

PER, FRUIT.

just received, per ship
a New York.
mailed by F. FLORE,
St. John.

Butter
ke. DONALD CLARK.
1852.

Properties for TO LET.

House, Stores and
town of St. Andrews
the Jones' property.
use, Out-Houses and
formerly known as

in St. James', about
m. Milntown, St. St.

in St. Patrick through
news & Quebec Re-
in which, or in its
will be established as
materially advances

within five minutes
it Andrews, a delight-
country Seat. It not
it will be laid off in
ing purposes, and let
ment.

to announce to the
ad his Lands, which
is walk of Chamrock,
or lease Building Lots
s. His evident that,
ad passing through
l commodities harbor
ors in vessels of the
unlimited and un-
on which there are
stories, with others
e proposed, and the
immediate spiter,
of the most desirable
British North Ameri-
Capitalist, the Alie
s. In view of which
are effected in the
city.

FITZGERALD,
e 30, 1852

ICE

ent occupied by Henry
be LET on the 1st of

H. H. HATCH.

LONDON STOUT.

RT WINE &c.
R, 1852

LONDON, via St.

CEIVED.

asks Buss' London
and Pale Ale,
Rotated in Geneva,
out Wine,
a Rum,
a from the Clyde
hiskey.

J. W. STR
2, 1853.

ICE.

ence to sell all the
Nevin Thomson, late
County of Charlotte,
is, on the 25th day
of duty granted by the
said County, to the
Administrator of all
s, chattels and credits
omposition, for the pur-
s.

real estate of which
part died seized, and
moiety or half part of
he grant to Alexander
in Muscane, in the
County, and which cer-
id Nevin Thomson is
r the late Ebenezer
said lot is bounded as
by land granted to
he Buss by land own-
er: Northerly by land
ch of said Southerly
t, (so called) and as
conveyed to the said
Alexander McMillan,
is hereby Given, that
as Administrator and
under and by virtue
Public Auction, on
y of December next,
t the Homestead, on

15th October 1852,
JHN McNICOLL,
Administrator

WILSON & BOLTON

ter will carry on busi-
his own name.

T. B. WILSON.

(In the City of St. John)

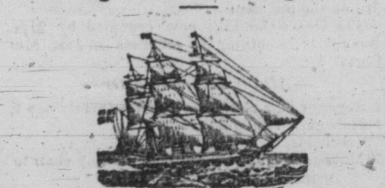
The Standard,
is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.

At his Office - Water Street, 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 3s.
Each repetition of Ditto 1s.
First insertion of over 12 lines 3d per line.
Each repetition of Ditto 1d per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

European Intelligence.



ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

By Telegraph.
To St. Andrews Reading Room.
WAR DECLARED!

The steamship America from Liverpool
1st April arrived at Halifax on Friday 14th
inst at 3 A. M.

LONDON.—The Parliamentary debate on
the Address to the Queen, of last evening,
occupies 29 columns. War was formally
proclaimed at London Royal Exchange on
Friday, in presence of the Civic Authori-
ties.

The Canada Screw Steamer Tenebris
sailed Tuesday 28th from Liverpool for Ma-
lta, and the Cambria from Kingston, both with
troops. The 5th Regt of Dragoon Guards
were daily expected to embark at Liverpool
for Bologna.

THE WAR.
The Herald via Southampton carried
out the formal Declaration of War of France
and England, against Russia. Also brought
notification that no Letters of Marque would
be issued, that Russian produce, except con-
traband of War, will be respected under neu-
tral flags, and that Russian Merchants ships
are exempt from capture until May 10th.

The War is to be in strict accordance with
a treaty, between the Porte, France and
Great Britain, signed on the night of March
12th, embracing five articles:

1st.—England and France engage to sup-
port Turkey, by force of arms, until the con-
clusion of a Peace that shall secure the inde-
pendence and integrity of subjects of the Sul-
tans dominions.

2dly.—The Porte shall not conclude peace
without the consent of the Allies;

3dly.—The Allies shall evacuate the Tur-
kish territories after the War.

4th.—This treaty to remain open for adhe-
sion of other powers of Europe.

5th.—Turkey guarantees to all subjects
of the Porte without distinction of creed,
public equality of law.

Several protocols are attached regulating
the details. Meanwhile the campaign has
begun in earnest.

It is confirmed that the Russians have
crossed the Danube in great force, the object
being to strike a decisive blow before the ar-
rival of Anglo-French force. On the 23d
the Russian detachment under Gortschakoff,
forced a passage of the Danube above Tul-
sa, captured 11 guns and 200 prisoners, and
occupied Tulsa, and several forts on the
right bank.

Gen. Luders crossed with the main body
of the Army from Galatz without much
loss.

Not less than 50,000 Russians are now
on the Turkish bank. On the 24th Luders
began preparations for the siege of Mat-
schin.

On 23d the Russians attempted to cross
the Danube at Ofentiza, when a desperate
battle ensued, and the Russians were repul-
sed. The carnage was dreadful.

The Russians lost 3,000 men, and the
Turks themselves were so badly cut up, that
they had to retire to their entrenchments. It
will be seen however that the Russians effect-
ed a passage at three points—on the very
day (23d) when they commenced to cross the
Danube. Omar Pacha had intended to at-
tack the Russian Head Quarters at Pofana.
The plan of battle was drawn up, and the
entire force put under command of the French
colonel Dien, but the Russian movement dis-
concerted the plan.

Provisions.—Markets active, rallied from
extreme depression—Rise on Wheat 1s 6d.
Flour 5s. 6d.—Corn 4s.

The Revelation of the secret corre-
pondence between England and
Russia.

A contemporary sum sums up the leading
points in the correspondence:—

Among the documents is a memorandum
drawn up by Count Nesselrode in June, 18-
44, and founded on communications receiv-
ed from the Emperor Nicholas when in Eng-
land, which lays down the principles by
which Russia and England agreed to regu-
late their conduct towards the Ottoman Porte.
These principles embraced the independence
of Turkey and of her existing territorial pos-
session. Both Cabinets agreed that it was
their interests to preserve the independence
and that they would unite their efforts to a-
vert dangers threatening to the safety of the
Turkish empire; and that for this purpose it

The Standard,

OR RA LWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E parvisumendum est optimum. -Cic.

No 15] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1854. [Vol. 21

was essential to leave the Porte alone, 'with
out uselessly harassing it by diplomatic em-
barrassments, and without interfering ex-
cept in case of absolute necessity, in its in-
ternal affairs.'

For nearly 10 years the principles were
mutually and faithfully observed, till on Jan-
uary 9th, 1853, the Emperor Nicholas, meet-
ing the English Ambassador, Sir Hamilton
Seymour at the palace of the Grand Duchess
Helen, entered into a conversation with him,
and this conversation appears to have been
the first of the series of confidential commu-
nications.

The Emperor in this conversation intimat-
ed his conviction that Turkey was on the
verge of ruin; that it was important that
England and Russia should come to a per-
fectly good understanding in the matter;

and that neither should take any decisive
step of which the other was not apprised.—
He disclaimed the policy of Catherine II, di-
rected to the conquest of the Turkish empire.

He declared that if England should attempt
to establish herself at Constantinople, he
should not permit it, but that he was equally
ready to engage not to take Constantinople
at least as his own, for he did not deny
that circumstances might occur to induce
him to occupy Constantinople as a guarantee.

This conversation was reported to the Eng-
lish Government, and Lord John Russell, in
reply to it, on the 9th of February, rejected
the Russian overture, except in so far that
the British Cabinet declared that they had no
intention or wish to hold Constantinople, and
that they would enter into no agreement to
provide for the contingency of the fall of
Turkey without previous communication with
the Emperor of Russia. On the 28th of Feb-
ruary, the emperor strongly repeated his
conviction that Turkey was falling to pieces,
and opened himself more fully to the British
Minister.

The Emperor went to say that in the event
of the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, he
thought it might be less difficult to arrive at
a satisfactory territorial arrangement than was
commonly believed. The French Minister
said, in fact, an independent State under
my protection; this might so continue.
Servia might receive the same form of gov-
ernment. So again with Bulgaria; there is
no reason why that province should not form
an independent State.

As to Egypt, I quite understand the impor-
tance to England of that territory. I can
then only say, that if, in the event of a dis-
tribution of the Ottoman succession upon the
fall of the empire, you should take possession
of Egypt, I shall have no objection to offer
I would say the same thing of Candia; that
island might suit you, and I do not know why
it should not become an English possession.

Lord Clarendon replied to these disclosures
of the views of Russia, in which he dissented
from the opinion that the signs of Turkish
decay are now more rapid than of late years;
"there is still great energy and great wealth
in Turkey a disposition to improve the sys-
tem of government not wanting; corruption,
though unfortunately great, is still not of a
character, nor carried to an extent, that
threatens the existence of the state; the
treatment of christians is not harsh, and the
toleration exhibited by the Porte towards this
portion of subjects might serve as an exam-
ple to some governments, who look with con-
tempt upon Turkey as a barbarous power."

"The British Government decline to give
any countenance to the ambitious views of
Russia. The Emperor of Russia pretended
to be satisfied with this answer, and ended
the correspondence by a "Memorandum,"
dated April 15, 1853, recognizing all the
principles contended for by the British Gov-
ernment was not to harass it by imperious
demands, backed in a manner humiliating to
its independence and dignity; and finally,
declaring the readiness of Russia to labor in
conjunction with England to prolong the ex-
istence of the Turkish empire. To all this
the Emperor added that his son would be
equally ready to perform all he had promised.

The Times remarks that at the very mo-
ment the Emperor Nicholas was making
these promises, he was in the act of violating
them; that at that time Prince Menschikoff
had addressed to the Porte the project of a
secret treaty; and that in fact the secret tra-
ty itself and the memorandum above refer-
red to, reached England within a few days of
each other.

The Times further states that the publica-
tion of this correspondence will not fail to
produce a powerful effect on the relations of
Russia and England with the other powers
of Europe. The language used by Eng-
land throughout was in entire consistency
with her friendly understanding with other
powers; while every part of the conversations
and communications proves that Russia was
prepared to make a very little account of the
other power, even of France, providing she
would succeed in detaching England from
them, in uniting her to the schemes of the
Czar.

EDUCATION OF FEMALES IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the New York
Courier, in a late letter, makes suggestions
which are worth attention. He says:

In France the ladies are educated in a man-
ner to make them most agreeable in society;
and while all are taught to keep the accounts
of household expenses, many of a poorer class
are taught book-keeping so thoroughly as to
enable them to follow it as a profession. In
almost every Paris shop, consequently, the
books are kept either by the wife of the
shopkeeper, or by some other female employ-
ed for the purpose. Thus the French system
is, to teach females the useful or agreeable,
according to their worldly condition.

Our American system is to teach them a lit-
tle of everything; in fact we take more pains
with them than with our boys, though it would
seem from the results that hitherto our efforts
have been none the less directed. While we
have female seminaries and colleges in which
degrees are conferred, and which produce
many shallow and disconcerted philosophers
who immediately take the rostrum at public
meetings, and have begun to invade the pul-
pit, we have very few who can take charge of
a husband's counting room while he is en-
gaged in the direction of other departments
of his business. In Paris, you buy a carpet
of your upholsterer, who shows the goods,
makes all the necessary explanations, and
sends it home. But when you pay, you walk
to the next neighboring desk where madame
sits enthroned behind her large folio ledger,
and it is with her you regulate the account.

The French tradesman's wife is no mere sleep-
ing partner. She takes an active, useful part
in management of affairs—she knows to what
extent the business is prosperous—and is
therefore never in danger, like many Ameri-
can wives, of demanding a new carriage or
other extravagance, when her husband is on
the point of failing. These remarks are sug-
gested by an account of a meeting in London
of the friends and promoters of the Hyde
Park College for Young Ladies. If the Eng-
lish will occasionally borrow the notions of
their younger brother Jonathan, it is a pity
they do not make a wiser choice; it would
have been much better, for instance, to have
commenced as we did, with common schools
for girls.

Distressing Case of Hydropobia.—Mrs.
Hannah Willard was bitten by a rabid cat six
weeks ago. She is about 55 years of age.
The cat came by her under some apparent
excitement. Mrs. Willard put out her hand
with the intention of smothering away its
feelings. The cat instantly seized upon her
hand and refused to let go until forced off;
when it escaped out of the house, and return-
ed again two days after, when it attacked and
bit another person in a similar manner, and
she was then killed. Mrs. Willard submit-
ted to the painful operation of having the flesh
cut out around the parts of the hand that had
been bitten, and the wounds have since be-
come perfectly healed. Early last week she
began to betray symptoms of hydropobia,
and the usual characteristics of that disease
now attacked her with all their violence.—
Although clearly rational, she found it impos-
sible to refrain from continual talking—a con-
vulsion from which produced a feeling of smothering and difficulty of breathing. There a
constriction of the throat, attended with spasms
which became more frequent, violent and dis-
tressing, to the termination of life. A dread
of all sorts of liquid, the sight of which pro-
duced a painful shudder, was followed by vom-
iting. She gradually sunk until Friday
morning, when her terrible sufferings termi-
nated in death. We learn that Dr. Hawley
of this city was bitten by the same cat. He
was attending upon Mrs. Willard, and was
bitten there.—Buffalo Express.

LARGE FLEET OF VESSELS DUE.—Owing
to the late unfavourable winds, the daily ar-
ivals at this port have been very limited, aver-
aging more than about a quarter of the legiti-
mate number. An immense fleet is continu-
ously due, numbering some four hundred
vessels. These comprise vessels of every
class; and among them are many Liverpool,
London, Havre and other packets and trans-
ient galleys from Europe and other quarters
of the world. This is a much larger number
due than has been for a long time. The ap-
pearance of some of the wharves indicates the
paucity of arrivals—some of the docks not
containing more than half their usual quota.
The number usually in our harbour is gener-
ally about six hundred sail, while at the
present they do not number much over four
hundred. A favourable wind for a couple of
days will materially change the aspect of
things, by bringing a large fleet of anxiously
expected vessels into port.—[New York Her-
ald.

The New York Tribune says that Hon.
Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, who made
such a sensation twelve years ago as a tem-
perance lecturer, has again become a sotish
drunkard.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Legislature of this Province, it is re-
ported, will terminate its labours in a few days.

Both branches have addressed her Majesty
expressive of their loyalty and attachment to
her person and government, and assuring her
she may rely with confidence on the Militia
to defend the Province, should it be found ne-
cessary to withdraw the troops.

The following is the address of the Coun-
cil:

"May it please Your Majesty,—

We, the Legislative Council of Nova
Scotia beg leave to approach your Majesty
with sentiments of loyalty and devotion to
your Majesty's person and Government. We
deeply regret that the peace, which has so
long prevailed in Europe, is likely to be dis-
turbed by the unprovoked aggression of the
Emperor of Russia, rendering it indispensi-
ble on the part of your Majesty to take measures
to restrain effectually his hostile intentions.

In the unanimous expression of ready ad-
herence and support which has been enthusi-
astically afforded to your Majesty by our fel-
low subjects in Great Britain, we cordially
unite; and we beg to assure Your Majesty
that if, in the disposition of your Army, you
should deem it necessary to withdraw that
portion which has been quartered in this part
of your empire, Your Majesty may confident-
ly trust that the utmost exertions of the Mil-
itia of this Province will be made for its de-
fence.

Believing as we do that the cause in
which your Majesty is engaged is a just one
and equitable, we rely on the gracious favour
of him who is the only Giver of all victory,
that the blessings of peace may not be long
decried to our country."

We copy below the address of the House of
Assembly:

"We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal
Subjects, the Commons of Nova Scotia, have
learned with extreme regret, that your Maj-
esty's Government has been compelled to fit
out Armaments, and prepare for active hosili-
ties, in order to maintain the faith of Treas-
ties, and guard the interests of the Empire
from the aggressive spirit manifested by the
Emperor of Russia.

Though far removed from what may be
the theatre of War, Your Majesty's loyal Sub-
jects in Nova Scotia will regard with grave
solicitude, the operations of Your Majesty's
Fleets by Sea and Land, and your Majesty
may be assured that, wherever the National
Flag is borne, their sympathies will follow it;
and that, in triumph and disaster, the efforts
of its gallant defenders will ever be mark-
ed with deep interest in this portion of the
Empire.

Should the land forces now in this Pro-
vince, be required elsewhere, Your Majesty
may rely upon the loyalty and devotion of the
Militia of Nova Scotia, who, until the return
of peace in Europe, will defend their own
Country, and protect Your Majesty's Forts
and Arsenals from Foreign aggression."

MASONS.

The diligent inquirer into the historical re-
lations of building will assign a high place in
his inquiry to the business of the mason. It
would be difficult indeed to mention any
other business so closely connected with the
progress of our race, to which science and
art are so much indebted, to which religion
has lent many of its nobler influences.
The mason has joined together in one unbro-
ken chain these two extremes of civilization.
His genius is alike conspicuous on the rudely
sculptured pillar of the crumleth, as on the
exquisitely proportioned columns of the Pa-
theon. He built the altars from which aro-
sed the smoke of human sacrifice, and he
reared the temples in which no sacrifice is
offered but that of a contrite heart. Centu-
ries before the dawn of civilization in the em-
pires of the west, he constructed those monu-
ments of rude but magnificent grandeur which
moulder on the banks of the Ganges and the
Nile. It was he who reared the stately tem-
ples to Minerva and Jupiter, which are so
inseparably associated with all that is noble
in Grecian philosophy, and all that is beauti-
ful in Grecian art. And in the dark ages
which followed the downfall of western civil-
ization, when the temples of Rome were ruin-
ed, the places of the Caesars plundered,
the Pantheon despoiled, the amphitheatres
laid waste, it was he who reared up the noble
piles of Christian architecture, which ushered
in a new era in the history of the world, and
another and a more beneficent period of hu-
man existence.—The Builder.

Mr. I. D. Holbrook, late city Treasurer of
Williamsburgh, has been arrested on charge
of embezzling the city funds to the amount of
about \$135,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We learn that Her Ma-
jesty's Government have signified their in-
tention to concede to Newfoundland the same
system of civil administration as is enjoyed
by the other North American Colonies.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express no-
tice 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.

Eighty-eight vessels and 3345 men have
left St. John's and outports for the seal fish-
ery. 20 vessels and 600 men less than the
fit out of 1853.

Colonial Reciprocity.—In the Nova
Scotia House of Assembly, on motion of Mr.
B. Smith, a resolution was passed request-
ing the Lieut. Governor to enter into negotia-
tions with the Governor General of Canada,
and the Lieut. Governors of New Brunswick,
Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland,
for the purpose of enlarging and extending
the free exchange of articles of the produc-
tion and manufacture of these Colonies, with
the view to a more unrestricted commercial
intercourse between them.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Field and Garden Seeds.

Warranted Fresh and True to their Kind.
THE subscribers are now receiving ex-
Ship Middleton, from Liverpool, a
large assortment of Seeds, comprising—
TURNIPS—East Lothian, purple top Swe-
dish, Shilling's improved Swedish, Aber-
deen yellow, white globe, early white
Dutch, yellow Malta, early white stone,
Robertson's golden stone.

CARROTS—Early horn, long orange,
large Altringham, white Belgium.

CABBAGE—Early and large York, flat
Dutch, red pickling, drummer, and Bacter
sea.

300 Bushels Hopetoun and potato OATS,
Red and White Sugar BEET.

Long red Mangold Wurtzel; yellow globe
Mangold Wurtzel; large Cow Grass and
white Clover Seeds;

Tares; Lettuce Seeds; Onion Seeds; Pot
Herbs; long and short Prickley Cucum-
bers; Salmon Radish; Celery Seeds;
Parsley; Pumpkin; Spinnage; Parsnip;
garden Peas and Beans, and field horse
Beans.

FLOWER SEEDS OF CHOICE
VARIETIES.

From Boston—20 Tierces fresh CLOVER
SEED.

From Harvey Settlement—300 Bushels su-
perior Timothy SEED.

To arrive per John Barber—5 Tons Per-
uvian GUANO.

For Sale wholesale and retail by
JARDINE & CO.

Always kept on hand—a large assort-
ment of Agricultural Implements.
St. John, April 8.

Charlotte County Bank,
St. John, N.S.

THE Annual General Meeting of the stockhol-
ders of this Bank for the choice of Directors
for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank
on Monday the first day of May next.

H. HATCH,
President.

ROOM PAPER.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber 700 rolls of PA-
PER HANGINGS,
just received by Steamer Eastern City from Bos-
ton.

Also, a complete set Harpers Family Library,
13, 138 volumes.

April 11, 1854.

WANTED.

A BLACKSMITH to work in a
Steam & Wagon
factory, constant Employment will be given
Winter and Summer, for 2 or 3 years if
required.

A large number of waggons on Hand for
sale of all descriptions, Horse CARTS,
Wheelbarrows, &c. &c.

EDWD STENTIFORD.

St. Andrews, April 8, 1854.

NOTICE.

MISS GILLEY a First Class Licentiate
Teacher, respectfully informs the Inhabi-
tants of St. Andrews, that she has opened a
School, in the house adjacent to Dr. Mack-
son's store, Miss G. hopes by a strict attention
to the improvement of Pupils, to merit a share of
public patronage.

St. Andrews, March 20, 1854.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

BY AUCTION

ON Saturday next the 22nd day of April
next will be sold by Auction—the
House and premises in Water St. at present
occupied by Mr. John Fuzgerdell—nearly
opposite the Railroad Hotel.

J. W. STREET.

March 23 1854.