mobilisation of the whole federal army has been rejected, and Prussia's proposal to place contingents only on a war footing is carried against Austria.

Anxiety is felt as to what course Austria will pursue under this check, which prevents the Emperor of Austria having, as he expected, the command of the Federal army. Probably no step will be taken till after the formation of the new English ministry. Intelligence of the Austrian defeat caused dullness in the funds.

Russia is preparing for action. An important despatch from Berlin of the 1st says, "The Russian Government has decreed immediate mobilisation of her own army." The fourth and sixth army corps are ordered to occupy the Provinces of Saxony and Silesia.

A Prussian despatch, dated Jan. 21st, to the cabinets of London and Paris states, that the result of the late conferences at Vienna harmonizes with the views of Prussia.

but Prussia is not informed of the terms of the preceding deliberations. Prussia regards the admission of a Prussian Representative to the Vienna conference as indispensable to her accession to the treaty. The demand of France that a portion of the French army be allowed to pass through Prussian territory is categorically refused.

Denmark appoints a military Commission to place all the Danish forts in a state of defence.

SARDINIAN ALLIANCE.—Treaties between England, France and Sardinia are published. Sardinia engages to send in English ships 15,000 men to the Crimea, under the command of the Sardinian general. England agrees to send Sardinia a million sterling, or two if wanted, at 3 per cent. France and England guarantee to protect Sardinia during the present war. A French army is destined to the aid of Austria. They will march through Lombardy, to prove to the Italians the reality of the Austro-French Alliance. The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna has received plenipotentiary powers to attend conference.

THE CRIMEA.

SEBASTOPOL, Jany. 10th.

It is understood in camp that considerable deviations will be made from the original plan of attack, with the view to take important points of defence in flank and in reverse. Two divisions of French will immediately leave their camps on the British left, and take up their position on the British right, over the Tchernaya. The object is partly to stop supplies from reaching Sebastopol by the new road which the Russians have made from Inkermann. A missing despatch from General Canrobert of the 10th, says: The English have ceded to us a portion of their lines—namely, the works commanding and destined to batter in the breach of the Malakoff tower, of which a serious attack will likely be soon made.

Jan. 11th.—Frost. Quantities of warm clothing received in camp, but more wanted. The French are assisting the British to build huts and stables. Grumbling among the British respecting alleged injustice, and partiality of recent French.

Jan. 11th.—Several deserters to the Russians reported. Nothing doing by the British except getting up shot, shell and provisions. The French and Russians exchange a few shots now and then, and keep up a constant fire of riflemen. Last night was the coldest yet experienced. During the night a body of 250 Russians attacked a point on the French lines. A sharp conflict ensued with bayonets.

The French force now number eight divisions, 68 thousand, and a pinch is on the way.

January 13th.—The Russians celebrated their new year's day within the City with apparent gaiety. At midnight all the chapel bells were ringing; at one in the morning, the Russians within their lines commenced cheering. The French taking it as an insult, opened fire on the town. The Russians instantly replied along their whole front of defence by the fiercest cannonade yet experienced. The earth works flashed forth uninterrupted flames, rapid and unbroken as file firing, and shewed the defences, swarming with men. Under cover of the firing, a strong party of Russians made a sortie on the front and flank of the British left attack. The Russians captured a British vidette, and also drove in covering parties, but on being engaged by the regiments retired towards the town.

Simultaneously with the attack on the British, a strong sortie was made on the French. The Russians penetrated within the parapet and spiked three mortars. The French rallied and drove back the enemy inside the lines of his advanced batteries. At day break all was quiet.

Jan. 14th.—Sanitary condition of the British improving. The Turk still suffer fearfully, apparently from plague. The establishment of a central depot for provisions has much relieved the sufferings of the army.

Jan. 15th.—Continued snow now, three and a half feet deep. Preparations for renewed British bombardment is progressing rapidly. 50 new siege guns, 13 largest mortars and 18,000 shot and shell are brought to camp. A Polish deserter has given important information respecting the range of their batteries. Guns heavily silent all day. A movement was observed among the Russians towards Balaklava, and it is reported that Laprandi has received strong reinforcements.

Jan. 16.—The Russians appeared in considerable force near Balaklava, which it was thought they had abandoned. A heavy fall of snow to-day—2 feet deep on a level. The 39th British Regiment of Infantry disembarked. The French are very active in bringing up British powder. No firing to-day—the French batteries quite silent. The Russians scarce fired a shot, but an active wide practice continued on both sides. The Simianian arrived with 400 heretics.