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# The Standard.

## OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No. 9] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1856. [Vol. 23

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.  
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### European Intelligence.

#### QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Parliament was opened by the Queen in person on the 31st January. The following is the speech from the throne:—  
My Lords and Gentlemen.—Since the close of the last Session of Parliament the arms of the Allies have achieved a signal and important success. Sebastopol, the great stronghold of Russia in the Black Sea, has yielded to the persevering constancy, and to the daring bravery of the allied forces.

The naval and military preparations for the ensuing year have necessarily occupied my serious attention; but while determined to omit no effort which could give vigor to the operations of the war, I have deemed it my duty not to decline any overtures which might reasonably afford a prospect of a safe and honorable peace.

Accordingly when the Emperor of Austria lately offered to myself and to my august ally, the Emperor of the French, to employ his good offices with the Emperor of Russia, with a view to endeavour to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matters at issue between the contending powers, I consented, in concert with my allies, to accept the offer thus made; and I have the satisfaction to inform you that certain conditions have been agreed upon which, I hope, may prove the foundation of a general treaty of peace.

Negotiations for such a treaty will shortly be opened at Paris.

In conducting these negotiations, I shall be careful not to lose sight of the objects for which the war was undertaken, and I shall deem it right in no degree to relax my naval and military preparations until a satisfactory treaty of peace shall have been concluded.

Although the war in which I am engaged was brought on by events in the south of Europe, my attention has not been withdrawn from the state of things in the north, and in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded with the King of Sweden and Norway, a treaty containing defensive engagements applicable to his dominions, and tending to the preservation of the balance of power in that part of Europe.

I have also concluded a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the republic of Chili. I have given directions that these treaties shall be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. You will find them framed in such a manner as to provide for the exigencies of war if peace should unfortunately not be concluded.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—It is gratifying to me to observe that, notwithstanding the pressure of the war, and the burdens and sacrifices which it has unavoidably imposed upon my people, the resources of my empire remain unimpaired.

I rely, with confidence, on the mainly spirit and enlightened patriotism of my loyal subjects for a continuance of that support which they have so nobly afforded me, and they may be assured that I shall not fail upon them for exertions beyond what may be required by a due regard for the great interests, the honour, and the dignity of the empire.

There are many subjects connected with internal improvement which I recommend to your attentive consideration.

The difference which exists in several important particulars between the commercial laws of Scotland and those of the other parts of the United Kingdom, has occasioned inconvenience to a large portion of my subjects engaged in trade. Measures will be proposed to you for remedying this evil.

Measures will also be proposed to you for improving the laws relating to partnership, by simplifying those laws and thus rendering more easy the employment of capital in commerce.

The system under which merchant shipping is liable to pay local dues and passing tolls has been the subject of much complaint. Measures will be proposed to you for affording relief in regard to those matters.

Other important measures for improving the law in Great Britain and in Ireland will be proposed to you, which I doubt not, receive your attentive consideration.

Upon these, and all other matters upon which you may deliberate, I fervently pray that the blessings of Divine Providence may favor your councils, and guide them to the promotion of the great object of my unvarying solicitude—the welfare and the happiness of my people.

The Times Paris correspondent states his belief that Russia has agreed not to re-fortify the Aland Islands. It is said it is probable that Prussia will be admitted to the Conference, only on condition of accepting the propositions adopted by the allies.

On the 9th of January the Russians made an attack upon the ice, with the intention of attacking Kerth, but the vigilance of General Vivian completely disconcerted the enemy.

A Trieste despatch, dated the 30th inst., says that news received there from Constantinople announces that, notwithstanding the intelligence relative to peace, General Shirley had sent orders to Shumla to prepare quarters for troops at that place. These troops were to proceed to Shumla in the spring.

The Queen's speech was published in Paris early yesterday afternoon, and produced a very favorable effect. It is considered moderate and dignified.

Official despatches from Constantinople state that warlike preparations are carried on with the utmost activity. Omar Pacha's suggestions have been approved.

At Stockholm it is officially stated that active preparations for war are being continued. Sweden will be prepared for offensive operations, if necessary.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.—Public Meeting in London.—On Wednesday afternoon a public meeting was called in St. Martin's hall, in compliance with an invitation to the following effect, extensively circulated:—

"Do the men of Westminster desire peace at any price?" Colonel the Hon. C. S. Vereker, moved the first resolution, seconded by Mr. A. B. Richards, who contended that the proposed specifications were unsatisfactory. Mr. Harris was not allowed to put an amendment of an opposite character, but an amendment was finally, almost unanimously, carried in favour of an impeachment of Ministers. The proceedings lasted three hours, and were of a very noisy character.

A London correspondent gives the following account of the proceedings:—"The meeting held in St. Martin's Hall to-day, to protest against the proposed peace as inconsistent with the honor and dignity of the country, was numerously but not influentially attended. It appeared to have been got up by the domestic sympathizers with Kossuth and Mazzini; and the prevailing feeling seemed to be one of disappointment and mortification that Russia would not be sufficiently humiliated and punished for the crimes perpetrated by her audacious despots. A resolution was moved, declaring that Russia ought to give an indemnity for the costs of the war; but the mover of an amendment that the ministers deserved impeachment, was rapturously cheered; and the second reminded Prince Albert and Lord Palmerston that this day is the anniversary of the beheading of Charles the First. This allusion to the Prince Consort was caught up with significant cheering, and charges of treason against the ministry were gleefully uttered and insensibly applauded. Mr. Bright and his party were styled 'Englishmen with Russian tongues,' and deep regrets were expressed that Russia had not been made to feel the prodigious weight of the blow which the allies were about to strike at her power in the ensuing campaign. These formidable preparations seem a little inconsistent with the charges of treason against the ministry, but it is not for me to reconcile the contradictions of the orators of St. Martin's hall some of whom seemed to belong to the class of wild-looking young fellows—with long hair, and slender pretensions to eloquence—who are to be seen haranguing a group of dozing listeners in the parks, whenever they can gain an audience. I do not think that the Premier need have any misgivings about the safety of his head, in consequence of anything said or done at the meeting of this morning."

EXPANDING THE CHEST.—Those in wealthy circumstances, or who pursue sedentary employment within doors, generally use their lungs but very little, breathe but very little into the chest, and thus, independently of position, contracts a wretchedly narrow, small chest, and lay the foundation for the loss of health and beauty. All this can be perfectly obviated by a little attention to the manner of breathing. Recollect the lungs are like a bladder in their construction, and can be stretched open to double their ordinary size, with perfect immunity from consumption. The agent, and the only agent required, is the common air we breathe, supposing, however, that no obstacle exists external to the chest, such as lacing, or tying it around with stays, or tight dresses, or having shoulders lay upon it. On rising in the morning, place yourself in an erect posture, your chest thrown back, and shoulders entirely off the chest; now inhale or suck in all the air you can, so as to fill the chest to the very bottom of it, so that no more can be got in; now hold your breath, and throw your arms off behind, holding in your breath as long as you please. Done in a cold room, it is much better, because the air is much denser, and will act more powerfully in expanding the chest. Exercising the chest in this manner, it will enlarge the size of the

lungs.—[Common School Advocate.  
COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the St. Andrews Standard.

Sir.—In your last issue, a writer over the signature of "a Rate Payer," in a floundering manner, attacks the Commissioners of the Poor for having issued a notice wherein they state, that tenders will be received at the office of their Secretary, for boarding the Paupers for one year; and also that they do not bind themselves "to accept the lowest tender." This latter clause seems to have given offence to a Rate Payer. I am not aware what date he forms his supposition upon as to the difference in the price to be named in the tenders, (for it should be borne in mind that these tenders are not yet drawn up), unless indeed he gathers the idea from his own confused brain. Again, why does this firebrand of "a Rate Payer" accuse the worthy Commissioners of "favouritism?" The flimsy garb which covers his intentions is apparent to every one; his attempts at dictation in public matters are well known here; and I can assure him that it requires but very little more of his uncalculated interference, before his situation may be made as uncomfortable for him as it was at Warrington.

I can easily imagine you, Mr. Editor, indulging in a hearty laugh at the bungling letter of "a Rate Payer," the doughty champion of public rights I—save the mark! Why, sir, any school boy of 12 years of age could write a much better letter than "Rate Payer's," which is full of grammatical blunders, bad spelling, and worse punctuation. The Rate Payers of this Parish do not require his assistance nor warning. Had he the power what private individual would have the dominion of his own property? He illegally expresses? Ah! "Mr. Rate Payer" take care what you say about "manifest injustice," and "impertinence;" or I may be led to give a short history of your conduct that would disgrace you even among those whom you call friends.

I earnestly hope the Commissioners of the Poor will pursue the "even tenor of their way," regardless of the impudent interference of this wolf in sheep's clothing;—this tyrant where he has the power, and does not fear to show the cloven foot. I am, as "Rate Payer," much pleased at the step the Commissioners have taken, and the course pursued by their worthy and much respected Secretary, Mr. Odell, in giving it publicity. The public eye, a large majority of the Rate Payers will sustain them.

I am, yours,

ANOTHER RATE PAYER.

Feb. 23, 1856.

### Provincial Parliament.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The following Committees have been appointed in the House:—

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Hatheway, Landry, Kerr, Lunt, Ferris, Armstrong, McLeod, Connell, and McClellan.

Bye-Roads.—Messrs. Street, Macpherson, Ryan, McPhelim, Smith, Hayward, End, McAdam, Montgomery, Tibbits, Gilbert, Stevens, Wilmot, and Connell.

Trade.—Messrs. Harding, Montgomery, Macpherson, Connell, Boyd, Wilmot, Steadman, McPhelim, and Kerr.

Fisheries.—Messrs. Boyd, Gray, Steadman, Johnson, Harding, Montgomery, and McNaughton.

Post Office.—Messrs. Steadman, McClellan, McLeod, Johnson, Connell, Harding and Hatheway.

Lumber.—Messrs. Macpherson, Sutton, Godard, Montgomery, Connell, Tibbits, and Lunt.

Schools.—Messrs. Sutton, McLeod, McNaughton, Godard and Gilbert.

Public Accounts.—Messrs. Kerr, Cutler, Wilmot, Purdy and Gilmore.

Pensions to old Soldiers and their Widows.—Messrs. Hatheway, Watters, Armstrong, Hayward and Godard.

Privileges.—Messrs. End, Street, Johnson, Hayward and Hatheway.

Contingencies.—Messrs. McPhelim, Wilmot and Harding.

Public Printing.—Messrs. Smith, Tilley and Wilmot.

Monday, Feb. 18th.

At half past 2 o'clock the Address was taken up, when Mr. Gray proposed the following as an Amendment to the fourth paragraph of the Address, seconded by Mr. Connell:—

"We assure Your Excellency that we are fully alive to the advantages to be derived from the introduction of Railways into this Province. The Legislature has repeatedly and steadily given us aid both by pecuniary facilities and Legislative enactments to every well-devised scheme for that purpose hitherto brought before it, and is still prepared so to do, particularly towards the construction of Railroads intended to unite the different sec-

tions of the Province, and to connect the Province itself with Nova Scotia and Canada; but we feel bound to state to Your Excellency that Your Excellency's present Constitutional advisers do not sufficiently possess the confidence of the House and Country to justify this House in intrusting to their care works of such magnitude and importance."

Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The House was occupied with receiving petitions, &c., during the morning.

At 12 o'clock Attorney General began his reply to Mr. Gray's motion and spoke until half past three. It was then decided to adjourn the debate until to-morrow at 12.—Question will not be taken for several days.

House afterwards occupied with receiving petitions, &c.

Mr. End enquired if the Government designed to go on with the Law Commission Report this winter. Solicitor General replied that they did. Mr. End also enquired whether they designed touching the Revised Statutes. The answer is to be given to-morrow.

Attorney General in his speech absolutely denied that there were any dissensions in the Government, and said thus far there had been entire agreement.

PROVINCIAL CREDIT.—We find the following choice morsel in the Fredericton correspondence of the Freeman, and believe the facts to be precisely as stated:—

"The Delegation to England by Fisher is a complete failure; the only thing that he has effected, is merely that the parties there undertook to sell our Scrip in three months just for what it is worth, or rather what it will bring, and for their trouble keep their commissions. About the ability to build all the Railroads spoken of, I am positive that there is not a Bank in this Province that would advance them £5 if they wanted that secured to one of the door keepers or waiters. No, they have now a protested bill at the Bank here for about £470. What sources of new taxation can they bring to their aid to make up the falling off from the estimate of last year?—trade prostrated; imports and exports both alike, nearly totally suppressed; and the little that is carried on already overloaded? I am waiting to see what is their scheme to supply the deficiency of Revenue from. This is not by any means exaggeration."

We hear rumors of a deplorable state of the public finances, upon which we shall speak more fully hereafter, when the facts are made public. Meantime we may say that besides spending the sum of £12,800 which the late Government left in the Treasury in hard Cash, they (the present Government,) have spent all last year's revenue, besides getting in debt to the Central Bank to the extent of £15,000, and exhausting the Provincial credit at the Bank of New Brunswick to the tune of £39,000 more!! They are absolutely at this moment without a dollar to ring upon a tombstone!

When this state of things is investigated, the "great financial ability" of the present Government, their "marked economy" and their "great fitness for public business" will be developed in a manner to give new and striking views of a GREAT LIBERAL Government and their claims to have the sole management of railways and all other public business, will be placed in a most brilliant light.—New Brunswick.

#### A LONDON MILLIONAIRE.

Mons. Francis Wey, a French writer of distinction, who passed several weeks in London during the great exhibition, has recently published in Paris, his "impressions," under the title of "The English at Home."

On one occasion, while riding in an omnibus he formed an acquaintance with a fellow passenger, from whom he derived many explanations of the strange things he saw.—One of these we give.

"I addressed a few words to him concerning a carriage which had just driven by. It was too fine to be elegant, and drawn by two magnificent bay horses. On the box, adorned with beautiful fringe sat a black coated coachman; there was not a wrinkle in his white cravat; his snowy gloves were spotless. In the vehicle, on a downy cushion carelessly lounged a man without a coat, his arms bare his sleeves turned up to the shoulder; an apron, with the corners turned served him as a girdle—so that the coachman looked like a gentleman driving a mechanic in his working dress." Mr. Wey asked his companion who and what was the strange-looking occupant of the dashing carriage.

"The richest butcher in London," was the reply, "who is returning in his own carriage from the slaughter house to his residence. His forefathers were in the same business; his father left him a fortune of more than two millions, and he out of modesty follows his profession—a very honorable old custom. This gentleman butcher possesses four millions."

#### SEVERE STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The

eastern section of Nova Scotia was visited with a terrific gale and snow storm on Friday and Saturday week, which, we regret to learn, has been accompanied with loss of life. A young woman, named Catherine Bayd, daughter of Mr. Alexander Bayd, of Morristown County, having left her father's house in the morning, on foot, to visit a friend a few miles distant, on her return in the evening was overtaken and overwhelmed by the storm, and although diligent search was made, her body was not found until the following Sunday, only a few rods from her father's house. The fact of her being so near a place of safety, and in a situation where she might have received assistance from her friends so near her, had they known she required it, when she was obliged to succumb, adds a deeper melancholy to this sad accident. We have also to record the death of two men in Guysborough county, named James Wells and James Kennedy who perished in the same storm. Our roads are covered with heavy drifts and are almost impassable.—[Antigonish Casket.

The enforcement of the Maine Law in Connecticut gives rise to some queer scenes now and then. We annex one that came off in Hartford last week. Mr. Bluff he opens the case:

"If the court please, the matter to be passed upon is one in relation to the unlawful sale of one lot of imported spirits. We shall prove that Stebbins, the defendant, deals in liquor, that he has sold liquor, and that the money for that liquor is now in his possession. The first and only witness, I shall call is James Dubious. Kiss the book, Mr. Dubious. Do you know defendant, Stebbins?"

Yes, sir.

Where does he reside?

On the top of Maine street.

What's his business?

I can't say exactly. All I know is that I bought an article of gin, of him yesterday. Did you pay for it?"

Yes, sir.

How much?

One hundred and twenty five dollars worth.

That's enough, sir. The witness is yours Mr. Dash.

Dash accordingly cross examines Dubious. Mr. Dubious, you say you bought that article of gin of the defendant?

Yes, sir.

What kind of gin was it?

A Canton Gin, for my brother's plantation in Georgia.

That will do, Mr. Dubious.

Trial closed with a verdict for the defendant, and a request from Councillor Bluff, that the presiding magistrate would reprimand the witness Dubious, for trifling with the gravity of the court.

THE MINE RIFLE.—It is not in the construction of the gun, but in the peculiarity of the ball, that the advantage of the Mine weapon consists. It is well understood that the direction of the ball after leaving the barrel, depends much upon its movement through the barrel. Hence, to secure a direct motion and diminish as much as possible the windage, a patch envelops the ball of a common rifle. This principle, carried to a very great degree of perfection and accuracy, gives to the Mine ball its perfection.

ALUMINUM.—At the recent meeting of the British Association of Science, the new metal, aluminum, formed the subject of interesting remarks. Dr. Roscoe stated that one of its great qualities was its sonority, exceeding in sharpness of sound, when struck by a metal instrument the finest bell metal. Dr. Anderson said it was a metal of the appearance of silver, did not tarnish when exposed to the air, and though at the present time it could only be got at the price of gold, it was expected that as a new process of obtaining it had been discovered, it would soon come into general use. Dr. Wilson thought there was one very important purpose to which it could be applied, namely, in the manufacture of small weights, as the hundredth part of a grain, &c. &c. he understood that a set was being made now in Edinburgh.

FOR CURING HAMS.—Make a strong brine—add one ounce of saltpetre to a ham; let them remain in the brine three weeks; then take them out and soak in water a few hours—then smoke.

TO PRESERVE HAMS DURING SUMMER.—Slice and trim ready for cooking; pick in a stone jar, alternating a layer of ham and lard; cover tight; and it will keep perfectly sweet for a year.

AN EXCELLENT PICKLE FOR BEER.—Boil one hundred weight of beef, four quarters of salt, two oz. of saltpetre, and one pint of molasses; mix well in water enough to cover the meat.