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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E carissimum est optimum. — Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday March 29.

Mr. Harding moved the reconsideration of the grant to the Adjutant General, (Col. Hayward.) He was not willing to take £87 of the people's money, and give it to a man because his name was put in an Almanac as Adjutant General. He would have services performed, and not pay out yearly a sum of money for a mere appendage to a name. That officer had never done anything for the Country, and he considered it a gross outrage upon the Country.

Mr. Hartweg seconded the resolution with great pleasure, although the Adjutant General was one of the constituents for the County of York. The money was uselessly squandered by giving it to a man that was not doing the least service. This office was only nominal, no duty was performed, and he called upon Mr. Partelow who put the sum on supply to state to the Committee the services that officer had performed.

Mr. Wilnot supported the grant.

Prov. Sec. said it had struck his mind that it was not a right time to take it off, when it was difficult to tell what a short time might accomplish, and in the present aspect of troublous times.

Mr. End would not oppose the grant, &c.

Mr. McPherson would not pay a man for services when he had rendered none, and he would say a word to the ear of the Prov. Sec.; he must be cautious how he follows the line of his predecessor (Mr. Partelow)—for if he gets out from the frozen ocean, it may sink from under him.

Mr. Cutler said we may be on the eve of a great crisis, but he was surprised when he saw the grant on supply.

Mr. Partelow said from all that had been said, one would suppose him the originator of the grant—but it had been granted 40 years ago—and he would support it as he always had, and would vote for it now, wishing to abide the consequences. He considered the Adjutant General the connecting link between the House Government and the Militia. Affairs of the Province, and requested the House to pause before they would refuse the grant.

Mr. Kerr expressed his disapprobation of the grant, and always had opposed it; the service was not adequate to the salary.

Mr. Connell said the question came before the House in 1818, and was abandoned after ten or twelve divisions of the House. In 1852 it had come up again, and of it he had always only one opinion, and that was, that it was unjust.

Mr. Gillmor said he had been engaged in one of the rooms writing, and an hon. member passing by informed him the Committee was debating an "old affair"—he listened and something caught his ear which brought him in, and from what he now heard he was convinced it was an "old affair"—(laughter)—so old, that it ought to be done away with.

Mr. English was willing to pay him (the officer) every shilling that he earned, but as he performed no service he should get no pay—the subject was so old it had almost become outlawed—(laughter.) The question was subsequently taken on sustaining the resolution and carried in the affirmative. The question was then taken on filling the blank with the sum of £85 10s. which was decided in the negative, when Hon. Mr. Smith notified the House that he would move for a reconsideration to-morrow, after which the House adjourned at nearly 6 P. M.

April 2.

Mr. Cutler's Bill for preventing certain persons holding seats in the Assembly, in his motion fixed for the order of the day to-morrow. He also asked for information from the Government respecting the offices of Auditor General and Receiver General.

The House next went into Supply and passed several small grants, and one of £1,000 to buy seed for the poor.

The College Report was next taken up and opposed by Smith and Cutler, and advocated by Brown. These speeches were long and interesting, but evidently displaying in this particular a want of unity in the government, although upon no government measure.

April 3.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Victoria Scrutiny Committee, rendered a formal Report, stating that investigations had for the present Session been suspended.

The House went afterwards in Supply, and passed a great number of grants, some of them warmly contested.

At 3 o'clock, Cutler gave notice of his moving an inquiry on the subject of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway, and Hayward shortly after put a question to the Atty General, on the intentions of the Government with respect to the embodiment of the militia. Atty General is to give his answer to-morrow.

The Legislative Council have passed the

St. John Board of Health Bill, although pretty strongly opposed by Messrs. Hill, Saunders, Odell, and Harrison.

The European Times of the 18th March, seems to say there will be some difficulty in bringing France into the terms settled upon at Vienna by the Plenipotentiaries. It says:—

The feeling which now troubles us most is an apprehension that the Emperor of the French will not allow peace to be made on the terms to which a few months back he agreed. Had Sebastopol fallen, and the military prestige of France been sustained by some brilliant exploit in connexion with such a victory, he might possibly have adhered to the policy which he then professed; but Sebastopol has not fallen, and the belief is becoming general that an engagement in the open field between the allied forces and the enemy must be fought before the fortress is taken. Hence the rumours of the Emperor's impending visit to the Crimea, hence the exertions which are now being made in France to strengthen the military force of that nation in Russian dominions, and hence, too, the feverish anxiety of Louis Napoleon lest the disclosures before Mr. Roebuck's Committee should compromise the discipline and arms of France, as our misfortunes and mismanagement at Balaklava have compromised the British army. Napoleon is just the man to make the occasion bend to his purpose—to carry out his destiny theory for the attainment of his own ends; and a peace made at the present time however favourable the conditions, and however humiliating to Russia, would fail to realise those visions of military glory which are the day dreams of his life.

A Correspondent to the London Times writing from Paris, adverts to the Russian concessions as they are said to have been interpreted by the Emperor of Austria, and which are believed to be such as to satisfy England, and adds these significant ominous words:—"But the same idea of the sufficiency of such an arrangement is not attributed to the Emperor of the French, who, we are told, is likely to be the great, if not the only obstacle to peace, and whose equanimity has been disturbed by the turn which matters are said to have taken at Vienna." In other words, the French Emperor is not satisfied with what will satisfy England and Austria, and the anxiety of Russia for peace has disturbed his equanimity,—the strongest possible confirmation of the views which we put forth in advance of any journal published within the British empire. If it be as we surmise—if the war is to continue after the objects for which it was commenced have been offered and rejected, a deep responsibility will attach to our French ally, and a still heavier responsibility will fall upon ourselves if we continue, against our better judgment, to aid him in projects of ambition and glory foreign to the end with which the war was commenced.

A Great Work in Italy.

Recent letters speak of an undertaking by the King of the Sicilies, which if accomplished, will do more for his credit than anything that has as yet transpired since his accession.

We refer to the drainage of lake Fucine, or Cellano. This lake lies about 110 miles north of Naples, and is surrounded by the highest Apennines. The melted snow and the rains flowing from these mountains run into the lake and as it has no outlet, the surrounding land, which is of great fertility, is constantly liable to be submerged. Julius Caesar intended to have the lake drained, but he did not live long enough to accomplish his design. The Emperor Claudius undertook it, and had 30,000 men employed for 11 years in constructing a canal through the mountains, but his work was destroyed by his successor.

Through succeeding ages the work was repeatedly resumed, but never completed. At length, King Ferdinand II. has granted to a Neapolitan company, chiefly composed of Frenchmen, however, certain advantageous terms, and they are about commencing operations on the works of Claudius, and they are to finish it within eight years. The lake is to be thoroughly drained; and the effect, it is said, will be the reclamation of thirty three thousand acres of the richest land, which will become the property of the company. With the use of gunpowder and the apparatus of modern science, the work will not be so difficult as it was in the time of Claudius. Antiquaries are looking forward to the drainage of the lake with much interest, for three ancient cities have been swallowed up in the waters, which, it is supposed, will reveal treasures of antiquity equal to those of Pompeii. During the reign of Charles III. in the latter part of the fourteenth century, the waters fell so low that the ruins of the ancient city of Valeria were revealed.

Whitfield and Chesterfield.

The eloquence of the celebrated Whitfield

it is said, was at times irresistible. The accomplished sceptic Chesterfield, was present when this popular preacher presented the votary of sin under the figure of a blind beggar led by a little dog. The dog had a broken string. The blind cripple, with his staff, between both hands, unconsciously groped his way to the side of the precipice. As he felt along with his staff, it dropped down the descent, too deep to send back an echo. He thought it on the ground, and bending forward, took one careful step to recover it. But he trod on vacancy, poised for a moment, and then fell headlong. Chesterfield sprang from his seat, exclaiming, "By heaven! he is gone!"

A New Shell.

Among the numberless new inventions of engines of destruction to which the war has given birth, one much talked of at present in the scientific world of Paris is a shell invented by M. Chassin, a member of the Council General of Yonne, which he asserts will not only double the force of the powder used, but being without a match, will have the inestimable advantage of falling on the spot desired, without giving notice to the enemy by that stream of light in the air which accompanies the present shell. Ignition is brought about by chemical process, which is said to be so completely under control that a shell may explode, according to the will of the projector, either in two minutes or twenty-four hours after its being projected. Thus it would be possible to throw any number of shells successively upon a given point, and adjust the period of their explosion so that all should burst at the same moment. This shell would explode as certainly under water as on land; and it is asserted that the principle will complete the idea of the *boulets asphixians* which hitherto have not been very effective.

Tricks on Animals.

In breaking or in managing a horse, however intractable or stubborn his temper may be, preserve your own. Almost every fault the brute has, arises from ignorance. Be patient with him; teach and coax him, and success will crown your efforts. There are tricks, however, which are the result of cunning habit or viciousness; and these, sometimes, require a different treatment. A horse accustomed to starting and running away, may be effectually cured by putting him to the top of his speed on such occasions, and running him till his prey thoroughly exhausted.

A horse that had a trick of pulling his bridle and breaking it, was at last reduced to better habits by tying him tightly to a stake driven on the brink of a deep stream, with his tail pointing to the water; he commenced pulling at the halter, which suddenly parted; over the bank he tumbled, and after a somersault or two, and floundering awhile in the water, he was satisfied to remain at his post in future, and break no more bridles.

A ram has been cured of butting at every thing and every body, by placing an unresisting effigy in a similar position; the sudden assault on a wily dog resulted in tumbling his ramship into a cold bath, which his improved manner took good to avoid in future.

THE DISTURBANCES IN AUSTRALIA.—We have, by way of California, dates from Sydney, N. S. W., to Dec. 20, which gives the following particulars of the outbreak at Balranald:—

"Commissioners Rede and Johnson had been imprudent enough to approach the miners and demand their licenses, backed by a large force of police. This aroused the vengeance of the latter, who mustered in great numbers on the 30th of November, when a skirmish ensued; and again on the 4th of December, when an irregular battle was fought. Several hundred soldiers and one hundred and fifty mounted troopers proceeded to the Eureka camp, and fired on the insurgents; about twelve were killed and several wounded. Two soldiers were killed on the spot, several wounded, four or five of whom subsequently died. It was also rumoured that 15 mounted troopers had been shot from the bush. A reward of £500 had been offered for the body of one of the ringleaders, dead or alive. The miners have resolved to pay no more licenses, and everything leads to the supposition that the mining districts are in an absolute state of revolution."

In our summary of News by the Africa, as will be remembered, we gave a despatch to the London Herald from Trieste, which stated that the people of Australia had risen and declared their independence, and that the troops had fought a sanguinary engagement with the insurrectionists. The above is undoubtedly the foundation of that despatch.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The House of Assembly sat until three o'clock on Saturday morning, discussing the Seat of Government question. Mr. Brown's amendment, it was seen by the Parliamentary Summary, was

adopted, and, therefore, according to the pledge given in 1849 and 1851, Parliament, after the present Session, goes to Toronto for four years. A proposition to retain the Government at Quebec until a permanent site be determined upon, and another by Mr. Papin to fix it permanently here, were negatived by the votes of sixteen Lower Canadian members. Great excitement prevailed in the House, and the galleries were filled with strangers up to the hour when the vote was taken. Mr. Papin's motion would have been carried by a small majority, had not the Representatives of this District voted as they did. We hear there is some intention of giving Messrs. Alagon, Blanchet and Chabot an opportunity of explaining, at a public meeting, their motives for what many will be inclined to consider an extraordinary expression of the wishes of the citizens of Quebec.—[Quebec Chronicle.]

THE ROYAL ALBERT BEFORE SEBASTOPOL. A letter of late date says,—"We are flooded, blockading the entrance to Sebastopol, about three miles distant. How soon we may have the pleasure of testing our metal here is profoundly secret. Something, however, leaked out lately, that Admiral Lyons (charming fellow he is: I like him uncommonly) had, after a late consultation with the Generals, hinted, when all was ready at 10, he would * * * We were posted opposite their largest three-decker, the Twelve Apostles. You would be amused at the calculation made by our lads as to what she was worth as a prize, for we are at a sad loss to have a tug with her. My next letter will bring you I suppose, the tidings of a cork leg or a gold chain."

On the 10th instant, a grand banquet was given at the London Tavern, to Gen. Vivian and the English officers attached to the Turkish Contingent of the army of the Crimea, previous to their departure for the seat of war. After the cloth was removed,—

General Vivian said, he rejoiced to think he would be associated with a band of gallant soldiers. It was with pride and pleasure he had read a speech made the other day by his gallant friend Major Nasmyth, in reference to the Turkish army. With such material, and with such officers as he would have to assist him, he had no doubt of success.

Lord Palmerston did not seem very hopeful as to the Vienna negotiations. In referring to the Turkish contingent, he said:—"I have no doubt they will march to victory, that they will cover themselves with glory on the battle-field, and contribute to obtain for us, by the mediation of the sword, that future security for the peace of Europe which we have not been able to accomplish by persuasion or negotiation."

Lord Palmerston, among others, addressed the company and gave a more cheerful view of the condition and prospects of the Army of the East than the public are accustomed to see:—

"No doubt there has been much suffering during the late campaign, and there were, no doubt, many omissions which experience may correct in future; but I have every reason to believe—and I may say it with confidence before this company and the British people—that the corner is turned, that the sun is again shining upon us, and that, with returning spring, the health, the spirit, and the energy of our troops are returning also, and that we may now hope that our gallant army in the East will add fresh laurels to those which they have already gathered—when they will again call forth the meed of their country's praise—again be seen fighting, and fighting with good service, in the cause of truth and liberty, against despotism. (Cheers)—In a cause which I hope will be dear to the people of this country, and one for which they will ever encourage their fleets and their armies nobly to fight."—(Loud cheers.)

THE WEALTH OF LONDON.

The immense and prodigious wealth of London exhibits itself, despite the many efforts to cloud it. It is not seen, as in New York, on the backs of the owners; or as in Paris, in a beautiful day, in the Bois de Boulogne; nor in the house display of costly curtains of brocade and lace, mosaic work, fresco painting, Bois de Rose, Buhl, or Marqueterie. For, wherever such things exist, they seem to be cloaked rather than ostentatiously displayed. Nevertheless, the great and mighty wealth of London peeps out in spite of itself, as it were. I stood for an hour in Hanover street, I think it was, gazing with outstretched eyes and open mouth, upon the horses, the carriages, the servants, the liveries, the equipages, receiving the wealthy visitors of an afternoon public concert there. The ladies and gentlemen were well dressed, no more; but the coachmen, the footmen, the horses, are expensively all. There was not a hair in a horse's tail or mane, that did not seem to have been elaborately tidied. Calfeur, or Fricqueur, or Bourgeois, never more dressed a Parisian dandy, for the eye of mistress fair, than had been

groomed these steeds for this display. The liveries of the servants were not so much dazzling as rich. The carter was not so abundant as sober, tawny colours, but all things bore the mark of cost and care. Such equipages were there, not in twos, nor fives, nor tens, but in hundreds. To an American eye, it was a show of something between fairyland and haregion—and I could have gazed upon it, as upon a vaudeville, for hours. The humble policeman regulated and governed the equipages of the great, as if he had been Cesar himself. The crook of his finger turned back even Duchesses of Duke. All were as obedient to his nod and his beck as if Xerxes had been wrapped up in this policeman's buttoned coat. The armorial bearings, the escutcheons about were all Greek to me but I suppose they meant much, or they would not have been so carefully wrought for public display. England shows, ostentatiously shows, titles, not gold. Rank is worth more than gold.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.

About two years ago the Rev. Wm. Hoold of Monroe county, Miss., was robbed of about \$300 on board a steamer, while on his way home from Mobile, Ala. One passenger on whom suspicion rested, stole the steamer's yawl and escaped; another was suspected and searched, but no money found. Not long since a negro discovered a man's leg sticking up among some drift wood, near Demopolis, Ala., and on examining the leg, which was very much decomposed, some gold coin was found, and \$750 in Mobile bank bills, and which were fully identified as Mr. Hoold's by the merchant's who paid them to him.

Mean men desire wealth, great men seek true glory.

Men like watches, should be valued according to their correct doings.

Much coin, much care; much meat, much melody.

Miseries have power over men, not men over miseries.

No faith is to be expected from him who will take a bribe.

Nature sometimes makes a fool, but a coxcomb is always of his own making.

One perverse disposition will destroy the peace of a family.

Of all the virtues gratitude has the shortest memory.

Our actions are in our power, our destiny in the hands of providence.

Public men should have public minds, or private ends will be served at the public cost.

Put no faith in a rebel to his king or an apostate to his creed.

Personal beauty will fade, but the beauty of the mind endures forever.

Experience teaches a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

Drunkennes is an egg, from which all vices may be hatched.

Consider well before you tie a knot you can never undo.

CULTIVATION OF SQUASHES.

As soon as the ground is warm enough to insure quick germination, I dig on a southern exposure, holes two feet deep and two feet apart each way, excluding the bottom soil and retaining the top. The holes should be filled within ten inches of the top with well rotted hog or stable manure; the former I prefer. The holes should then be filled up with the top soil taken out, and be allowed to remain three or four days, till the hills are thoroughly warmed before planting the seed. Care is required to plant the seeds at a proper depth to insure their coming up—in a warm dry soil, from two to three inches; in a cold, wet soil, from one to two inches deep.

As soon as the plants appear above the surface, place four bricks, blocks of wood, or a small box large enough to place a pane of glass upon; this will force them along rapidly and protect them from the depredation of the bugs, &c. They should be watered once a day, till large enough to dispense with a covering, being careful not to apply cold spring water, or at a time when the sun shines upon them. Morning or evening should be set apart for this. I think one good healthy plant in the hill sufficient, as it will produce larger squashes. When the plants begin to cover the ground, cut off all the runners from the main vine except the one nearest the root as these will set first and produce the best. Not more than one or two squashes should be allowed to grow on a vine. Snap suds or liquid manure is good for them while growing being careful not to apply it too strong, or on the leaves.—Country Gentleman.

If a boatswain marries, does his wife become a boatswain's mate.

A lady out West brags that none of her relatives were ever sent to States Prison or to Congress.

An innkeeper observed a postilion with only one spur, and inquired the reason.—"Why what would be the use of another?" said the postilion; "if one side of the horse goes, the other can't stand still."