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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum. -Cic.

No 45] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 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. 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.

European Intelligence.

The Ariel, belonging to the new Vanderbilt line of steamships, arrived at New York, with one day's later intelligence than that received by the Africa.

Consuls had improved a shade in London. Austrian finances are reported as in a most precarious condition.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on October 12, at 6 o'clock in the evening, sends the following by express to London:—

News of the doing of the expedition which arrived before Odessa on the 8th is anxiously expected. 10,000 French soldiers are on board the squadron, and the general belief is that Kinburn and Ochakoff are to be the point attacked.

A report of a popular outbreak in Sicily was prevalent. Rome was dreadfully afflicted with cholera. At Madrid also, there were about 60 cases a day, and the civil governor of the capital had died from it.

Russian agents were busily at work in Italy and Switzerland. Nothing later from the Crimea.

The English gunboats had left the Baltic, and were under convoy home. It is said that the Danish Sound Dues question will certainly be settled in an amicable manner.

The attempt to lay the submarine telegraph between the coast of Italy and Algiers had proved a failure, the cable having ruptured in paying out.

A terrific boiler explosion had occurred at the Walker Iron Works, at Newcastle upon Tyne, England, which killed five men and two boys, and inflicted injury on several others.

Shocking Occurrence.

TWO ATTENDANTS IN THE INSANE ASYLUM KILLED BY A LUNATIC

The Homicide Required.

Yesterday morning the grounds of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum were the scene of a dreadful tragedy, in which two old and valued attendants met their death under the following circumstances:—

Between ten and eleven o'clock, while John E. Clark, an insane man, was chopping wood a short distance outside the gate of the Institution, but within its grounds, two of the attendants, named respectively, Mills and Carroll, standing close by, Clark attacked them with the axe he had in his hand, and before assistance could be rendered, killed them both. The only person cognizant of the attack at the time was a woman who was attending to some culinary operations in an outbuilding close to where the men were standing. She is not aware that any provocation had been given Clark, or that he had been excited by remark or otherwise by the men whom he killed. Her attention was first attracted by the sound of a blow, and on looking towards the spot she discovered that the lunatic had felled one of the men with the axe, and was attacking the other. Armed at what was transpiring she ran into the centre hall of the Asylum, where Dr. Waddell, the medical gentleman in charge, was standing, and apprised him of the circumstance. Dr. W. immediately repaired to the spot, and found Mills and Carroll quite dead, the bodies lying one across the other, and the wretched lunatic, who had posted himself with his back against the wood-pile, so as no approach could be made to him except from the front, flourishing the axe with an evident disposition to do further mischief, should an attempt be made to capture him. Soon as he saw the Doctor, he made as if to attack him, when the latter retreated inside the gate, taking care, however, that the bystanders, consisting principally of the lunatics whose condition permitted them to enjoy the liberty of the grounds, were first placed in safety. The attendants were then assembled, an attempt was made to capture Clark, but he eluded all pursuit, scaled the fence and took to the woods. Subsequently he was captured at Burns' on the St. Andrews road, and placed in security in the Asylum.

Clark, who is about twenty eight years of age, has been an inmate of the institution since the 30th March, 1852, and up to the time of his being placed there had resided in Queen's County, where his friends still live. He never, until yesterday, during the whole period of residence in the Asylum, manifested tendencies of a homicidal character; but had, on the contrary, been extremely quiet and inoffensive; so much so that the largest liberty was allowed him; and he was occupied in various employments about the grounds and building. The fact that he was engaged in splitting wood at the time of the occurrence is evidence that the utmost confidence was entertained of his harmlessness, otherwise so dangerous an im-

plement as an axe would not have been entrusted to him. Not ten minutes previous to the attack on the attendants, he had been in the presence of Mrs. Waddell and her family. No reason for the exhibition of the frenzy on the part of the lunatic which led to this tragic result, can be assigned. It is probable that he was labouring under what is called "impulsive insanity"—a state of rare occurrence in lunatics of his class, and which the utmost prudence and wisdom in the attendants cannot guard against.

William Carroll, one of the men killed, had been attached to the institution for thirteen or fourteen years, and was much esteemed for his upright conduct and benevolent disposition. His knowledge of the treatment of lunatics was such, owing to his long attendance upon them, that it will be difficult to replace him. He was between 60 and 70 years of age, and has no immediate relatives we believe, living in this Province.

Barry Mills, the other victim, was aged 42 years, and leaves a family.

We saw the bodies after they had been washed and disposed of on the beds, and they presented a most painful spectacle. The axe had fractured the skulls in several places, and the fragments of bone crept beneath the pressure of the finger. Mills was also dreadfully mangled about the legs.

This is the first accident that has occurred in the Institution since it was placed under Dr. Waddell's charge.—[Courier.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO RAILWAYS.

EXAMPLES FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

In looking over an article in a late American Magazine, we find that very many cities in the United States have encouraged the construction of Railways by the issue of bonds for large amounts. The city of Wheeling issued \$500,000 to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, bearing the guarantee of the State; \$350,000 bearing the guarantee of Railroads, and \$250,000 guaranteed by a special tax for the payment of interest, and by an annual payment of \$8000 to the sinking fund. The population of Wheeling, the present year, 11,136.

The debt of the city of Albany is \$282,016 which is provided for by a sinking fund of \$20,000 a year. The interest on \$1,550,000 is paid by three railroad companies, whose duty it is to provide also for the payment of the principal by a sinking fund. The Western railroad had on the 1st Dec. last a sinking fund of \$327,349 to be applied to the payment of a loan of a million dollars, part of the above sum of \$1,550,000. The population of Albany is at present about 60,000.

The city of Pittsburgh owns \$1,800,000 railroad stock, at par value. In 1850 Maine had 1227 miles of railway in operation, costing \$7,119,692, carrying 596,721 passengers, for which it received \$412,501, and 131,915 tons of freight, receiving therefor \$154,910. The total receipts of the railways of Maine for 1850 was \$566,511.

In 1854 the railways of Maine had cost \$15,000. They carried 1,066,352 passengers, and the total receipts, for 1854 were \$1,280,312.

GREAT FIRE AT NEWFOUNDLAND.

We learn that a tremendous conflagration occurred at St. John's, N. F., on the evening of last Tuesday week, which consumed a large portion of the town. It is estimated that upwards of 200 houses were destroyed. The fire broke out in the part occupied principally by the working classes, and the buildings generally were not of very great value, but the loss to the occupants has been very great, many of them losing all they possessed. It is said that the fire was caused by the carelessness of two fishermen, in a barn or out-house.—[New Brunswick.

The Newfoundland Courier of the 19th Oct., in alluding to the fire, says: "It is impossible to state accurately the number of families rendered homeless by this fire. Upwards of 120 brick chimneys now standing, shows that over 200 houses were burnt, in most cases one chimney serving two houses. We cannot therefore reckon under 400 families burnt out, all of the operative number of whom lost much of their furniture. We earnestly hope something will be done by the government to meet their immediate wants, until they can be otherwise provided for."

It is proposed that the Chamber of Commerce or the New York merchants should give a welcome banquet to Dr. Kane, his brave companions, and Mr. Grinnell. The proposal, will, no doubt, meet a cordial response.

It is stated that the New York Association of Liquor Dealers has paid the New York "Tribune," \$5,000 for the use of a couple of columns until the election in that State.

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Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir,—How can any man who is a friend of New Brunswick hold his peace in such times as these, mostly brought on by our Legislature at a time when their deliberations could have caused a very different state of things, particularly in this County. At the expiration of the late House of Assembly the Province was in the most flourishing condition it had ever experienced, out of debt, and in excellent credit; our debentures selling at from 10 to 12 per cent premium in the London market,—the arrangements made for building our Railroads, (without which the country can never progress) but what have aspiring selfish men done in the short space of nine months? They have destroyed our credit and retarded the progress of our country; the very party who publicly denounced the late House of Assembly and also the late Government as old fogies and non-progressive, have done more mischief and injury than could possibly be imagined, and all done within a few months.

Had the Assembly passed the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Bill last winter, the Road would have still been progressing, and many who have left the Province would have remained, there would have been from £40,000 to £50,000 in money circulating through this County, whereas there is not one shilling from Railways, and at a time when it is most required. The truth is we have not the material in either branch of the Legislature for any great work; between scrambling for office and selfishness, the country must suffer.

The very parties who said—give all the ungranted lands in the Province for the erection of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway,—now turn round and advocate another course, viz.—that the Provincial Government take back half the lands and build half the Road; in that event by issuing debentures, our ordinary revenue would be absorbed and the lands squandered; but let the English people make the road with good hardy yeomanry; but should the lands revert to the Provincial Government, the timber will disappear, and the lands become waste, consequently materially affect the profits of the Railway. It is no more than just, that those lands should be kept for the benefit of the Railway, as such an enterprise in a young country certainly should receive every encouragement, and I maintain that (notwithstanding the hon. Surveyor General's lengthy articles on emigration) there is no better plan could be suggested than the building of railways through wilderness settling lands, as every tree is like money at interest, with the very best security to the settler. Wilderness lands are becoming more valuable every year; lands situated near the railway line at this time, would not bring more than five shillings per acre, but complete the road and the very growth of timber, would be worth from one pound to five pounds per acre,—yet they are almost valueless without the road. But should we get the railway, then when the timber on the line is cut away, in its place there will be fine cultivated fields, with a hardy, healthy population.

I heartily agree with you in your answer to "Monitor," who is well known. How is it that such a change has come over him? at one time "Monitor" would have given all the ungranted lands in New Brunswick, in aid to the St. Andrews and Quebec Line.—But I advise caution in this matter, depend on it if the Government should attempt to take "Monitor's" course, there will be a sudden death to your Railroad, and also an end to New Brunswick credit in England.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not alike situated; the former has no wilderness lands along its line to give, therefore must issue debentures; New Brunswick has wilderness lands to build a dozen such Railroads as the St. Andrews & Quebec, without issuing debentures, thereby absorbing our revenue.

Let us keep good faith—give cheerfully what we promised, with further time if necessary, let us not cavil; every friend to the Province should set his face against the plot laid for the destruction of our Railroad. There are enemies in our own camp, look out. Yours,

Nov. 1, 1855. WATCH.

Don't work so hard, my dear boy, you have got a cold. "Constitution" is a failure! I've got a cold like a horse—I really believe I've got the constitution of the United States.

EMIGRATION.—On Thursday last, 2,035 emigrants were landed at New York. An unusually large number for this season.

A young lady, so Godey says, whose name was Patty, being addressed by a Mr. Cake, accepted him on condition that he would change his name, declaring that she would never consent to be called "patty-cake."

Incidents of the War.

REDAN MASSY.

The following is an extract from a letter of an officer of the Light Division:—"Sebastopol, Sept. 18.—By the way, I must give you the history, in a few words, of a few hours in the life of a hero, and depend upon it, of a future great man if he lives. He is in the next regiment to us, and I have the details from a wounded sergeant of ours who lay next him during the day and night of the 8th, I allude to young Durham Massy, of the 19th—I believe the youngest officer of the army. He is now known as 'Redan Massy,' for there are three of that name in the regiment. This noble boy, in the absence of his cousin, led the Grenadier Company, and was about the first man in the corps to jump into the ditch of the Redan, waving his sword, and calling on his men, who nobly stood by him, till left for nearly two hours without support, and seized by a fear of being blown up, they retired. Young Massy, borne along, endeavored to disengage from the crowd, and stood almost alone, facing round frequently to the batteries, with head erect, and with a calm, proud, disdainful eye. Hundreds of shot were aimed at him, at last when leading and climbing the ditch, he was struck and his thigh broken. Being the last, he was of course left there. Now listen to this. The wounded around were groaning, and some even loudly crying out. A voice called out, faintly at first, loudly afterwards, 'Are you Queen Victoria's soldiers?' Some voices answered, 'I am! I am!' 'Then,' said the gallant boy, 'let us not shame ourselves; let us show these Russians that we can bear pain, as well as fight like men.' There was a silence as of death, and more than once he had renewed it by similar appeals. The unquailing spirit of that beardless boy ruled all around him. As evening came on the Russians crept out of the Redan and plundered some of the wounded, at the same time showing kindness, and in some cases giving water. Men, with bayonets fixed, frequently came over the body of young Massy. One fellow took away his bayonet. Sometimes he feigned dead. At other times the pain of his wound would not permit him. A Russian officer with a drawn sword, came to him, and endeavored to disengage the sword which the young hero still grasped. Seeing that resistance was in vain he gave it up. The Russian smiled gently and compassionately on him, fascinated, probably, by his youth, and by the bold, unflinching glance which met his. When the works of the Redan were blown up, in the night by the retreating Russians, the poor boy had his right leg fearfully crushed by a falling stone. He was found in the morning by some Highlanders, and brought to his regiment almost dead from loss of blood. Great was the joy of all at seeing him, as he was about to be returned as 'killed' or 'missing.' Dangerous wounds were substituted, but he is now doing well.

THE REDAN.

As a sufficiently detailed and accurate description of the Russian works, as seen from our own trenches, has already appeared in these columns, I need say nothing as to the appearance of the Redan externally. Let even those of your readers who may not have seen the topographical sketch to which I refer, fancy a huge gray bank of earth running angularly over the summit of a broken slope, and fronted by a vast ditch some eighteen feet wide by more than half that number deep—let them pierce this with gabioned embankments at intervals of some three yards, and mentally picture these bristling with the black muzzles of 68 pounders, and their idea of the outside front of this celebrated work will be sufficiently complete. My first entry into the interior, on the morning after its abandonment, was made by a bridge of broken fascines and gabions, laid hastily over the dead bodies that had just been gathered into the ditch for burial, which has since been done by leveling over them a portion of the parapet above. The ghastly piles nearly filled the vast trench to a level with the outer surface, and the thin covering of earth which now conceals them from view, barely falls below the summit of the low bank in front. What first struck me in passing up the cut made by our sappers through the broad parapet, was the unusual solidity and strength of the last—averaging thirty or thirty five feet along its front. On such a solid mass of gabions, fascines, sandbags, and earth I need hardly say that artillery of even the heaviest calibre could have no sensible effect; 68 or 88 pound shot might enter, but they could not penetrate. Compared with this massive structure of mud and wickerwork, the thickest of our own or the French works is as paper to a deal board. Then within—besides the great superiority of their mantlets—strong open curtains hung across the embrasures to shelter the gunners from the besieger's influence. You admire the cover-

provided for their artillery men when not actually working the guns, in little retreats proof against any but the very heaviest splinters of shell. But these again, are nothing when compared with the shot and shell proof chambers for the shelter of larger bodies of troops, which abound throughout the work. I dived into several of these half subterranean waiting rooms and found many of them fitted up with fireplaces, cooking conveniences, benches, and other suitable furniture; whilst in others of smaller dimensions and which had evidently been occupied by the officers, there were in addition bedsteads, chairs, tables, and in some even handomely glazed cupboards, containing empty wine bottles, and other traces of their occupants' regard for creature comforts.—[Corres. of London Daily News.

HOW THEY READ NEWSPAPERS.

It is a proof of the great variety of human development to notice persons reading a newspaper.

Mr. General Intelligence first glances at the telegraph, then at the editorial, and then he goes into the correspondence.

Mr. Sharper opens with stocks and markets, and ends with the advertisements for wants, hoping to find a victim.

Aunt Sukey first reads the stories—then looks to see who is married.

Mrs. Prim looks at the marriages first, and then reads the stories.

Mrs. Marycillus is curious to see the list of accidents, murders, and the like.

Uncle Ned hunts up a funny thing, and laughs with a will.

Madame Gossip turns to the local department for her thunder, and having obtained that, throws the paper aside.

Mrs. Friendly drops a tear of sympathy over the deaths, and then goes to the marriage, for, says she, one is about as bad as the other.

Mr. Politician dashes into the telegraph and from that into the editorial, ending with the speeches alluded to.

Our literary friend is eager for a nice coming position from the editor, or some kind of response. After analyzing the rhetoric, grammar and the logic of production, he turns a careless glance at the news department, and then takes to his Greek perfectly satisfied.

The pleasure seeker examines the program of public entertainments, and decides which will afford him the greatest amount of amusement.

But the worst is yet to come. If each does not find a column or less of his peculiar liking, the paper is good for nothing.

Ufford's Smoke Consuming Patent Lamp.

Is warranted to produce, without smoke and with only the poorest quality of oil or grease, at an expense of less than half a cent per hour, a light equal to least to four wax candles. Extremely simple and durable, less injurious to the eyes than any other artificial light, and will prove the truth of these statements.

Price \$1 25, 83c, 67c.

We have one of the Lamps in use, and are able to conform to the favorable testimony of the Traveller, having found it answering well to what it claimed for it. (Puritan Recorder.)

No person who has ever tried one of the Lamps would be willing to give it up for ten times its cost, if it could not be replaced. (New England Farmer.)

Boston, 117 Court street, head of Southbury.

Marble Work at Reduced Prices.

A. WENTWORTH & CO.

Now offer their stock of

Chimney Pieces and Monuments,

of various qualities and patterns, being the largest and best assortment in New England.

15, 17, and 60, Haymarket Street,

and 6, 8, 10, and 12, Becher's Street, Boston.

A. G. Lyon.

COMMISSION MERCHANT and Dealer in

Produce, Butter, Cheese, Fruit, Nuts,

&c. &c.

All articles consigned to him on commission will be disposed of in the quickest manner, and on the most advantageous terms. 103 Union,

and 174 Blackstone Streets,

Near Haymarket Square, Boston.

Isaac Harlow,

MERCHANT TAILOR, and Dealer in

Women's Furnishing Goods, and Ready-

Made CLOTHING.

88 WASHINGTON STREET,

Near State Street, Boston.

177 Garments cut and made to order, and warranted to fit.

WILLIAM E. RAM-DELL,

Manufacturer of the AMERICAN PATENT

CURTAIN FIXTURE, No 92, State Street,

Boston.

117 Balance Fixtures constantly on hand.