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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1855. [Vol. 22]

The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evans sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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Arrival of the America.



ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship America arrived at Halifax on the 4th instant, with Liverpool dates to the 28th of June. The despatch which we publish below is not favourable to the Allies, they having, owing to untoward circumstances, not been successful in their attack on the Russian batteries; but we think that the details of the news will give us more satisfactory accounts.

Lord Raglan's despatch and the newspaper correspondence are to hand, describing the gallant capture of the Mamelon and the Quarries. The description is exciting, but the main facts are already known.

The batteries have made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The English loss is set down at 4000 men, but it is hoped that this is an exaggeration. The following are the only official notifications:

Lord Palmerston regrets to have to announce that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Redan Tower and the French the Malakoff Tower at daylight on the morning of the 19th June, without the success which has hitherto attended our efforts. Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably. The names of the officers who have fallen will be forwarded immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete news of all the casualties before the 20th, at so late a date.

The Monitor announces that the Government has received two despatches from Gen. Persigny. The first, dated the 17th, informs them of operations concerted between the General and his Allies, and that the Turks & Chassars made a reconnaissance to Atiodar, Gen. Bosquet, occupying the Tchernaya. The next day, at day break, the French and English were to attack the Malakoff, and the Redan and other batteries.

The second despatch, dated the 18th, announces the failure of the attack, and that although the troops had showed the greatest ardor, and had gained a footing in the Malakoff Tower, Gen. Persigny was obliged to order their retreat into the parallel. This was effected with order and without being molested by the enemy.

Private accounts published in the London Standard say: "The best of British Officers killed and wounded amounts to no less than 70. Among the killed are Gen. Sir J. Campbell, Col. Yea, and Col. Shadforth.

From the quality and courage with which the combat was maintained by the British of the Redan, and the necessity of eventually retiring from the attack, the slaughter on all sides has been immense, and if the information be correct the loss in killed and wounded of the British alone amounts very little short of four thousand. The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a canyon where a powerful and unexpected battery opened up on the troops.

There is reason to fear that the loss has been great, but Lord Palmerston on Friday night said no additional information had arrived.

The Allies lost terribly by the Russians springing a mine, and during the confusion they recaptured the Mamelon, which was re-occupied by the French.

Previous advice on the 17th, stating that there had been sharp firing on both sides but without result of importance.

Despatch from Bucharest via Vienna confirms that an expedition against Percepok. Persigny is excessively savage against the perpetual telegraphic messages Napoleon sends him. He is reported to have recently replied that "when anything occurs he will the Emperor know, but has not time to act as telegraph operator." This according to rumor, accounts for recent absence of news in Montevideo.

BLACK SEA. Russian account of allied successes in Sea of Azoff published.

Gortschakoff confirms the successes claimed by allies, but says that operations against the Sea of Azoff were expected; that not having means to oppose powerful hostile fleets, garrisons had orders to blow up batteries and retires; that gun-stones hurled by allies were mostly private property, and do not materially affect the supply of arms, inasmuch as anticipated such an attack, supplies were mostly conveyed by land, notwithstanding the facilities offered by sea.

Correspondence relates horrible atrocities perpetrated by French and Turks at capture of Kerch.

A boat expedition is reported to be preparing to enter the River Danube. Russians have entrance defended by twenty seven gun boats.

General Andreyanov vice Hetman of the Don issues addresses for their general enrollment as militia.

ASIA. The Russian forces have advanced and encamped near Kedoat Kale. Turks have evacuated Batoum and Chourouk.

Sh Nassif Pasha has advanced with his staff to Kara. Despatch from Varua, June 18th, which was retarded on way, says the Russians had made unsuccessful attack on Khirs; was reported they had taken Anapa. Both reports doubtful.

Alfred Tenngren, DeLacy Evans, Monckton Miles, &c. Admiralty have awarded sixteen thousand pounds to the survivors of ship James Chester.

FRANCE.—Senate and Legislature are convoked for July 21, to negotiate a new loan of a hundred or a hundred and fifty millions. Napoleon had been ill two days, but recovered.

French funds fell two per cent. on announcement of his illness. Countess DeLafayette died in Paris on the 18th.

Nineteen hussars were court-martialed at Rouen lately for mutiny, and two more sentenced to be shot.

Spain.—Disturbances at Santiago have been suppressed. We have no reliable statement respecting the progress of Carlist insurrection. Russia is suspected as the instigator.

Mr. Dodge had his first interview with Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 13th, and friendly remarks exchanged. Lord Howden left Madrid 21st.

HOLLAND.—Extra estimates are voted for the re-organization of the Navy.

SWITZERLAND.—Opening of Federal Assembly is fixed for July 21.

ITALY.—Marquis of Azeglio is sent on special mission from Sardinia to London.

GERMANY.—An Austrian despatch dated 12th, proposes to Prussia that Prussia and Austria should come to an understanding as to a common course of conduct to be adopted by the two Powers in their communications with the Diet of Frankfurt.

Danzig.—Danzish Diet is dissolved. Dispute forbids enlistments for foreign service under penalty of 8 years imprisonment.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian army is being disbanded; reduction is great and rapid. Sardinians are suffering, and General Marmont the younger is dead.

HALI PASHA remains in office. National Monument is to be erected to the English at Scutari.

LATEST NEWS. London, 11.50. A. M. —Marseilles, Friday night, the English frigate Antelope has arrived bringing news from Constantinople to the 16th June. There has been a slight engagement at Rupperts since 12th June. The Russians attacked unsuccessfully the batteries of the besiegers. The general loss in the taking of the Mamelon and the Quarries is 4000 men.

MARKETS. Wheat is declining at Marseilles. Liverpool Breadstuffs.—A circular says a continuance of fine weather has kept the Corn market very quiet, without however, producing any further noticeable decline, except in Indian Corn, which is 18d. lower.

Sectionalism in Canada. The New York Commercial Advertiser has a very wide awake and intelligent correspondent in the city of Toronto, whose letters always contain matters of interest. In his last communication he gives the following account of a question which is exciting much attention in the Canada:

"The settlement of one exciting question only seems to have made room for the agitation of another among us. The discussion on the clergy reserve question, postponed as it was for upward of twenty years, has now to be revived by the discussion and settlement of the claims of the Roman Catholic clergy to dwarf and destroy our common school system. This question has been growing in importance during the last five years, and from the time which the discussion has recently taken it seems destined to be one of the most exciting questions which has yet agitated the Provinces, resulting as it doubtless will to the final disruption of the legislative union between Upper and Lower Canada. It is even now felt by politicians to be the hinge upon which the united question will ultimately turn, should a Lower Canada Roman Catholic majority again force upon Upper Canada so important and so obnoxious a measure, and one so purely sectarian in its character.

It is a singular fact that out of the sixty-five parliamentary representatives from Upper Canada, but one is a Roman Catholic, while on the other hand, but few Protestant members are returned from Lower Canada. The contest, therefore, will naturally be sectional in its character; and anything which tends to promote this feeling, must, in the same ratio, tend to weaken the influences by which the union of the Provinces are maintained. These influences were never very strong; and a national and religious contest will inevitably destroy them. Even independently of these untoward events many influential politicians are in Upper and Lower Canada are strongly in favor of a repeal of the union. The French nationalists and 'reds' of Lower Canada claim as a right that Province without the interference of the Anglo-Saxon race; while Upper Canada more active and enterprising, beside being Protestant, can ill brook the restraints of a

non-progressive race zealous only for their religion, their language and their laws.

It is stated that the monster steamship of 25,000 tons and 10,000 horse power, building on the Thames, is expected to make a trip from England to the United States and back, early next spring, in a fortnight. She will be a sight worth seeing when she comes.

THE HARVEST BRAG.—The St. Louis Republican says "the harvesting of early wheat has commenced in Randolph county, Illinois, and it promises a most abundant yield. In a few days we shall have new flour from new wheat. The later wheat, in the same section, looks remarkably well."

THE SCHUYLER FRAUD.—An important decision. We publish this morning the decision of the Judges delivered on Saturday, in general term, in the case of the Mechanics Bank against the New Haven Railroad Company. It was an action originally brought to recover the market value of a certain amount of the stock of this railroad, issued by Robert Schuyler, and received by the Mechanics Bank of this city, in good faith, as a hypothecation from Alexander Kyle. The case was heard in special term by Judge Beasly, and a decision rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for 94 per cent, being the market value of the stock at the time of its passing into their hands. From this decision an appeal was taken to the general term, and the Court gave judgment on Saturday affirming it.

This decision of the general term applies, we presume, to all the fraudulent stock so issued. In accordance therewith, the stockholders of the New Haven Railroad Company find themselves saddled with the enormous debt of some \$2,000,000. The capital representing only \$3,000,000, the capital is thus diminished nearly one-half in value. This will be a terrible blow to the thousands of individuals in New York and the Eastern States, who had invested much, or all, of their means in that concern. [New York Herald.]

NEW-PAPERS.—If the civilization of a city may be measured by the number of newspapers which are printed in it, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, Boston is by far the most enlightened city in the world. It publishes 113 papers, with an annual circulation of 54,000,000; while New York with four times the number of inhabitants, publishes but 104 papers, having a circulation of 73,000,000; and Philadelphia 51 papers, with a circulation of 48,000,000.

Sixty Feet of Daughters. In the Half Century Sermon of Rev. Dr. Brace, of Newington, Ct., we find a fact respecting the Edwards family, which we do not remember to have seen elsewhere stated. Speaking of Mr. Backus, one of his predecessors, he says: "His wife was one of ten daughters, every one of whom has been said to be six feet tall—making sixty feet of daughters, and all of them strong in mind."

That man who had sixty feet of daughters, and besides them one son who had sixty feet of intellect, must, according to the Psalmist's view of things, have been a happy man.

Singular Instancy. Within the past year, says the Gazette, a certain gentleman's dwelling house in this city has been repeatedly discovered on fire, though in every case the flames were speedily extinguished. Circumstances proved the fact beyond question, that each attempt was the work of an incendiary, and a singular chain of events has recently led to the discovery of the incendiary, was the chambermaid in the house. Recent developments have also proved that all is entirely attributable to that singular species of insanity—pyromania.

Remains of a Mastodon.—In excavating the earth for a street in St. Louis, a week or two ago, the diggers came to the remains of a mastodon of extraordinary size. One of the teeth in good preservation weighed three and a half pounds. The skeleton was found fifteen feet below the surface of the earth.

THE RAILWAY.—The following was received at the News Room last evening from Fredericton; but it is not sufficiently explicit to be understood. We shall wait with patience for further developments. [New-Brunswick.]

FRANCONIA, July 4. A meeting of the Rail Road Board was held this day in Fredericton. The Hon. Mr. Ritchie reported the result of his mission. The Board, after a session of two days, by their report further inclines to enable them to complete the contract within the time specified. The Board had they were unable without certain decided information to come to a final decision. The consulting Engi-

neer, Mr. Martin, who on Mr. Ritchie's arrival had been telegraphed for—will immediately visit the Road for the purpose of procuring the necessary data to enable the Board to act. An adjourned meeting is to be held in St. John some day next week, to receive Mr. Martin's report, when the Board will submit their views on this proposition for the consideration of the Government.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The best Remedies in the world for Diseases of the Skin.—The youngest son of Mr. Edward Wright, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, had the misfortune to be afflicted with a most malignant disease of the Skin, which rendered the child's life one of misery and suffering. As the mother had tried every remedy likely to benefit him without receiving the desired result, she became ultimately worn out with trouble and anxiety in the matter, and was lamenting the case to a friend, who recommended Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which the mother commenced using, and by persevering with the same for six weeks, the child was completely cured.

St. John's Day in Montreal.—A letter from Montreal states, that Sunday was a grand day for the Catholics of that city. This day is the day of the Virgin Mary, and it is a day of great devotion and piety. The churches were crowded with people from morning till night. A grand procession was presented by the faithful, and the day was spent in religious exercises.

A boy named Wray, 18 years of age, was killed a school teacher by the name of Brown, at Portland, Me. 10th ult., because he had chastised his brother. The child Brown on his way from school, and stumbled him in the abdomen, so that he died in a few minutes. It is spoken of by the papers as more cold blooded than the Matt Ward affair. Young Wray was immediately arrested.

The Emperor of Russia, anxious to raise funds to relieve the sufferers and nations who have had some property injured at Sebastopol, has ordered the sale of two hotels at St. Petersburg belonging to the Admiralty.

ON MARRIAGE.—We must judge of character of temper of abilities: the certain of the energy and endurance of a man's mind, before we promise to obey its dictates.

We must be sure that we are loved, not only as a useless ornament to his home, but as a friend—the companion whose love must last when time steals on.

We must feel that our opinion is sought, our judgment appreciated, that confidence, the brightest ray in the diadem of married life, is ours; that not only are we loved in the sunshine, but trusted in the storm.—Then, oh, then only may we safely climb life's hill together.

The husband should lead the way: he is the stronger, he may be the wiser; and it is his undoubted privilege to be the pioneer in the wilderness of the future. But let him find in his wife no lagging companion; her smile must cheer, her sympathy support, and if she be her industry assist their onward course.

THE DEAR WIFE.—The dear hand that laid upon your bosom, rests in the still dark bed upon a pillow of clay. The hands that have nurtured you as a child, are folded, white, and cold beneath the gloomy sheets. The heart whose every beat measured the certainty of love, lies under your feet. The flowers the bent over with love, bend now above her in tears, shaking the dew from their petals, that the verdure around her may be kept green and beautiful.

EXAMPLE.—Would you have your children to be temperate? be temperate yourself. Would you teach them to jangle all vulgar habits; let them have no dominion over you? Your wife might talk from May to January, upon the evil influence of tobacco. Your boy may see you but once, use it with a relish, and his first penny will go for a pipe, and an intelligent beast would eschew.

GOOD WIVES.—An American paper thus addresses its readers on the commencement of the new year: "We tender our patrons the usual compliments of the season, wishing them good fires without smoky chimneys; sleigh rides without overfitting; warm garments without empty pockets; arguments without anger; and plenty of good cheer and withal good memories which will enable them to keep in mind the bill of fare that shows sentiments (particularly with the printer), make long friends. And to the ladies we wish more Chinichilla than Leghorn, more flannel than fables, more plain than cheap; more piety than profligacy, more patience than pertness, more red cheeks than naked elbows; and, lastly, a complete victory over old bachelors."