

The Standard,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office Market Square, Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
12s 6d per annum—if paid in advance.
15s, 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.

E parissumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 4] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1855. [Vol. 22

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.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting

of the Society was held at the Town Hall, St. Andrews, 9th January 1855, at 11 A. M. The Hon. H. Hatch, President of the Society, in the chair.

The Annual Report of the Committee for the past year was read approved and adopted—and ordered to be printed.

The Treasurer's accounts for 1854 were read to the meeting accompanied by the necessary vouchers.

The chair was then taken by R. M. Andrews, Esq., and the following officers elected viz:

Hon. H. HATCH, President.
J. WALTON, Vice Presidents.
D. MOWAT, Treasurer.

W. HATCH, Secretary.
ALEX. T. PAUL, Secretary.

Messrs R. STEVENSON,
R. D. JAMES,
C. H. RICE,
J. H. WHITLOCK,
S. GETTY,
J. LOCHARY,
T. T. ODELL,
H. O'NEIL,
J. RUSSELL,

Committee.

After thanks passed to Mr. Andrews, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair, the meeting adjourned.

ALEX. T. PAUL, Secretary.

January 9th, 1855.

REPORT.

Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society.

Another year, having rolled round, since the members of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, assembled together in general meeting, it becomes the duty of your Committee, to inform the Society of the manner in which they have executed the trust reposed in them, showing what progress has been made in the prosecution of such industrial pursuits as have a tendency to encourage and develop the Agricultural capabilities of the County, and to suggest any measures which if carried out, may promote and extend the usefulness of the Society.

It will readily be conceded by all persons that unity of operation, is highly desirable and important, in all undertakings, and that in any society or association composed of many members, each individual should deem it imperative upon himself to enter actively into the general design, seeking occasion to be useful; and not allow the burden to rest upon a willing few, which causes discouragement, circumscribes the operation of the Institution within narrow bounds, and generally retards its progress. Such apathy is too much witnessed in this Society, and the members are earnestly invited to a more energetic course of conduct.

The Committee would now advert to the crops of the past season, always keeping in mind, that man, may, plant and sow, yet the increase always comes from that great and beneficent Being, in whom all things live, move, and have their being; to whom all humble and heartfelt thankfulness should be cheerfully given for his bounties. The grass crop was abundant, and the hay of good quality and well cured before storing. The grain crops were generally light, owing to the protracted drought, preceding the harvest—but the grain is of excellent quality. Potatoes were unfavorably affected in their growth in some degree, especially in high situations, by the drought and in some parts, were below the ordinary size, but free from disease, and of excellent quality, realizing the fine flavour and texture of former years. The turnip crop was not so large as that of the previous year, the dryness of the season, during the early part of their growth, having retarded them somewhat, yet a large quantity were raised in this vicinity, and many exported to other parts of the Province.

Pursuant to a Resolution passed at the last annual Meeting, an application was made to the Justices at the last April General sessions, to sell and lease, to the Society for the holding of cattle shows and such other uses as might be found necessary, two acres of ground from the Eastern Common. The Justices consented to allow the Society to use the Land during their pleasure, but declined giving a Lease thereof. Forty bushels of the grass seed mentioned in the last Annual Report was obtained from the Harvey Settlement, and was readily sold at cost and charges to farmers generally: fifty bushels of the same article have been ordered for the coming season.

The Committee in pursuance of the intention expressed in the last Annual Report, with reference to the importation of an entire Horse by the Society, for the use of this County, in order that this section of the Province, might be benefited by the receipt of a portion of the bonus offered by the Legislature upon such importation, and in consequence of the high recommendation of the Morgan Breed of Horses, contained in the letter of the President of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, read at the last annual meeting, and the great degree of satisfaction resulting from the previous experience of the Society in respect to that Breed of horses, early in the last Spring delegated Col. Mowat, (who had selected and purchased the Morgan Horse Vermont) who proceeded to Vermont and procured a Sherman Morgan Horse, highly recommended, and upon the arrival of the animal in this County, and satisfactory security being given to the government that he would be kept in this County, till the first of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Seven, the Legislative Bounty in terms of the Resolution was obtained and appropriated toward the payment for the horse. The animal still remains in possession of the society, subject to the control of the Committee.

The Bull belonging to the Society was sold at Auction, last fall, having been kept until the Committee thought it advisable to part with him with the view of supplying his place with a younger and more useful animal.

The Society's cattle show, was held on the tenth of October last; although the day was very fine, as also the preceding day, the show of cattle was very limited, and the competition not equal to that of some former occasions, or generally encouraging to the Society. The specimens of vegetables exhibited excited much admiration; the woolen manufactures were of excellent quality, but very limited in quantity. Butter owing no doubt to the dryness of

the middle of the season, was not shown in many samples, but some of those exhibited were of excellent quality, and it is much esteemed by our neighbours in Maine, where a large quantity is carried and sold at remunerative prices. The sum of Thirty-One Pounds Five Shillings was appropriated and paid as premiums.

The Treasurer's Accounts, showing the receipts and expenditures of the past year, will be laid before you.

There are many subjects which should be brought under the notice and consideration of the Society, which in a limited Report cannot be set forth. It is worthy of consideration, whether the inducements afforded by premiums as hitherto given, excite that emulation and competition which is desirable at the present, and calculated to promote the further progress and usefulness of this Institution; probably some modification may be suggested and carried into effect, fitted to produce more beneficial results.

The construction to a greater extent of our own farm implements, of all descriptions, especially at the present rates of labor, would lessen our expenses, create self-dependence, and prevent in some measure the drain of money to other countries. Premiums have been heretofore offered, and part of the funds of the Society might well be disposed of in this way, to foster and encourage domestic manufactures of this description. Attention to the promotion of warmth and cleanliness as well as proper ventilation in stables and barns during the winter season, would tend much to promote the health of cattle and lessen the consumption of food required for their support. The collection of both vegetable and refuse animal matter, for the manufacture of compost manures, is a subject of the very highest importance to the farmers, for, without a sufficiency of that article, and a due regard to the proper rotation of crops, the culture of the soil can neither be extensively or profitably pursued. It will, however, be conceded on all sides, especially by those who were present at the simple and unpretending origin of this Society thirty-five years ago, that the effects produced by the efforts made by this Society have been progressively and beneficially felt, and are manifested in the improvement in agricultural operations in this vicinity, and that the usefulness of the Institution is being more plainly developed each year, and to give it still further stimulus more general support from the community at large is called for, which must be active and energetic to produce a beneficial influence. Were each individual interested in farming, even within a circuit of ten miles from the town of St. Andrews, to assist by contributing the small sum of five shillings annually, (the amount required to constitute a membership), the funds thereby raised when added to the annual of the Provincial grant, would be sufficiently large to enable the Society to extend its operations, and greatly to increase its usefulness, and the commendation and support thereby received, would materially assist and encourage the Committee in the performance of the duties devolving upon them.

A. M. which, on behalf of the Committee, is respectfully submitted.

H. HATCH,

President.

ALEX. T. PAUL,

Secretary.

St. Andrews, January 9, 1855.

From the St. John Morning News

WESTMORELAND ADVERT.—I send you a copy of a Militia General Order which has been sent round to the Officers of the 2d Battalion, shewing you and the people of your City that we are alive up here, and ready to make a start for the East. Should you travel this way you must not be surprised to hear the song of the life and drum. Or should Uncle Sam's people follow their present feelings, perhaps we may have occasion for the use of our volunteers in the West. In whichever direction the foe may require us to march, we shall be ready here, to show fight.

A. SAWYER.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER

SACKVILLE, 6, 1855.

Lieut. Colonel A. E. Botsford, commanding the 2d Battalion Westmorland Militia, anticipating that a New Brunswick Regiment of Volunteers will be formed for the purpose of offering their services to Her Majesty the Queen, in aid of the allied forces, now engaged in war with the Emperor of all the Russias, is desirous of ascertaining the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates attached to the 1st and 2d Divisions of the Battalion under his command, who may be disposed to volunteer in this patriotic and glorious cause. The Lieut. Colonel directs the officers commanding Companies to give notice to their respective Companies of this general order and to make return forthwith to the Adjutant Captain, John Chapman, of the names of all persons disposed to volunteer, stating their age and place of residence.

By command,
(Signed) JOHN CHAPMAN,
Captain and Adjutant, 2d Battalion Westmorland Militia.

HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.

From a variety of causes, nothing is more common than to find American women who have not the slightest idea of household duties. A writer thus alludes to the subject:—"In this neglect of household cares American females stand alone. A German lady, no matter how high her rank, never forgets that domestic labors conduce to the health of body and mind alike. An English lady whether she be only a gentleman's wife or duke's does not despise the household and even though she has a housekeeper, devotes a portion of her time to this, her happiest sphere. It is reserved for our republican fine ladies to be more choice than their monarchical and aristocratic sisters. The result is a lassitude of mind often as fatal to health as neglect of bodily exercise. The wife who leaves her household cares to servants, finds the penalty which has been heretofore withheld from idleness since the foundation of the world, and either withers away from ennui, or is driven to all sorts of fashionable follies to find employment for the mind."

BOOKING EARLY.—Governor Gardner has issued orders for disbanding all the military companies in Massachusetts, composed of persons foreign birth. There were seven in all. The Governor is putting his theories into practice.

TWO BRACE OF WOODCOCKS.—By the record of births, in a western paper, we observe that a Mrs. Woodcock, of Montrose, Iowa, gave birth to four boys, all of which lived.

STEAM BATTERY AT NEW YORK.—The quarter of a million of dollars two years ago voted to Robert L. Stevens, Esq., to com-

plete his steam battery, at Hoboken, for the protection of New York harbor, has all been expended, it is said. The work, however, is far from completed, so that it is probable another appropriation will be required. Several hundred workmen were discharged a few days since.

Latest from Europe.



ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

INTERESTING FROM THE SEAT OF WAR: SEBASTOPOL TOTTERING!

The steamship Canada, which left Liverpool on the 6th instant, arrived at Halifax 17th at 2 o'clock. The Union had arrived at Southampton.

Negotiations respecting the conference at Vienna had not been concluded.—The Austrian, French and English Plenipotentiaries met in the apartments of the latter, and drew up and signed a minute of the exact and precise interpretation which their Governments unanimously attach to the four points. The Austrian Minister then carried this document up stairs to the apartments where Prince Gortschakoff was waiting, in company with Count Arnim and Montefel, as representatives of Prussia. In their presence, the Austrian Plenipotentiary communicated to Gortschakoff these propositions of the Allied Powers, and asked him whether he was prepared to accept them without modification or reserve. Gortschakoff replied that his instructions did not go so far. His orders were only to negotiate respecting the four points, but he would send off a courier, and hoped to receive further instructions in three days.

O. Gortschakoff says that the terms proposed to Gortschakoff were neither hard nor humiliating. There was no intention of the razing of Sebastopol, nor of a reduction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Gortschakoff requested fourteen days delay to obtain instructions from St. Petersburg, which were granted. Consequently it will be a fortnight ere anything can be decided. Hostilities will continue in the mean time. It is said that the Russian interpretation differs but little from the allies, thereby affording a chance, although slight, for peace.

PRUSSIAN OVERTURES.

A private correspondence says that the Prussian note of Dec. 19th, sent to London and Paris, says that Prussia has examined the Treaty made by the envoys in three separate conferences on the 16th. Prussia sees with satisfaction that the Protocols of the Vienna four points are respected therein, and Prussia, although she did not take part in the exchange of notes on August 8th, gave her moral support, consequently Prussia is still in diplomatic concert with the Allied Powers, and has even engaged, under certain eventualities, to military co-operation. Prussia is therefore disposed to join new stipulations of a pacific tendency. Prussia adheres to the general scope of the treaty of Dec. 2, and is willing to conclude an analogous arrangement, but an exact and precise interpretation of the meaning of the guarantees will be the pivot on which all Prussia's diplomatic measures will turn.

ITALIAN TREATY.—It is generally stated that a treaty is actually signed between France and Austria.—France guaranteeing Austria's possession of the Italian Provinces, but the London Times disbelieves the existence of such a treaty.

GERMAN RELATIONS.—Austria has called on Prussia to place her army on a war footing. The Prussian semi-official Journals say that Prussia will not assent to it.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.
Dec. 12th.—Weather frosty. There was a false alarm at 7 in the morning. The Russians were said to be gathering, and threatening the British right flank at Inkermann.—The British continued to cast strong re-doubts there. During the day the Russians conveyed a large convoy into Sebastopol.

Dec. 13th.—A general attack at 1 A. M. Heavy firing was heard along the French line. An attack on the British was repulsed in three quarters of an hour.

Dec. 16th.—Severe fighting. In the night a sortie was repulsed by the French.

Dec. 19th.—Gen. Adams died of wound.

Dec. 21.—[Official from Gen. Canrobert.] At 2 in the morning, the Russians, after having made a sortie on the third parallel of the British, who vigorously repulsed them, made a demonstration upon the centre and left of the French works. They were received by a heavy fire, and the Russians withdrew, pursued by the French bayonets; loss considerable.

Dec. 22.—The Paris Monitor publishes officially from General Canrobert:—Notwithstanding the bad weather, the siege works continue; the French and British co-operating kindly. Scarcely a night passes without some point of the French lines being attacked by sorties, which generally cost dear to the assailants. A corps of volunteers is organized to watch the approaches to the works at night. Also, a corps of volunteer Rifles France Tiroleurs to watch by day. The French works now extend to the bottom of the Quarantine Bay. The enemy warmly dispute every inch, and the rock has to be hollowed out—yet the works advance steadily. Reconnoiters report that there are only pickets on the left bank of the Tchernaya.—The main Russian army having moved probably towards Eupatoria. The officers of the Sebastopol garrison are to have each month's service reckoned as a year.

The Czar's sons, Michael and Nicholas, were to return to the Crimea on the 7th.

Dec. 23.—Admiral Hamelin telegraphs that 8,000 French had arrived in camp between the 13th and 20th, besides others at Constantinople. The Admiral says attempts at sorties take place every night, but the Russians are always vigorously repulsed.—The French on the 23d had only 1400 wounded and 1200 sick. The army suffered from wet, not cold. A spurious despatch from Odessa stated that Liprandi on the 25th was attacking Balaklava.—A heavy snow storm to-day.

Dec. 25th.—Gen. Canrobert writes, we shall soon be able to take the offensive. We make good our losses more promptly and more solid than the enemy can. We are full of confidence. The Allies on the 25th had 250 guns on battery, ready to open.—The plan of operation is, that there was to be continued without cessation for 48 hours, and to be followed by a general assault, from both the French and British.

A letter from the Sultan, of Dec. 25th, orders Omar Pasha to go immediately to the Crimea to concert measures with the Allied Generals.

Dec. 26th.—Menschikoff telegraphs that between the 20th and 26th Dec. nothing remarkable had occurred, excepting two sorties on 21st, in one of which 11 officers and 33 soldiers were taken prisoners and considerable killed. From bad weather, the siege operations progressed but slowly.

According to telegraphic despatches, both armies were preparing for the assault on the South side of Sebastopol.

Dec. 28th.—Considerable Russian reinforcements reached Odessa. Admiral's Dundas and Hamelin were at Constantinople on their way home. Admirals Lyons and Brough have at present command of the fleets. Lord Cardigan has left for England. Gen. De Lovy Evans has resigned in disgust.

Constantinople news says that the siege works have advanced so far that direct communication was prevented between the Garrison of Sebastopol and the Russian forces near Balaklava, to whom provisions could only be sent by round-about paths along the coast. Although the works of attack were in a very forward state, the Correspondent of the Presse believes that nothing serious can be attempted against Sebastopol before January 15th.

The Paris Monitor announces that the Turkish Government shows great diligence in providing supplies, ammunition, and shipping repairs to the Allies.

SOMERSET & KENNEBEC RAILROAD.—A locomotive has crossed the Sebastocook, and the bridge at Waterville will be completed in a few days; after which Waterville and the cities and towns below it, on the Kennebec, will be united by bands of iron.—[American Paper.]

A new Maine Law in Massachusetts.—We understand that a spike and span new Maine law, drafted by the Hon. Mr. Sewall, has been printed in Cornhill. The new law which is to take its place, is warranted, to be Judge Shaw-proof, and Judge Curtis-proof. Pecuniary penalties are to be done away with—imprisonment is to take their place in all cases.—[Boston Chronicle.]

A ship of 3000 tons is to be built in Bremen, Lincoln county, the coming season, by Mr. Achorn, of Waldoboro'. The spot for the yard has been selected, and preparations are being made to commence building early in the spring. This will be much the largest of any ship ever built in Maine.—[Maine Union.]

Notice.

ANY and all persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on a Lot of Land belonging to the subscriber, situated in Chatham. Any person or persons purchasing wood-timber, from Legan, who are aware of his children, will be prosecuted in accordance with the new criminal law.

E. DE WOLF.

Dec. 27, 1854.