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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

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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.
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European Intelligence.

Four Days Later from Europe!

New York, March 4th.
The Baltic has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult.
No tidings of the "Pacific."
Peace conference opens on 23d. All the envoys had arrived at Paris. Confidence in re-establishment of peace continues.
Excitement in England regarding difficulties with America decreasing.
It is said a large force of British ships of war is to be concentrated in Canadian waters.
Money more stringent. Consols, 90 1/2.
New loan has been fixed—£5,000,000.
White Wheat declined 1s; other Breadstuffs slightly advanced. Western Canal 34s. to 36s; Ohio, 39s.
Other markets generally unchanged.
The London Times says, the 50th Regiment and a Battalion of Rifles are under orders for Canada. It is also rumored that nearly every Regiment attached for home service has received intimation that their services may be shortly required in that quarter.
Mr. Brassey.—By a decree dated January 12, Mr. Brassey, the eminent engineer, has been appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honour. Since 1839, Mr. Brassey has been connected with the construction of the principal French railways. The firm to which Mr. Brassey belongs, it will be remembered, constructed the Balaklava Railway in the Crimea, and at the present moment they are employing an army of workmen in the cause of progress and civilization in their undertakings in England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, Italy and Canada.
Accounts from the Crimea to the 21st ult represent Lieut Denham Massey, 19th Regiment, the young hero of the Redan, as sitting up, and likely to be able soon to move about on crutches. This young officer, it is said to be about resigning his commission in the British service, and to enter that of the Emperor of the French as a private in a regiment of Zouaves, a rank which we venture to prophesy will not be long held by the young hero, if he gets an opportunity of active service. His relative, Capt. Godfrey Massey, of the same regiment, is also about to quit the service.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

THE RECORD OF A TRIUMPH! CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

There is no little consolation in the thought that, however the impostor may flourish for the season, he cannot long continue to delude mankind. How many men contrive to acquire a brief and flashy reputation, and then sink into disrepute and oblivion! This is especially true of the pretenders to medical skill, who, in an age, when diseases abound, seek to inveigle themselves into the confidence of the public, and to impose upon it with their noxious nostrums. We confess that years ago, when we first heard of the universal celebrity of Professor Holloway, we distrusted his lofty claims, and arrogated to ourselves a superiority of discernment which would not allow him to entrap our judgment. Most heartily do we beg his pardon for the unjust imputation. A careful study of his system convinced us that we were indeed mistaken, and that the world, to do him justice, should immediately, as it undoubtedly will hereafter, rank him foremost among its benefactors. He has solved the mystery of human diseases, and proved that all medical treatment, from the time of Hunter, has been based upon false premises. Jenner did not effect a greater revolution in the method of dealing with the small-pox, than Holloway has done in the ordinary medical routine of the present day.
The human blood is not a mere fluid, coursing through the veins and arteries, and partaking of the mere qualities of other fluids. It is—startling as the statement may appear—ALIVE. It is, in plain words, *the life of man*. All physiological diseases, such as indigestion, deranged kidneys, liver, heart, lungs, stomach, all impure secretions in the body, and a large majority of epidemic and endemic diseases have their origin, or, at least their exciting cause in the impure state of the blood. Cleanse that and keep it cleaned, and no sickness can prostrate, or even assail the system. This splendid discovery has given a lustre to Professor Holloway's name, transcending the renown of heroes and statesmen. We do not wonder at the great fame he has acquired in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. We rejoice that he has visited our own country, and opened an establishment in New York, which will be a very temple of health to our own citizens. His Pills and Ointment are the most wonderful sanatives which science and skill have yet produced.—*New York Sunday Times*.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Tuesday, March 4.
The House this morning passed a Bill giving an extension of time to the Grand Falls Railway Company for completing the work as required by the terms of the contract.
A Bill was also passed in committee to incorporate certain Congregational Churches in the Province.
On motion of Mr. End, Friday next was set apart to go into consideration of Supplies to be granted for the public service.
The committee appointed to take into consideration the proposition of the Telegraph Company for reporting the Debates, reported that it was inexpedient to entertain such proposition.
Mr. Wilnot (in the absence of Mr. Gray) moved for the presentation of the Address respecting European and North American Railway Correspondence.
A discussion followed, in which members of Government stated that such documents were intended to be laid before the House as usual. Mr. Wilnot withdrew his motion. Scarcely any business was transacted in the afternoon.
Members evinced a disposition for an early adjournment, and the business of the day was brought to a close a few minutes before three o'clock.
Messrs. Gray, Montgomery, Lunt, Waters, Sutton and Purdy have been absent since Saturday.
March 5.
After the House disposed of routine business, several petitions for the repeal of the Prohibitory Law were presented.
The Bill to annex a part of Long and Spoon Islands to the Parish of Wickham received a third reading.
A proposition was submitted to the House by Mr. Cutler having for its object the placing of all despatches between the Colonial Secretary and the Executive Government before the people of the Province.
Honble. Mr. Tilley laid before the House copies of Railway correspondence and Warrant returns.
Petitions having reference to the Act relating to Water supply for Carleton were presented, and referred to a Committee.
A long discussion occurred upon the Bill relating to the Grand Falls Railway. The consideration of the same was deferred until tomorrow morning.
Very little business doing. House adjourned at 4 o'clock.
March 6.
There was no business of any consequence transacted in the House, until after twelve o'clock.
The bill to amend the Act to Incorporate the Town of Moncton received a third reading.
A committee was appointed to wait upon His Excellency with the address requesting copies of Government correspondence in relation to the Prohibitory Liqueur Law.
Several petitions for Legislative aid were rejected, in consequence of the time having elapsed for receiving them.
Another long discussion occurred upon the bill relating to the Grand Falls railway, which was ultimately rejected by a vote of 17 to 15.
The Attorney General in reply to a question put by Mr. Street, stated that the Railway papers would be laid before the House, in a few days.
Progress was reported on the bill relating to the destruction of Bears and Wolves introduced by Mr. Street; and the question of the initiation of Money grants stands as the order of the day for tomorrow.

Food of the People of England.

In the days of Queen Elizabeth substantial diet was confined chiefly to persons of rank and wealth. A plowman was often compelled to dine on "water gruel." The food of the laborers was coarse and deficient; their clothing was incomparably more so, and their lodgings were rude, dirty and uncomfortable. The houses even of the wealthy were destitute of glass windows and chimneys. The floors of the peasants' houses were of clay, and filled with the accumulated filth of many years. The luxury of linen was confined to the rich and high-born. Their woollen cloth was all of domestic manufacture. Tea and coffee, and to a great extent sugar, were unknown. The higher classes of society lived chiefly on salted meats. The common people seldom ate meat in any form. The ordinary fare of working men then, would produce a rot in a workhouse now. Potatoes and turnips appeared about this time. In earlier ages the people fed entirely on bread and meat. As late as 1750, out of a population of 6,000,000 in England and Wales, nearly one half were sustained by rye, barley and oats. Now, the same class of persons are consumers of wheat. The use of the potato

Communications.

To the Editor of the St. Andrews Standard, SIR,
I beg leave again to call the attention of the Ratepayers of the Parish of St. Andrews to the facts and figures of my last letter, which "Another Ratepayer" did not dare to approach in his reply. He deals largely in a tirade of abuse, and bad names, and threats, &c.—and talks of "intermeddling"—"intermeddling!" This word smells strongly of Know-Nothingism, or rather it stinks in the nostrils of a free born citizen. He says I want to dictate. I am not in a position to dictate; and even if I were I am not a "Son of Temperance"—but I am in a position to warn the Ratepayers of the Parish of St. Andrews, of the manifest injustice about to be practised on them by the Commissioners of the Poor House; or I should say, a portion of them—for I am credibly informed that Messrs. D. Brady and John Lockary were not consulted upon the notice in the "Provincialist" over the signature of Mr. Odell, in this dictation—or contempt—or impudence? Of course these Gentlemen must resign, after such an indignity offered them. However, I am not going to trespass, beyond endurance, on your space.—The Ratepayers are, now, warned of the trick—and I trust they will not lose sight of it. I hope they will remember that the Poor Establishment is, now, the only public object left in St. Andrews upon which Gentlemen can exercise their talent,—which, if not timely prevented, "Another Ratepayer" may be the first to regret, but too late, his having undertaken the defence of its destruction. The next Grand Jury that sits in St. Andrews may "jump the cat out of the bag," and expose to public view, what, too carefully and too long, has been concealed from us.
A RATEPAYER.
St. Andrews, 4th March, 1856.

JUSTICE.

THE QUEEN'S PRESENT TO MISS NIGHTINGALE.—The design—suggested by the Prince Consort—of the jewel presented by her Majesty to Miss Nightingale, consists of a white field, representing England. This is encircled by a black band, typifying the office of Charity, on which is inscribed a golden legend, "Blessed are the merciful." The Royal donor is expressed by letters—V. R.—surmounted by a crown in diamonds, impressed upon the centre of the St. George's Cross, from which also rays of gold emanating upon the field of which enamel are supposed to represent the glory of England. Wide-spreading branches of palm, in bright green enamel, tipped with gold, form a framework for the shield, their stems at the bottom being banded with a ribbon of blue enamel (the colour of the ribbon for the Crimean medal) on which, in golden letters, is inscribed "Crimea." At the top of the shield, between the palm branches, and connecting the whole, three brilliant stars of diamonds illustrate the ideas of light of Heaven shed upon the labors of Mercy, Peace and Charity, in connection with the glory of a nation. On the back of this Royal jewel is an inscription on a golden tablet, written by her Majesty, recording it to be a gift and testimonial in memory of services rendered to her brave army by Miss Nightingale. "The jewel is about three inches in depth by two and a-half in width. It is to be worn, not as a brooch or ornament, but rather as the badge of an order.
A railroad Law is up before the New Jersey Legislature similar in features to the law now being discussed by the Pennsylvania Legislature. It provides for the creation of an officer of railroad companies, to be called a Train Guard, charged with the special duty of watching over the safety of trains. It makes it unlawful for persons to cross railroads when an engine is near. It limits the amount of damages which may be recovered in cases of death by accident to \$6000 for each person killed. It makes railroad employees, causing death by negli-

TOUCH MY SALARY! TAKE YOUR KUM!

During the recent long debate in the Assembly, allusion was made by Colonel Hayward in the course of his speech, to the night journey of the Hon. Mr. Tilley from Fredericton to St. John, in order to give his aid and influence to the election of Mr. Cudlipp, an extensive importer and wholesale dealer in liquors; and in doing so, Colonel Hayward said, that Mr. Tilley had acted in direct contradiction of his avowed principles. Mr. Tilley interrupted and explained, that he and his Temperance friends had supported Mr. Cudlipp at the late election, although a liquor dealer, on the ground that he would sustain Government that would carry out the Prohibitory Liqueur Law! "Then," said Colonel Hayward, "the Prohibitory Liqueur Law has become a Government measure—and the present Government mean to carry it out?" Mr. Tilley did not attempt to deny this—and Colonel Hayward went on to say, that Mr. Tilley's conduct in this matter reminded him of the Irishman who was charged with stealing the poker. Paddy denied the charge most lustily, until asked "upon his honour" whether he did not steal the poker?—Paddy immediately produced the missing article from under his coat, exclaiming, "touch my honour—take your poker!" Just as it was with the Hon. Mr. Tilley, who, was such an liquor dealer, and the continuance of the Government and the continuance of his salary were in danger, then like with their native earth, Mr. Ewbank says, it is the form and features, and not the body or substance of the dead, that should be preserved, and added:
"The mummies of Egypt are quarried for fuel, and whether their wives, their priests, or their slaves, they are split open and chopped up with the same indifference as so many pine logs. The gums and balsams used in embalming them have made them a good substitute for bituminous coal, and thus the very means employed to preserve them have become the active agents of their dissipation. So it is when the materials of coffins have a high market value; they are then seized as concealed treasure, and their contents cast out as rubbish. Like heroes in the Eastern hemisphere, the descendants of Marco and Capec were sometimes, if not always, entombed in such, and with considerable treasure besides in vessels of gold and silver; hence we learn how the Spanish conquerors sought for, often found, and often plundered rich sepulchres."
WASHINGTON HONORED.—Among the many demonstrations of Washington's birthday, one of the most complimentary was shown by Capt. Lang of the British mail steamer Canada, who had his ship very handsomely decorated with flags, and at noon fired a salute in honor of the occasion.—[Boston Bee.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

We regret, says the Carlisle Journal, to record the death of the Bishop of Carlisle, which took place at Ross Castle, near this city, the seat of the Right Rev. Prelate, on Tuesday afternoon last, after a brief illness. The deceased Prelate, the Hon. and Right Rev. Hugh Percy, D. D., was the fifty-fifth Bishop of Carlisle. He was the third son of the first Earl of Beverley. Dr. Percy was born in London on the 29th January, 1784, and consequently he had just entered upon his seventy-third year. In 1816 he became Prebendary of St. Paul's and afterwards Dean of Canterbury; whilst there he was mainly instrumental in the restoration of Canterbury Cathedral. In June, 1827, he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester, and in November of the same year he was translated to the Bishopric of Carlisle. He was also Chancellor of Salisbury, and patron of forty-five livings. He was twice married. First, in 1806, to Mary Manners Sutton, eldest daughter of the Most Rev. Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury; she died in September, 1831. By this marriage he had eleven children, of whom three sons and five daughters survive. Secondly, the Bishop of Carlisle married, in February 1840, Mary, second daughter of the late Vice Admiral Sir William Hope Johnston, by whom he had no family, and whom he survived; she died in 1851.
SLAVE EMANCIPATION CASE.—At New Orleans, last week, a lady who owns twenty slaves, says that she feels desirous of emancipating, applied to the First District Court for permission to set them free, and allow them to remain in the State. The jury in the case could not agree, thus virtually refusing to comply with the petition. The idea of the jurors was that there was too much of that sort of population now, and that they should be removed out of the State.

A GLOBE SURVIVED.

In a recent communication in the National Intelligencer Mr. Thomas Ewbank, late Commissioner of Patents, gives some important information in regard to the discoveries made in Peruvian tombs and mummies. The information is derived from W. W. Evans, Esq., a gentleman of strong antiquarian predilections, and now engineer of the Africa and Tacoma Railroad in Peru. Mr. Evans states, that in making excavations for the railroad in Africa, hundreds of graves are demolished in all directions, in which are numerous Indian relics. The excavations are generally feet deep, and the soil is loose sand, as the work proceeds, everything from the top comes sliding down—dead Indians, pots, bottles, arrow heads, &c. Among other interesting mortuary Indian relics, an Indian was started out of his resting place, rolled up in a shroud of gold before Mr. Evans had knowledge of the incident, the workmen had cut up this magnificent winding sheet and divided it among themselves. With some difficulty Mr. Evans obtained a fragment, and despatched it to Mr. Ewbank. Mr. Evans notices a remarkable fact, that in hundreds of Indian skulls which he has examined, not one has contained a decayed tooth. Mr. Ewbank thinks the entire weight of the shroud must have been eight or nine pounds, and had it been preserved would have been the finest specimen of sheet gold that we have heard of since the time of the Spanish conquest. In some eloquent remarks upon the preservation of ancient remains of the departed, and the facility of attempting to secure the great dead from contact with their native earth, Mr. Ewbank says, it is the form and features, and not the body or substance of the dead, that should be preserved, and added:
"The mummies of Egypt are quarried for fuel, and whether their wives, their priests, or their slaves, they are split open and chopped up with the same indifference as so many pine logs. The gums and balsams used in embalming them have made them a good substitute for bituminous coal, and thus the very means employed to preserve them have become the active agents of their dissipation. So it is when the materials of coffins have a high market value; they are then seized as concealed treasure, and their contents cast out as rubbish. Like heroes in the Eastern hemisphere, the descendants of Marco and Capec were sometimes, if not always, entombed in such, and with considerable treasure besides in vessels of gold and silver; hence we learn how the Spanish conquerors sought for, often found, and often plundered rich sepulchres."
A good anecdote is told of an old Methodist preacher, who rode a circuit a few days ago. While going to one of his appointments, he met an old acquaintance, who was one of the magistrates of the county. He asked the minister why he didn't do as the Saviour did, ride an ass. Because, said the divine, the people have taken them all to make magistrates of.
A little boy was munching a piece of gingerbread. His mother asked who gave it to him. Miss Johnson gave it to me. And did you thank her for it? inquired the mother. Yes—s. I did, but I didn't tell her so!
LAST CASE OF COOLNESS.—A FACT—Well, H—, I want that money when will you pay the bill? Oh! well, I'll pay it before—before you get through wanting it.
It is reasonable to suppose that when a young lady offers to hem cambric handkerchiefs for a rich bachelor, she means to say in order that she may reap.
A FEMALE RECRUIT.—On Friday the 8th Feb., a young woman, about 17 years of age, enlisted into the 97th Regiment, a recruiting party of which corps is stationed at Windsor. Although she slept that evening in a room where there were several beds occupied by men, her sex was not discovered until next morning, when being taken before the medical officer for examination, and ordered to strip, as is usual on such occasions, she was obliged to confess that she was a woman. She was then taken before the magistrates, charged with obtaining the Queen's money under false pretences, and remanded. It is said that she enlisted in order to be enabled to join her sweetheart, who is in a cavalry regiment in the Crimea. A subscription has been commenced for her in Windsor.
William Russel, the Times' correspondent in the Crimea, has received the degree of LL.D. from his *alma mater*. Trinity College, Dublin.