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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. 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 for 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.

## RED COAT vs. RED SHIRT.

Not long since, a convivial party, at which Mr. Webster and other distinguished lawyers were present, the conversation happening to turn on the legal profession, Mr. Webster related the following story. We do not pretend to give it in his own peculiar and delightful style:

"When I was a young practitioner," said Mr. Webster, "there was but one man at the New Hampshire bar of whom I was afraid, and that was old Barnaby. There were few men who dared to enter the lists against him. On one occasion Barnaby was employed to defend a suit for a piece of land, brought by a little, crabbid, cunning lawyer, called Bruce. Bruce's case was looked upon as good as lost when it was ascertained that Barnaby was retained against him. The suit came on for trial, and Barnaby found that Bruce had worked hard, and left no stone unturned to gain the victory. The testimony for the plaintiff was very strong, and unless it could be impeached, the case of the defendant was lost.

"The principal witness introduced by the plaintiff wore a red coat. In summing up the defence old Barnaby commenced a furious attack upon this witness, pulling his testimony all to pieces, and appealing to the jury if a man who wore a red coat was, under any circumstances, to be believed. "And who is this red coated witness," exclaimed Barnaby, "but a descendant of our common enemy, who has striven to take from us our liberty, and would not hesitate to deprive my poor client of his land by making any sort of a red coated statement."

"During this speech, Bruce was walking up and down the bar, greatly excited, and half convinced that his case was gone, knowing, as he did, the prejudices of the jury against anything British. Whilst, however, Barnaby was gesticulating, and leaning forward to the jury in his eloquent appeal, his shirt bosom opened slightly, and Bruce accidentally discovered that Barnaby wore a red under shirt.

"Bruce's countenance brightened up. Putting both hands in his coat pockets he walked the bar with confidence, to the astonishment of his client and all lookers on. Just as Barnaby concluded, Bruce whispered in the ear of his client, "I've got him; your case is safe;" and approaching the jury, he commenced his reply to the slaughtering argument of his adversary."

"Bruce gave a regular history of the ancestry of his red coated witness, proving his patriotism and devotion to the country, and his character for truth and veracity. "But what gentlemen of the jury," broke forth Bruce, in a loud strain of eloquence, while his eye flashed fire, "what are you to expect from a man who stands here to defend a cause based on no foundation of right or justice whatever; of a man who undertakes to destroy our testimony on the ground that my witness wears a red coat, when gentlemen of the jury—when, when, when gentlemen of the jury"—(Here Bruce made a spring, and catching Barnaby by the bosom of the shirt, tore it open, displaying his red flannel)—"when Mr. Barnaby himself wears a red flannel coat concealed under a blue one?" The effect was electrical; Barnaby was beat in his own game and Bruce gained the cause."—N. O. Picayune.

**Agricultural Fairs.**—State Fairs seem to be fast growing into the Great Annual Festival, in many of the States eclipsing all other gatherings by their comprehensive character, bringing in contact and communion men of all occupations and tastes, from the most remote portion of the State and by the great aggregation of stock, vegetables, fruits and implements for exhibition, illustrating the perfection to which, by skill and care, and observance of physiological and mechanical laws, animals, vegetables and fruits, and the rude implements of the farmer can be brought. They cleanse the scales from the eyes of ignorance. They sweep away the film of prejudice like cobwebs. They infuse into the mind of the young farmer an ambition to excel in his profession. They teach the money loving votary of the profession, what fearful wastes, what exhaustion of his soil, what deterioration of his crops and stock, have been the consequence of persisting in dogged, and selfish, and unnatural courses, because his father did before him. They impress ten thousand different ways, the superiority of intelligence, over mere brute labor, and tell with ten thousand illustrations, that a sharp intellect is as necessary at one end of the plough as a sharp coultter at the other; in a word the supremacy of mind over matter.—Toledo Blade.

**A Chinese American Citizen.**—To-day there was issued by the State Department, a passport for Yang Wing, Esq., who has just graduated at Yale with the highest honors. Mr. Wing is a young gentleman of fine talents and great learning for his age, and has been eight years among us. He is about returning to China to see his friends for the first time.—Wash. Star, 26th.

ents and great learning for his age, and has been eight years among us. He is about returning to China to see his friends for the first time.—Wash. Star, 26th.

**THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.**—New York Implicated.—We apprehend that it is pretty generally known that most of the fast sailing vessels engaged in the African slave trade are built either in Maine, Massachusetts, or New York. They bring good prices, and are ever ready for a good profitable cash business, though it may occasionally embrace the shipment of negroes from Africa to Cuba. Of late several slavers have been captured, said to have been built in New York or some other Northern port. At present we are informed that, acting upon certain discoveries recently made, our vigilant District Attorney, Mr. McKeon, in prosecuting an investigation before the Grand Jury, the results of which will astonish the unsuspecting Quakers living in this community. Only think of a slave ship, with all the necessary fixtures, materials, supplies, provisions, papers in several languages, &c., being fitted up and despatched from this port, as if the traffic were a legitimate business. The law declares it piracy—a capital crime—and we should not wonder if the results of the present examination were to involve the personal safety of various enterprising individuals.—The public may rely upon it that the District Attorney will sift the matter to the bottom.—N. Y. Herald.

**A Curious Recovery.**—A letter received here from ship Logan, of New Bedford, states that a sailor lost overboard a sheath knife about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 23d of August. At 1 o'clock on the same day two dolphins were caught from the ship, and upon opening one of them, the same knife, known by the name upon it, was taken out!

**Sydney, C. B., Sept. 23.**—We learn that directions have been transmitted to the Sheriff of this County, relative to Mr. Martin, who our readers are aware has remained in custody since his late trial, awaiting the decision of the Executive as to his future disposal—the purport of which decision and directions, we understand to be, that he is for the future to remain in custody, either in the County Jail, or some other safe place, during the pleasure of the Crown.

**Fugery Case.**—A man of high standing in Williamsburg, well known as a gentleman of science, was taken into custody yesterday by officer Patterson, of the lower Police Court, on the complaint of Mr. John Steadman, a resident of the province of New Brunswick, who charges the accused, with forging his (Steadman's) name to a receipt for two hundred and fifty shares of stock in the Asphalt Mining and Kerosene Gas Company—the same being in full of his share of the stock in said company. The defendant who denies the charge in toto, was conducted before Justice Osborn, when he gave bail to appear for examination. The complaint will be investigated some day next week.—New York Express.

**ROMANTIC SUPERSTITION.**—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, one of the best in Europe, has the following:—  
"Alexander Dumas has just received from an admirer in Russia, the most precious talisman known in Europe—a fragment of a hanged man's rope. This admirer was formerly, according to his own story, the most unlucky being alive; but no sooner was he in possession of the rope than his uncle died, and left him a large fortune, by which he was enabled to marry a lady with whom he was in love, and who had just given him an heir, the image of herself. Learning that Dumas was still poor, in spite of his fourteen hours of labor a day, he determined to cut him off a piece of his rope and reinstate him in the good graces of the blind goddess.—The way the Russian himself came into possession of the rope was singular. The father of the lady with whom he was in love, was governor of a city, and upon his daughter's imploring him to obtain for her a suicide's rope, he summoned the warden of the political prisons, and acquainted him with the young lady's desire. The warden said that there was certainly a great deal of hanging and suicide going on, but it was usually done with an old cravat or pocket handkerchief, not in a state to be presented to a lady. Besides the superstition is explicit—the instrument of suspension must be a rope.—The governor told him to drop a rope in the way of the prisoners, some of whom would doubtless put the occasion to profit. This direction was followed, and the young lady was soon in possession of an elegant new rope, from which had dangled an enemy of the State. She sent it to her lover, who was soon enabled by it to marry her. The piece sent to Dumas is three inches long. He says

he hopes that it will have an effect upon the quarter's subscription to the *Mousquetaire*, for if it does not, he shall throw it into the fire."

**NAUTICAL AMUSEMENTS.**—Captain Gookin of ship Richmond, at this port yesterday from New Orleans, reports that on the 15th inst., lat. 31 deg. 10 min., lon. 79 deg. 50 min., he caught a large booby, with a tally around his neck, marked—"scl. Rose, Ruddle, from Matanzas for Halifax, 15th, 8 A. M. lat. 31 deg. 10 min., lon. 79 deg. 50 min., all well." Capt. G. tied a tally on the same bird, with the ship's name, latitude and longitude, and let him go on the 16th, after giving him a breakfast of Dolphin. The bird was again caught same day by barque Robert Mills, at New York, when in lat. 32 deg. 10 min., lon. 77 deg. 10 min.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

**LORD ELGIN.**—A report is current in Canada that Lord Elgin, instead of being appointed Governor General of India, will succeed the Earl of St. Germain as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

**CIVILIZING RUSSIANS.**—A few Russian prisoners on board the Devonshire have shown, experimentally, the relief which Russians are likely to have for English prison fare; they are to have two thirds of the A. R. allowance; a bill of fare comprising biscuit or soft bread, sugar, tea, or chocolate, oatmeal, mustard, pepper, vinegar, fresh meat, or fresh vegetables, salt pork or salt beef, peas, flour, suet, and currants or raisins, when fresh meat cannot be procured. They will be also furnished with washbasins, soap, towels, &c. Think of Russian fishermen or peasants living on this fare! The prisoners on board the Devonshire have but one want—that their families could come to share with them English captivity on such terms. It is true that, if they were to penetrate into the land, they might discover Englishmen enjoying something less than two thirds of the A. R. allowance; but nowhere would they discover Englishmen, who slaves to a Czar or a landlord, are consigned to a Russian farm without power to use even exertion itself for improving their condition.—London Spectator

[FOR THE STANDARD.]  
4th October, 1854.

**Mr. Editor,**  
SIR,  
HAVING pondered deeply on the communications of your talented correspondent "CIVIS;" and as you still adhere to the principles promulgated by the respectable party who first established the "STANDARD;" and which has made it so useful and beneficial to the town; (they are the only ones that can make a periodical advantageous to the community—that is—to give to all sides a fair hearing, so that the inhabitants may not make up their minds hastily, but maturely; if I have been induced to send you the following:

No one will attempt to deny that the frequent changes of the Boards of Directors are in more ways than one prejudicial to the interests of the Company. The parties that elect the Directors having little or no pecuniary interest in the undertaking, or few of them having paid any calls on their shares, they care very little who is in or who is out. To obviate this, which is the crowning difficulty the Company have to contend with, let the Board at home exert themselves to abolish the Directorate here; insist upon the calls being immediately paid up by those parties able to pay; see them if they refuse; those unable to pay, forfeit their shares. It is far better for the Company to have no shareholders, than have nominal ones, who have it in their power to injure the Company in various ways, without having any power to benefit it. How true "Civis" remarks about the Directors spending the money of the English shareholders. It is difficult to get mortals to take as much care of other people's money as they would of their own.

Were the above suggestions carried out, the result would be, £10,000 would immediately be raised on the Class B Stock, which would finish the road 35 or 40 miles into the woods, which I assert is all that is required at present; the traffic on the road would then pay sufficient profit to finish the line to Woodstock.

If such is not done, it appears to me the result must be deplorable; a winter or two more, with works in their present unfinished state, and you will require to put your spectacles on to find the track.

So yourself, Mr. Editor, if advocating the desperate remedies; desperate diseases require desperate remedies; and you will earn the gratitude of every lover of his country.

I am your obt. servt.,  
Z E R O.

**FORGERIES.**—There are counterfeit one pound notes on the Bank of British North America circulating in this community. We have been shown one of the notes, and it is a very good imitation. The numbers on the notes are partly printed, with a pen and partly lithographed (according to the original)—some of the letters in the words "New Brunswick" on the end of the note, when turned lengthways, are badly executed, and if examined closely must lead to detection. Any one desirous of knowing more about this counterfeit, will be informed where one may be seen, on application at this office.—The public should be put upon their guard, but at the same time there is no occasion for the least excitement.—Morning News.

**THE LEGISLATURE OF P. E. ISLAND.**—The Legislature was called together on the 26th ult. The Lieutenant Governor's speech contains as follows, in reference to the Elgin Treaty:

"Two events have recently occurred, either of which, I feel assured, you will consider of sufficient importance to justify this early meeting of the Legislature. The one is the result of negotiations between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, in the mutual ratification of a Treaty which offers very considerable advantages to this Island, both in a Commercial and Agricultural point of view; in order to secure which, with the least possible delay, a measure will be submitted for your immediate consideration. The Legislature of this Province ought to be called together at as early a day as possible. The cost is nothing compared with the advantages to be gained by prompt action.—[15.]

**THE RECIPROcity TREATY.**—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

It appears to have been supposed by Lord Elgin, that the Reciprocity Treaty would be carried into effect at once in regard to Canada, and that President Pierce would take the responsibility of issuing his proclamation accordingly. But the act of Congress by which the treaty was carried into effect, is dependent upon the required action of the four Provinces. The President has on discretion, therefore, even as to the trade with Canada; and New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are yet to confirm the arrangement, before it can take effect as to Canada. The Legislature of P. E. Island, now in session, will assent to the treaty, and there can be no doubt that the other two Provinces will fall in with it, especially inasmuch as the part of the bargain beneficial to them is alone subject to their acceptance. While the provisions in regard to the fisheries have already taken effect.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS,** an Excellent Remedy for Impurity of the Blood, and General Debility of Health.—Many persons of robust habit frequently suffer from a dangerous determination of blood to the head, accompanied, besides, in the limbs, heaviness and drowsiness, arising from the blood being in a bad state; the stomach in such cases is generally out of order, with little or no appetite. Such individuals should take a course of Holloway's Pills. Thousands who had been given up as incurable by the faculty, have been thoroughly re-invigorated in constitution, and restored to the uninterrupted enjoyment of good health by this admirable remedy.

**MODEL CERTIFICATE.**—Dear Doctor, I will be 175 years old next October. For ninety-four years I have been an invalid unable to move except when stirred with a lever; but a year ago last Thursday, I heard of the Granular Syrup. I bought a bottle, smelt of the cork, and found myself a new man, I now run twelve and a half miles an hour, and throw nineteen double summersets without stopping. P. S.—A little of your salve applied to a wooden leg reduced a compound fracture in nineteen minutes, and is now carrying the limb with a fresh article of white gum pine bark.—(New Orleans Delta.)

**STEALING ONE'S OWN PIG.**—Not long since a man employed in the mill of St. Ay, England, heard some one outside calling him by his name. He looked out and saw two men standing near a horse and cart, and was asked by them to come and give them his aid to place in the cart a pig which had fallen out. He descended, but the animal was so large they were unable to lift it. He then went and brought his master, and together the four men got the animal into the cart, and the two strangers, after returning thanks, drove off. The next morning, when the miller's man went to feed his master's pig, he found its place empty. He immediately gave notice of the loss to his master, and both were convinced that in the night they had unwittingly placed their own pig in the stranger's cart.

**Wreck of Schooner Ontario, of Rockland—Four Lives Lost.**—Schooner Ontario, Capt. H. G. Pennington, sailed from this port for Rockland, about 6 o'clock on Friday afternoon. The wind soon after blowing round ahead, Capt. P. put back, and at 10 P. M. owing to a defect in the compass, the vessel ran ashore on the "Devil's Back," about three miles below Long Island. The schooner was going at the rate of seven knots and was driven high up on the reef. She hung by the middle, the bow and stern being afloat. After thumping heavily for three hours, she was struck by a heavy sea, which broke the vessel in two, and swept all on board overboard. They made out to regain the wreck, but all were again swept over, when two of the crew almost immediately perished. Two others, Mr. Beals, mate, and a seaman named Reed, clung to pieces of the wreck for about two hours, when they both dropped off and perished. Capt. Pennington held on to a portion of the wreck from about one to six o'clock, when he was rescued by a fishing boat, and landed on one of the islands where he remained long enough to dry his clothing, and arrived in Boston about one o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

When the vessel first struck, all on board could easily have saved themselves by the boat but they were in hopes that the vessel would float off with the rising tide, when they might either get into port or run her on the beach. A sea soon after filled the boat, rendering it useless. While his vessel was ashore, Capt. Penn. hailed an law-abiding topsail schooner, but she passed on without rendering any assistance. The following are the names of those lost:—David Beals, of Rockland, mate, aged about twenty; Charles Reed, of New Orleans, about 23; George Kess, of St. George, Maine, about 19; an Irishman, name unknown, who shipped in Boston the day before the schooner sailed from Boston. The Ontario was a good schooner of about 93 tons, valued at \$2,400, and is insured in Rockland for \$1,200. She had a general cargo of flour, corn meal, groceries, &c., which was not insured. Capt. Pennington, from whom we learn the above facts, is very much bruised from pieces of the wreck chafing against him; the sea was almost continually breaking over him, and his escape under the circumstances may be considered almost miraculous.—Boston Post

**A SINGULAR WAGER.**—A young woman had laid a wager she would depend upon a vault in the middle of the night, and bring from thence a skull. The person who took the wager soon after hid himself in the vault, and as the girl seized a skull, cried in hollow voice:

"Leave me my head!"

"There it is," said the girl, throwing it down and catching up another.

"Leave me my head!" cried the same voice.

"Nay, nay," said the heroic lass, "you cannot have two heads;" so she brought up the skull and won the wager.

**LEARNED ELEPHANT.**—That's a werry knowing banimal of yours, said a cockney gentleman to keeper of an elephant.

"Verry," was the cool rejoinder.

"He performs strange tricks and hanticks, does he?" inquired the cockney, eyeing the animal thro' the glass.

"Surprising!" retorted the keeper, "we have learnt him to put money in that box you see away yethere. Try him with a dollar."

The cockney handed the elephant a dollar, and was enough to be took it to his trunk, and placed in a box high up out of reach.

"Well, that is werry hextrodinary—hasn't he learnt to do that?"

"Nay, nay, it's not that," retorted the keeper with a roguish leer, and then turned to see up the monkey's and panned the hypanoid.—Spirit of the Times.

**HEAVEN'S LIFE.**—Ah! this beautiful world! Indeed, I know not what to do, and I sometimes it is all gladness, and heaven is not far off; and then it changes suddenly, and it is dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the sky. In the lives of the saddest of mortals, brighter days like this, when we feel as if we could take this great world in our arms. Then come the gloomy hours, when the fire will neither burn in our hearts or in our hearths, and all within or without is dismal, cold and dark.

Believe me, every heart has its secret sorrows, which the world knows not; and oftentimes we call a man cold, when he is only sad.—Longfellow

**CONSCIENCE.**—Bishop Taylor, has this striking image:—"Conscience is a clock, which, in one man, strikes loud and gives warning; in another, the hands point slightly to the figure, but strikes not; in a third, hours pass away, and death has come, and death comes judgment!" There is something unspeakably appalling in this image.