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# The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 34 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 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.  
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## Correspondence.

(To the Editor of the Standard.)

SIR,—In your issue of the Standard on the 1st of August, I perceive a correspondent throws down what he calls the "gauntlet" and defies any one to prove, from History, Scripture, or common sense, that "Woman," can either with utility or propriety, take an active part in the discharge of public duties. It is a plucky thing to get into a newspaper controversy, yet I am so anxious for the welfare of my sex, that I accept his challenge, and, though he may overtake me in argument, I will, at least, have the consolation, of remembering, that I fought in a good cause.

Assuming in the first place, that whatever has been of utility, to the human family, and whatever has been used with propriety during the past, may be of utility to mankind at present, and may be exercised with propriety; I ask, what does the history of the past teach us regarding the utility and propriety of "Woman's" taking an active part in public affairs? It informs us that Zenobia, a mere woman, was, in ancient times, a famous ruler; that she governed with great wisdom and propriety; and effected more in defending her native country, from the invasions of the warlike Romans, than any of her predecessors. It shows us, that Maria Theresa addressed the Lattes of Hungary, and harangued her defenders with such emphatic eloquence, that she shrouded out with one accord, "Morianna pro Rege nostro Maria Theresa"; she ruled with the greatest utility and propriety, and raised the Austrian empire to greater eminence than ever it attained before. Time went permit me to speak of Elizabeth of England; not to expatiate on the merits of the public proceedings of the present renowned Victoria. He may say I have been discoursing on queens; but are not queens women? and has not "Woman," at the very summit of public affairs, in the capacity of a sovereign, acted with the greatest wisdom and excellence? Turning to sacred History; see Judges, 4th Chap., and 4th verse; "And Deborah a prophetess, the wife of Laidith, she judged Israel at that time—and the children of Israel came up to her for judgment." I need not follow up the history of Deborah to prove, what is so well known already, that she governed the descendants of Abraham with greater ability, than nine tenths of the male judges of that period. In short, all records of the past, both Sacred and Profane, tend to show, that "woman" may, with the greatest utility and propriety, take an active part, in the discharge of public duties.

His quotations from the epistles of Paul, could be easily answered; but I shall only say regarding them at present, that they seem especially applicable to school-ma'ams, who, as a matter of course, should first be taught themselves, before they begin to teach others.

I now deduce an argument, from common sense;—In the first place, we ladies, and ladies, after all, are but women, are in the majority in New Brunswick—we are nearly three to one. In all well regulated States, the majority should hold the pre-eminence; the minority should never make laws for the majority; therefore we should send representatives to the House of Assembly, and should discuss the propriety of retarding the construction of Railroads, and the enacting of a Prohibitory Law. It is high time for the ladies to become legislators, that they might supersede those, who do all things for electorating purposes; who should be kept at home to chop wood and carry water for their wives, and not be allowed to expend the public money, without reflecting, whether it be for the good of the country, or not, in endorsing schools of this denomination and that denomination, simply because they have obtained, or expect to procure a few votes, from the supporters of such institutions. The Prohibitory law will probably be a blessing to all; but our present lawgivers deserve no credit for its enactment, as it is in "toto" an electorating affair.

In every prosperous country, the construction of Railroads is advanced with all the energy of man; but in New Brunswick, jealousy, or caprice puts an entire stop to such undertakings; consequently the natural resources of our country lie waste, trade is stagnated, bread is dear, and we fall behind the age, in which we live; therefore common sense says that we the ladies should be in the ascendancy, that we, with that zeal and propriety, which characterize our adoption of every new fashion, our improvement in cookery and the like, might bring about those necessary reforms, which our masculine contemporaries seem totally incapable of effecting.

I feel great hesitation in thus contradicting the opinions of the devout J. S. M.; but the advancement of Woman's Rights, demands,

that I should do so, and I must therefore fan myself and keep as cool as possible, during this warm weather, until I see what will result from this wonderful controversy. I know that you are a ladies' man, expect that you will give publicity to my communication, and aid in the furthering of our "Rights," as far as lies in your power.  
I remain,  
Your oldt. Servt.,  
AURORA.

St. Stephen.

## Arrival of the 'America.'

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship America arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of the 13th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

**THE SIEGE.**  
July 20th.—A French despatch says—our approaches on the side of the Malakoff advanced considerably; we now touch the place. Everything is prepared for a general action in 15 days.

July 21st.—Gen. Simpson telegraphs—cholera nearly disappeared.  
The Russians continue to hold their strong position on Mackenzie heights, extending by Atador to Aibat, with advanced posts by Chouli, Ogenbask and the strong range of heights overhanging Urkusta and the valley of Bardar. It is reported they have also a force of artillery and infantry at Alupka.—The French have pushed forward the whole of their Cavalry into the valley of Badio, resting the Sardinians, upon the left bank of the Soukai River, and communicating with French upon the Tchekmaya, whilst the high ridge protecting Balaklava is guarded by the Turkish Army.

The Times correspondent writes that stagnation seems to reign in the camp and trenches, and that even the heavy firing had died away, yet the approaches advance, and every day sees the Allies nearer the crest of the Malakoff, which it will now require all the tenacity of the Russians to hold.

A few days since the Russians succeeded in establishing rifle pits in front of the French camp.

July 28th.—Gortschakoff telegraphs yesterday—The enemy opened a heavy fire, which lasted two hours against the Flagstaff bastion. We replied with vigor.  
Between the 23d and 27th, nothing new occurred at Sebastopol or in other parts of the Crimea.

**LATEST NEWS.**  
Advices to the 29th from the Crimea announce continued preparations for a grand expedition. All the lighter vessels of the fleet are assembled at Kamsiech; destination unknown.

It was reported in Paris on the 3d, that the French Government had official notification that the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan is resumed, preparatory to an assault.

July 30th.—Gortschakoff telegraphs a partial cannonade on both sides.  
It was telegraphed from Constantinople 26th, that the Bashi Bayouks had murdered General Beaison, but Lord Panmure in Parliament positively contradicted the report.

The Camp Correspondence says, Omar Pacha's visit to Constantinople was not to resign but to consult with reference to accepting command of the Army in Asia.

The Viceroy of Egypt is negotiating with the Bedouins to serve in the Crimea.  
Kamsiech and Balaklava are crowded with vessels recently armed for the secret expedition.

The French Government has chartered 97 small steamers for river navigation, each to carry 500 men; the boats belong to companies of the Rhone and Saone.

By telegraph to Liverpool from the London Press, weekly newspaper, of Saturday noon, we learn that the siege of Sebastopol is about to be raised; also, that a communication has just been received from Germany by the Western Powers which may lead to startling results.

**SEA OF AZOFF.**  
Letters are to the 16th. The magazines along the coast were being found, and small steamers were surveying. The allied fortifications progressing.

Accounts from Asia Minor are contradictory. The Russians are asserted to have suspended operations against Kars and Erzerum, and to be retiring. Very doubtful.  
Constantinople accounts of the 23d state that Schamyl had descended from the mountains and threatened Tiflis. Hence the retrograde movement of the Russians.

**THE BALTIC.**  
No alteration in the position of the squadrons.

**NEGOTIATIONS.**  
Family influence, perhaps intrigue, is active. Recently the Dowager Empress of Russia wrote to the Austrian Archduchess Sophia, begging her as is supposed, to use

her influence in favor of peace.  
The Emperor of Austria, acted on by the Archduchess wrote an autograph to Napoleon, who sends Gen. Letaigne with an autograph reply to Vienna; contents profoundly secret.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
The Queen sent the following message to the House of Commons:—  
"VICTORIA REGINA. Her Majesty desiring to expedite to provide for any additional expense that may arise in consequence of the war in which Her Majesty is now engaged with the Emperor of Russia, and relying on her experience of the zeal of her faithful Commons, trusts they will make provision accordingly."

The result of this appeal is a proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to issue seven millions sterling additional Exchequer bills.

Limited liabilities bill read 3d time and passed. Numerous estimates voted. Major Reed's motion that no peace treaty should be concluded without approval of Parliament was ridiculed and thrown out. The Turkish Loan bill was read a first time. A discussion without result occurred respecting the recent gift of good service pension to Lord George Paget over older officers.

The London Times has an editorial on Consul Rover's arrest, and preaches in favor of preserving friendly relations with America.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Milner Gibson, in parliament, referred to this editorial, and asked the Government to furnish information on the very important subject of the neutrality of the United States.

Lord Palmerston replied, that an arrangement had existed at Halifax, by which persons going there from any quarter whatever might be enrolled; but it appearing that it led to questions whether or not the law of the United States had been violated, the British Government being desirous that no such question should by possibility arise, has put an end to the enlistment of forces at Halifax.

Enquiry into recent Hyde Park riots is terminated; Commissioners request time to consider their report.

Sirachan, the Bankrupt Banker, is released on bail.

**FRANCE.**  
Official report of loan shows 3,600,000,000 francs, six times the amount asked for.  
The Minister of Finance's reports describe it as the most surprising financial operation ever effected in any country. Number of subscribers 310,000. Correctional tribunal is occupied in trial of 55 prisoners of secret society called "Marianne."

The brother of the assassin Pianori is arrested in Jersey.

**SPAIN.**  
The rumour that Spain will send a contingent to Crimea is doubtful. Spain would ask for Territorial guarantee, as Sardinia did, which guarantee must include Cuba; but it is probable that the Foreign Legion will be recruited in Spain.

**ITALY.**  
The statement that the King of Naples has begged for the presence of Austrian troops is contradicted.  
There are private accounts from Lombardy, and especially Venice, indicating important events, nearly ripe.

Usual rumour is current that France has notified its readiness to suppress insurrectionary movements.

Profound peace reigns in India, and commercial prospects are more favorable.  
No material improvement in Chinese advices. Recent reverses of insurgents were but temporary.

**SWITZERLAND.**  
An earthquake has destroyed the village of Viege.

**MARKETS.**  
Liverpool—Cotton had declined 1/16d. to 1d. with a fair demand.  
Breadstuffs.—Brown, Shipley & Co. red port Corn market quiet; Wheat and Flour easier; Indian Corn in fair demand—at last week's prices; White Wheat, 11s. 9d. to 12s. 2d.; Red, 10s. to 11s. 3d. Western Canal Flour, 60s. to 60s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 42s. to 43s.; Canada, 40s. 6d. to 41s. Indian Corn—White, 44s.; Mixed and Yellow, 33s. 6d. Weather—alternately heavy rains and sunshine. Little damage yet done to the crops.

Beef and Pork in fair demand.  
Sugar firm and advancing. Coffee steady.  
Iron—Rails in good demand at 28s. and manufacturers full of orders; bar 27 1/2s.; Scotch Pig 7s. Tin firm.

Money—Consols closed at 91 1/2 to 91 1/4. London discount houses have raised their rates to 2 1/2. Bullion in the Bank decreased by £258,000.

Freights dull with slight decline.  
The steamer Lebanon at New York reports Horizon at Liverpool from St. John; Galena, from St. Stephens, at London.

The English sky lark has been domesticated on Long Island. A snow white robin

has been seen for two seasons near the residence of Mr. H. H. H., about five miles from Waterdown, N. Y.

## A FLORAL LOVE LETTER.

A late English paper contains a letter purporting to have been written by a young gardener, to a lady whom he loved, and whom he wished to wed. Whether the letter was actually written, and sent by the gardener, we have not the means of knowing, nor is it of much consequence. The letter is an ingenious one, by whatever means it came to see the light. It reads thus:—

My rose, Mary:  
As you are the pink of perfection and the blossom of May, I wish to tell you that my heart's ease has been torn up by the roots, and the peas of myholm entirely destroyed, since I began to pine after you. You will perceive that I am a gardener. My name is William Budd. At first I was poor but by shooting in the spring, and raising a carnation fast, I obtained a celery, and by a little cabbaging, &c., I rose to be master (though something like a creeper) of the whole garden. I have now full command of the stocks and the mint; I can raise any—none from a penny-royal to a plump, and what my expenditures leaves I put in a box for you. If I may as a cox-comb, speak of myself, I should say that I am the flower of manhood, that I am neither a standard nor a dwarf, a mushroom nor a Maypole. My nose is of a turnip reddish kind, and my locks hang in clusters around my ears. I am often in the company of rakes, and rather fond of vines and shrubs, which my elders reprove me for; as I had better bury all this, and say that I have a Wind-saw, and that I have some London pride, and as I am a branch of a good stock with a pretty bearing, I will know when and where to make my bough. So let us act for ourselves, and fix an early day for grafting your fate with mine. I am certain that we should make a very nice pair, and never repent, even when we become sage by thyme. You would be the balm of my life, and I would be the balsam of yours, so that the people who would call us green now, would call us evergreen hereafter. And now sweet peas be with you, and if he who tried it takes it from you, I shall become a melon-cauliflower, and wither away; my tongue will always be a scarlet runner in your praise; for I have planted my hope in you, and now I only live for the thyme when I may hear from your own-tips, that I am your own sweet William, and not your

weeping will-o'-wisp.

**WIT.**  
A dispute arose between three noblemen, one Irish, one Scotch, and the other English, as to the respective traits of their respective countrymen. A wager was laid that the Irish were the wisest, the Scotch most cunning, and the English most frank. They agreed to walk out in the streets of London, and the first one of either nation met, should be inquired of as to what he would take and stand watch all night in the tower of St. Paul's church.—Pretty soon a John Bull came along, and was accosted thus:

What will you take and stand all night in the tower of St. Paul's?  
I shouldn't want to do it short of a guinea, frankly answered Mr. Bull.

The next one accosted was a Scotchman. Sandy replied with his cunning, And what will you gie me?  
Last, but not least, Patrick was inquired of as to what he would take, and stand all night in St. Paul's tower. To which Pat wittily answered:

As sure, and I think I should take a devil of a cold! The wager was won.

**AN ANCIENT BANK NOTE.**—A gentleman residing at Edgartown, Mass., in looking over some papers left by a deceased mother, came across a ten dollar bill on the Warren Bank of Warren, R. I., dated August 4, 1804. The bill was left in the family ever forty years ago, by a man boarding with them, who, it is supposed, went to sea and never returned. Since it has been found, it was mailed to Mr. Carr, the present cashier of the bank, who pronounced it a genuine bill, and returned one of the same amount of recent date.

Why is a stormy, windy day, like a child with a cold in its head? Because it blows, it snows, (it blows its nose.)

## OUR PRESENT LIFE.

If we die to-day, the sun will shine as brightly and the birds sing as sweetly to-morrow. Business will not be suspended a moment, and the great mass will not bestow a thought upon our memories. Is he dead? Will he be the solemn inquirer of a few as they pass to their work? But no one will miss us, except our immediate connexions, and in a short time they will forget us, and laugh as merrily as when we sat beside them. Thus shall we all now actively engaged in life, pass away. Our children crowd close behind us, and they will soon be gone. In a few years not a living being can say, "I remember him." Well, in another age, and did business with those who slumber in the tomb—This is life. How rapidly it passes!

Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, on the occasion of a grand riot, ascended a block, and attempted by a speech, to quiet the people; when a random missile hitting him on the head, felled him to the ground. He was badly hurt, and as his friends were carrying him into his house, his wife met him at the door, and exclaimed:

"Why, my husband, they have knocked your brains out!"  
"No they haven't," said the Governor, "if I'd had any brains I shouldn't have gone there."

## WAYS OF COMMITTING SUICIDE.

Wearing thin shoes on damp nights in rainy weather.  
Building on the "air-tight" principle.  
Leading a life of enfeebling, stupid laziness, and keeping the mind in a round of unnatural excitement by reading trashy novels.  
Going to balls through all sorts of weather in the thinnest possible dresses.  
Dancing till in a complete perspiration, and then going home through the damp air.  
Sleeping on feather beds in seven by nine bed rooms.  
Surfeiting on hot and very highly stimulating dinners.  
Beginning in childhood on tea, and going on from one step to another, through coffee, chewing tobacco, smoking and drinking.  
Marrying in haste, getting an uncongenial companion, and living the rest of life in mental dissatisfaction.  
Keeping children quiet by teaching them to eat candy.  
Eating without time to masticate the food.  
Allowing love of gain to so absorb our minds, as to leave no time to attend to our health.  
Following an unhealthy occupation because money can be made by it.  
Tempting the appetite with niceties when the stomach says no.  
Contriving to keep in a continual worry about something or nothing.  
Retiring at midnight and rising at noon.  
Neglecting to take proper care of our selves when a simple disease first appears.

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