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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Exarissumendum est optimum. - Cic.

No 43] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1854. [Vol. 21]

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.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR,

It was a matter of much surprise to me, after the stand you took in your paper of 27th Sept., in which you stated, that you would stand or fall in the principles laid down by your highly respectable predecessor, (namely, that nothing personal should appear in the Standard,) to see such communications published by you as those from your extremely talented correspondent "Civis."

May I take the liberty of asking, Sir, what you are pleased to call a personal attack? Is it not, collectively speaking, a personal attack to say that "The new Board have done literally nothing, nay, worse than nothing, for they have not only failed in every thing they have attempted, but have actually already come to a dead lock"? I pronounce it a libel on the talent and influence of Charlotte County, when it must be apparent not only, Sir, to you, but to all unprejudiced persons who may have heard the "out of door talk," that if the "present Board" were enabled to carry out their measures, our road would this fall be in running order, if not to Woodstock, at least 40 miles from Saint Andrews.

Again, Sir—"Civis" makes an attack upon the Directors for not enforcing the payment of all Calls upon the shares taken by the Class B stockholders. I can only say, your correspondent cannot be acquainted with human nature, or he would not expect any set of men to pass a resolution that "would take money out of their own pockets, more particularly when you take into consideration how much the most prominent members of the Board now owe on their shares. In fact, Sir, taking the "original stock list" as a starting point, I much doubt if any of the present members whose names are on it, could raise money enough to save themselves from being "defaulters." Therefore I cannot see why any person should blame the so called New Board for not enforcing the Calls that "Civis" thinks they ought to do.

And now, Sir, with your permission, I will take a few extracts from the communication of "Civis" of the 11th inst., and make some comments upon them. "I think every one in the community is perfectly acquainted with Mr. Hatch's weakness of character, and how little able to cope with Mr. Wilson's superior shrewdness." Allow me, as one who has known Col. Hatch for years to say, I think he has tact enough to see that Mr. John Wilson wishes to use him, and I hope independence of character enough not to allow himself to be used in any way prejudicial to the interests of the undertaking, at which he is, (as "Civis" says,) the nominal head.

At the same time, Sir, I must acknowledge that the real President would wish to rule the Board if he could; but I trust, Mr. Editor, you, with your well known independence, and "Civis," by his communications, may prevent him doing so, and making the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway a private speculation.

Your correspondent is too far too severe on Mr. Frye. Where is the man who would not occasionally change his opinions a little to benefit himself? Therefore I say, he should not be blamed for doing what most men would do.—I myself, Sir, included.

The only fault I find that can be found with Mr. Hill is, that he is an "old ally" of Mr. Wilson's, and still remains true to his colours. Now, Sir, look at the consistency of "Civis" blaming Mr. Frye for changing his opinions, when it is really his interest to do so, and negatively blaming Mr. Hill for not forsaking an "old ally."

Again Sir—I am sure it is a small business for one capable of writing the "Civis" letters, to ridicule a son for obeying in all things the behests of his "venerable parent." I trust your correspondent does not make use of the words "venerable parent" in derision, for John Wilson, Esquire, is a man beloved by every person who has ever had any business dealings with him.

I cannot conceive why Edward Wilson gets so much credit from "Civis" for being a man of "too independent a character to be a party to measures he does not approve." Mr. Editor you must be aware, that all the Gentlemen who compose the present Board are equally as independent as he is. In your correspondent's remarks about Edward Wilson he gives what I trust is an unintentional and unmerited rebuke to the whole Board.

The late nomination of Doctor Gove seems to your correspondent "the most objectionable and improper of the whole, if he is correctly informed, as to his position with the Contractors." Taking it for granted that he is correctly informed, I ask the question, Sir, and ask it with some indignation, situated as the Doctor is, why he should not use a "little blarney" with the "little Colonel" to get himself into a position to look after his own interests? I would say to "Civis,"

Railway Directors are only men, and all men are selfish. "Charity begins at home." In the last communication of your friend "Civis," he asks the question, "How is the Railroad to be finished?" In a few words, Mr. Editor, I shall give mine:—

Get the Legislature to repeal the Act granting the Government lands to the road, and pass another Act for the issue of sufficient Debentures to finish it; then the Contractors will have security for regular monthly payments, and carry on the work with some energy, a thing that has not been done lately; and I will stake my existence, Sir, the Province will gain by it, for the land is amply sufficient to finish the work. The ridiculous mortgage that the Class A stockholders now hold, for their own sakes should at once be cancelled.

As I have heard that several of those gentlemen whose names have appeared in your paper of the 11th inst. feel rather annoyed at appearing in print; and feeling myself that you have outstripped the bounds of your prospectus, I take the liberty of sending you these few lines, trusting you have justice enough in your composition to publish them, so as to place the whole matter in its proper light before your numerous readers.

I am, Sir,
Your obdt. servt.
JOHN LOGANCRACY, Esq.

A LOVE OF A SHAWL.—In the Crystal Palace, New York, there is on exhibition an Indian Cashmere Shawl, made in Tibbet, by the patient industry of one of the most celebrated artists of India, Hadji Mohammed Hassan, for a prince of the royal blood, which is invoiced for duty at the Custom House, at \$2700. Shawls of this class, says the New York Tribune, are never made in manufactories, but in private families, generally in the houses of the nobility, for their own use, and are only procurable by special favor, as some favorite piece of needle work, made under similar circumstances, would be in this country. A part of the work in the corners tells its history in Turkish characters—that is, the name of the prince for whom it was designed, and when and where made. Its size is over 14 by 3 yards within the border. This jewel of Persia is owned by V. Chiang, the Turkish Commissioner to the World's Fair. The Tribune suggests that it be put up at auction, and guarantees the first bid will be \$10,000. If \$250 are paid for a ticket to the opera, it is fair to estimate, that, in a community like New York, half price at least will be bid for "a love of a shawl."—[Boston Transcript.]

A young widow, says the Courier du Nord, (France,) has just married a man frightfully disfigured. He fell in love with her four years back, and one evening, after some words between them, he went home and attempted to blow his brains out. The ball lacerated his face in a dreadful manner, but did not kill him, and in the course of time he recovered from the wound. The young woman afterwards became a widow, and wrote to the man that she wished to see him. He came, but she could not recognize him, so greatly was he changed. She passed some months in becoming acquainted with his dreadful ugliness, and has now married him.

BEARS.—The Recorder says that several Bears have been seen in the vicinity of Brookville within the past week. One large fellow was chased from the Perth Road in rear of the town to where Mr. Coulton's new house is being erected, where it took to the river, taking the Islands in its course in crossing to the other.—[Quebec Chronicle.]

The late terrible mortality in London, has led to the belief that plague as well as cholera has broken out. The English journals are silent on the subject, and the New York "Times," inclines to think that, in conjunction with the cholera, what the Germans call the "English sweating sickness," is in fatal operation, because the two ailments are not incompatible, whereas plague and cholera are rarely found in conjunction.

A short time since, as a London train arrived at the Warrington (Eng.) station, a "lady" quite intoxicated, called out for a glass of water. On its being furnished her by a porter, he was offered a sovereign to pay for it. This he refused, and had the water flung in his face, accompanied by an oath.—The porter, observing the carriage floor covered with sovereigns, called the station-master; but their being so late to wait, the poor drunken creature was locked in, and orders given to the guard to see her at the next station. A handkerchief full of sovereigns was observed on one of the seats. From inquiries subsequently made, it was ascertained that she had just returned from the "gold diggings" of Australia.

The origin of the word "Canada" is curious enough. The Spaniards visited that country, previous to the French, and made particular search for gold and silver, and finding none, they said among themselves, "aca nada," (there is nothing here.) The Indians who watched closely—learned this sentence and its meaning. The French arrived, and the Indians, (who wanted none of their company, and supposed they also were Spaniards come on the same errand,) were anxious to inform them in the Spanish sentence, "Acanaidat." The French, who knew a little of Spanish as the Indians, supposed this necessarily recurring sound as the name of the country, and gave it the name of "Canada," which it has borne ever since.

Two weeks later from California. The steamer Northern Light, from San Juan Nicaragua, arrived at New York on the 8th inst., with 494 passengers and \$960,000 in specie. She connected with the Sierra Nevada, which left San Francisco on the 15th Sept.

Everything remained quiet at San Juan, and the town is being rebuilt by its inhabitants. In the interior, Chamorro had captured the three schooners comprising Castellan's fleet on the lake. The shipments of gold per steamers Panama and Sierra Nevada amounted to \$1,950,000.

The state elections in California were held on 6th September. In San Francisco the Know Nothings carried everything before them. They elected their candidate for Mayor, (S. P. Webb) formerly Mayor of Salem, Mass., by over 500 plurality.

From sea, the chief emigrants have been Chinese. Every ten days or so, somewhere between 500 and 1000 of these people arrive at San Francisco. The late clamor against the race has almost died away in the city.—In the interior, however, it is still occasionally heard pretty loudly. The people of the different counties are continually quarrelling among themselves, and in several parts of the state they have recently had several pitched battles, in which a considerable number of combatants were slain.

The British and French war ships Amphitrite and San Francisco, left on the 2d on a cruise outside the Hebrides. Their destination was unknown. They appear to have overhauled several merchant vessels about to enter our harbor, as a Dutch bark, the Nova Zembla, from Hong Kong, reported that on the 2d she was fired into by the Amphitrite and compelled to stop and show her papers.

The news from the mines continue to be of a very encouraging description, and the interior papers talk as if the miners in the different localities were averaging gains. In the southern mines the season is represented as being the most favorable for river and bar digging that had perhaps ever been known there.

More Indian massacres were reported among the overland immigrants for Oregon. Sandwich Island dates are to Aug 7, but are not important.

From the Society Islands the news that the war had ceased, and the revolutionary chief was firmly established on the throne.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN THE CRIMEA.

FURTHER DETAILS.

THE WAR.

Eight hours after the Europa sailed from Liverpool on the 20th ult., official news was received of a great battle at the river Almos, in the Crimea. On the 21st, the allies stormed the Russian entrenchments, and after four hours hard fighting, carried them.—The English and French lost 2,800; while the Russians lost 6000. Private despatches supply the further particulars, namely: That the Russians under Alenshikoff, in person, rallied on the river Kaischa on the 23d, and again gave battle to the allies. He was again defeated and driven into his entrenchments behind Sebastopol, where he again rallied and fought a third battle on the 24th, and was a third time utterly defeated. He then fled with the remnant of his troops into Sebastopol, which was beleaguered by sea and stormed by land. The Russian fleet in the harbour of Sebastopol was then burned. Ten ships had sunk. The Russians lost 18,000 men, killed and wounded, and the garrison of 22,000 men capitulated, and were made prisoners. Alenshikoff, with the shattered remains of his army, fell back and barricaded the inner harbour refusing to surrender. Six hours were allowed him to consider the matter, and it is reported, though not officially, that he surrendered at the expiration of that time.

Great rejoicings had taken place in Great Britain and France on account of these glorious victories.

An attack on Cronstadt is seriously menaced.

Another account says that Fort Constantino was invested by sea and by land on the 25th, and after an obstinate resistance was carried by storm. The Allies then bombarded the city and the fleet, and ten Russian ships of the line were sunk. The remaining forts were carried one after another until 800 guns were silenced. No less than 22,000 prisoners taken. The Russian loss in dead and disabled is not less than 18,000 men in Sebastopol alone. Alenshikoff, with the shattered remains of his army retired into a position in the inner harbour, threatening to fire the town and blow up the remaining ships unless the victors would grant him an honorable capitulation. The allied generals demanded his unconditional surrender, and in the name of humanity, granted him six hours for consideration.

The latest despatch says that Alenshikoff has surrendered, and that the British and French flags now wave over the walls of Sebastopol.

The entrenched camp of the Russians situated upon the heights of the river Alma contained fifty thousand men, with a very numerous force of artillery and cavalry, was carried at the point of the bayonet after a severe conflict of four hours duration. No general officer of the British was wounded. Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan personally commanded their respective troops. The French general Thomassin is thought to be fatally wounded. Gen. Canrobert was wounded in the arm.

The second engagement, on the plains of the "Kalamatai," lasted several hours—was very sanguinary, and ended in the total defeat of the Russians. Who were pursued to their entrenchments before Sebastopol.

Other despatches state that the garrison of Sebastopol were offered a free withdrawal, but they concluded to surrender as prisoners of war.

A despatch from Berlin, dated 29th, says that the return of the French fleet from the Baltic had been countermanded; and a despatch from Kiel, dated 2d inst., states that the French fleet had left that harbor on that day, to join Admiral Sir Cbas. Napier in the Baltic. Admiral Napier was before Revel on the 23d ult.

On Saturday, Sept. 30.—It is again asserted that there are 30,000 Russians in the Dobrudzha and that Gen. Luders is constantly receiving reinforcements. Omar Pasha was only awaiting the orders of Marshal St. Arnaud, to attack Bessarabia. All the arrangements of the Turkish army indicate a winter campaign. The Russians are concentrated in the neighbourhood of Ismail.

The details of the fall of Sebastopol were not expected by the British Government before the 6th inst.

The Turks were hastening through Bulgaria by forced marches for the sea coast.

The Austrian Ambassador at Paris had called upon M. Drouyn de L'Huys, to express the satisfaction of his Government at the success of the allied armies.

The Rural Population of England.

The reporters of the sanitary condition of the rural population in Bedfordshire (England) give a deplorable account of the people they visited. They say that the houses of the laborers consist of two rooms, the day room contains the cooking utensils, the washing apparatus, the agricultural implements, and the dirty clothes. The windows, in most cases, are broken and stuffed with dirty rags. In the sleeping apartments, parent and children, boys and girls, are indiscriminately mixed and frequently a lodger sleeps in the same room, which generally has no window, while openings in the half thatched roof admit the light and expose the family to the vicissitudes of the weather, and consequently to disease. The husband having no comfort at home, seeks the beer shop; the children grow up without any idea of decency or self-restraint: the boys enter into situations as rags, without a particle of instruction; and as to the girls, "alas their fate is worst of all."

BE GENTLE.—Violence ever defeats its own ends. When you cannot drive, you can always persuade. Few people will submit to coercion. A gentle word, a kind look, a good natured smile, can work wonders and accomplish miracles. There is a secret pride in every human heart that revolts at tyranny. You may order and drive an individual, but you cannot make him respect you. In the domestic circle especially kind words and looks are most essential to connubial felicity. Children should never be spoken harshly to. It does them no good. If they commit a fault they should be corrected for it in a mild but firm manner, and the impression it makes upon them is sure to prove salutary.

The time business of Rockland, Maine, has recently become very much extended.

On one day last week vessels loaded with 25,000 barrels of lime left the place for New York alone, besides a considerable number for other places. On the 3d inst., sch. Isaac C. Hunt sailed from Rockland for St. George, N. B., with 1,250 casks of lime, the first ever shipped to the British Provinces.

SAINT ANDREWS, CHARLOTTE COUNTY, &c.

The following Rules and Regulations made and passed by the General Sessions of the Peace, September Term, 1854, for preventing vice, immorality, disorderly conduct and indecency, in the streets, thoroughfares, alleys, and other public places within the Town Plot of Saint Andrews, and for abating and removing all public nuisances in the said places:—

ORDERED.—That every person shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds who shall commit any of the following offences.—That it is a law:—

FIRST.—Any person who shall wilfully break or cause to be broken, any lamp or window or window, or who shall throw any stones, snow ball, or other missile, at any window or lamp, or shall cut, break, or otherwise injure, any house, out house, barn, store, or other building, or wall, fence, gate, or any fixture, or appendage thereto, or shall inscribe or delineate thereon, with chalk, or paint, or in any other way whatever, any obscene word, figure, or representation, or shall cut, break, or otherwise injure, any tree, shrub, or plant, of the places aforesaid.

SECOND.—Any person who shall discharge any gun, pistol, blunderbuss, or any other species of fire arms whatever, in any of the places aforesaid, or within one hundred feet of any public street, or shall make any bonfire, or set off any rocket, squib, cracker, or any other species of fire work, to the annoyance or inconvenience of any persons passing or residing near.

THIRD.—Any persons who shall throw stones, dirt, or other missile into any of the places aforesaid, or shall coast on a sled, or use any slide down, upon ice or snow, or shall play at ball, pitching coppers, or other games of any nature or kind, in any of the places aforesaid, to the annoyance or inconvenience of any person or persons passing or residing near.

FOURTH.—Any person who shall fight, or use any obscene or profane language, violent cursing, or swearing, or shall indecently expose their person, or any part thereof, in any of the places aforesaid, or shall by insulting language or behaviour, taunting, epithets, or threatening gestures, attempt to commit a breach of the peace, or incite others to do so, or who shall be drunk, or feign to be drunk, or making any loud bawling, yelling, scolding, singing, or shouting, in any of the places aforesaid.

FIFTH.—Any person who shall turn loose any horse, or suffer any ferocious dog to go at large unmuzzled, or set on or drive any dog to bark, or put in any way, any other animal, endeavour to fight, or who shall ride, or drive, or go so as to endanger life or limb of man, or to the common danger of others in any of the places aforesaid.

SIXTH.—Any person who shall wilfully and wantonly disturb any inhabitant by ringing any door bell, or knocking at a door without any lawful cause, or wilfully and unlawfully extinguishing the light of any lamp in any of the places aforesaid.

SEVENTH.—Any person who shall throw or lay in any of the places aforesaid, any refuse, filth, coal, or shall throw, or cause to fall into any sewer, pipe, well, stream, or water-voy for water, or cat to be around or or brewery, bake-hill, hogsty, or

EIGHTH.—

ORDERED.—That the foregoing Rules and Regulations extend and be in force in the Parish of SAINT STEPHEN, and all the Parish of SAINT GEORGE.—To wit:—To commence at the bridge over the river where the great road to Saint John crosses thence down the river to the Salt Water thence up river to the head of the Basin thence North to the highway; thence by the highway to the road leading up the river; thence in a straight line to the river, and thence down the river to the place of record.