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# The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 13] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1855. [Vol. 22

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.  
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## NEW BRUNSWICK. Provincial Parliament.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. THURSDAY, March 15. ROAD BILL.

Mr. Gillmor moved that the House go into Committee on a Bill to alter a line of Road leading from Lower Trout Brook to the Village of St. George, at the Lower Mills, Magaguadavic.  
Mr. Boyd hoped the hon. mover would not press the Bill.  
Mr. Gillmor said he had postponed the Bill several times at the request of his Hon. colleague, Mr. Boyd. He (Mr. G.) had brought it forward early in the Session, and at the request of the Hon. member, (Mr. B.) who wished to communicate with certain parties at St. George on the subject, he had frequently postponed it; but now he felt disposed to press it; there was all the information before the House which could be had, and further delay was unnecessary.  
Mr. Boyd said the people there were divided about the road; he had a genuine petition of 86 names, every one of whom signed against the alteration of the Roads, and no one could doubt his statement, which entirely disapproved of the alteration; while the petition which has been forwarded to Mr. Gillmor has not been signed by one half of the number on it. He would therefore move the postponement of the Bill for three months.  
The question for postponement was taken, and negatived. Subsequently the Bill was committed. (Mr. Cullen in the Chair.) When Mr. Gillmor, the mover of the Bill, went into further explanation, and wished Hon. members would pay attention, as it was a Bill of much importance, (some Hon. members being engaged in conversation.)  
A Hon. Mr. Brown said he would try and make them understand him; and proceeded to say that the road was altered about 4 years ago, from the line of road that had been used 50 or 60 years, and this new line followed the western side of the River, instead of crossing the Vinegar Hill Bridge, and following down the eastern side of the River.

spring and fall it was entirely impassable. And as to Clinch's long letter it was an erroneous statement; but the whole secret of the objection lies in the party spirit created by the last election—that is the cause of the objection; and it was only to state the case fairly and without exaggeration that he (Mr. G.) had entered into these explanations.

Hon. Mr. Smith, the Hon. Solicitor General, and a few other hon. members spoke briefly when the Bill passed by a large majority, and was ordered to be engrossed.

ST STEPHEN'S BRIDGE.  
On motion of Mr. McAdam the House went into Committee of the whole on the Bill to incorporate the St. Stephens Lower Bridge Company. (Mr. Hatheway in the Chair.) The hon. mover of the Bill, Mr. McAdam, briefly stated that the House ought to be well acquainted with the nature of the Bill, as it had been before the Legislature for the last five years; and had been thoroughly discussed by its advocates and opponents. He now hoped that further discussion would be deemed unnecessary and that the Bill would be allowed to pass without taking up the time of the Committee. The Chairman read the Bill section by section—it is to be composed of 50 shares—the Act for 10 years. The Bridge to have a Draw in it 10 feet wide. The rates of toll for foot passengers 11d., teams, &c., in proportion; and to give nothing to the Church! The Bill passed by a large majority, there being only six nays, to 26 yeas. Mr. Boyd was absent during the whole time; he returned, just after the Bill had been ordered to be engrossed, but made no remark.

MARCH 17.  
A Bill to regulate the Navigation of the River Saint John, and the appointment of a Harbour Master at Indian Town, committed and progress made.

A Bill relating to the service of process on persons out of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of this Province, committed and passed. Mr. Wilmut moved that it be postponed for three months—Yeas. Messrs. Wilmut and Gillmor—Nays, all the rest of the Committee. Hon. Mr. Smith, Chairman, when the Speaker resumed the Chair, spoke in favor of it.

### CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

BIG LUMPS AND RICH PLACERS. At Iowa Hill the Hazlegreen Company have taken out 407 ounces in 103-4 days washing—four men employed. The Wisconsin Company washed, one day and a half's yield, 621-2 ounces. About one month ago they realized \$75,000 in one week.  
A lump was taken out of a claim on Three Pine Gulch, weighing 56 ounces, which contains some quartz; the owner will not make known the locality.

Mr. Brigham, of Adams & Co.'s Express, has exhibited to the Shasta Courier, a most beautiful lump of pure gold. It was taken by a colored man from Negro Gulch, near Middleton, and weighs upwards of seven hundred ounces, although, from its size, most persons would suppose its weight to be, at most, not above eight ounces. It does not contain a speck of dirt or stone.

The claim of Woolly & Co. located on Jackson Gulch, has turned out a snug sum during the past few months. There are but two in the company, and they have been quietly working in their tunnel, no one supposing they were doing more than "making grub money." It has been ascertained, however, that the sum of \$15,000 has been dug by the company out of their tunnel.  
By a private letter from Forest City, we learn that a Mr. Smith, of French River, lately took from his claim a lump weighing about one hundred pounds, supposed to be about one-third quartz. Mr. S. had been offered \$13,000 for it.

### NEW U. S. POSTAGE LAW.

Under this law all letters mailed for any distance not exceeding three thousand miles are to pay three cents, and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles ten cents. Half an ounce in weight will constitute a single letter; and double, treble, and quadruple letters to be charged in the same proportion.

All letters must be prepaid except such as are to or from a foreign country, or those addressed to officers of the government on official business.

The law is to take effect from and after the next fiscal year.

After the 1st January next, the postmasters are to affix stamps upon all pre-paid letters upon which none are placed by the writers.

A registration of valuable letters is required to be made upon the payment of a fee of five cents in addition to the prepaid postage, but the government will not be responsible for the loss of any registered letter or packet.

The franking privilege is to remain as heretofore.

Selling postage stamps for a larger sum than their marked value is to be punished as a misdemeanor.—Nat. Intel. March 7.

### FOOT-MARKS ON THE SNOW, IN DEVON.

(From a Correspondent.)

As many of your readers have perused I have no doubt, with much interest, the paragraph which appeared in several of the papers of last week, relative to the mysterious foot-marks left upon the snow during the night of Thursday, the 8th, in the parishes of Exmouth, Lyme, one, and Woodbury, as also in Dawlish, Torquay, Totnes, and other places on the other side of the estuary of the Exe, in the county of Devon, extending over a tract of country of thirty or forty miles, or probably more; and the paragraph I allude to does not fully detail the mysterious affair, it may probably be interesting to many to have a more particular account—which I think this unusual occurrence well deserves. The marks which appeared on the snow (which lay very thin) on the ground at the time), and which were seen on the Friday morning, to all appearance were the perfect impression of a donkey's foot—the length 4 inches by 2½ inches; but, instead of progressing as that animal would have done (or indeed as any other would have done), they went right and left, if you will, they had followed foot, in a zig-zag line; the distance from each track being eight inches, or rather more—the foot marks in every parish being exactly the same size, and the steps the same length. This mysterious visit of generally only passed once down or across each garden or courtyard, and did so off nearly all the houses in many parts of the several towns above mentioned, as also in the farms scattered abroad; this regular track passing in some instances over the roofs of houses, and haystacks, and very high walls (one foot or two high), without displacing the snow on either side, or altering the distance between the feet, and passing on as if the wall had not been any impediment. The gardens with high fences or walls, and gates locked, were equally visited as those open and unprotected. Now, when we consider the distance that must have been gone over to have left these marks—I may say an almost every garden, on foot, through the extensive woods of Lyme, upon common, in an enclosed and fenced-in area, progress must have exceeded a hundred miles. It is very easy for people to laugh at these appearances, and account for them in an idle way. At present no satisfactory solution has been given. No known animal could have traversed this extent of country in one night, having to cross an expanse of the sea two miles broad. Neither does any known animal walk in a line of single foot-steps, not even man.—London Illustrated News.

### ATLANTIC OCEAN.

The basis of the Atlantic Ocean is a long trough, separating the Old World from the New, and extending probably from pole to pole. This ocean furrow was probably scored into the solid crust of our planet by the Almighty hand, that then the waters, which he called seas might be gathered together so as to let the dry land appear, and fit the earth for the habitation of man. From the top of Chimborazo to the bottom of the Atlantic, in the deepest place yet reached by the plummet in the Northern Atlantic, the distance in a vertical line is nine miles. Could the waters of the Atlantic be drawn off so as to expose to view this great sea-gash, which separates continents, and reaches from Arctic to Antarctic, it would present a scene the most rugged, grand and imposing.  
The very ribs of the solid earth, with the foundations of the sea, would be brought to light, and we should have presented to us, at one view, in the empty cradle of the ocean, a thousand fearful wrecks, with that dreadful array of dead men's skulls, great anchors, heaps of pearl, and inestimable stones, which in the poet's eye, lie scattered in the bottom of the sea, making it hideous with signs of ugly death. The deepest part of the North Atlantic is probably somewhere between the Bermudas and Grand Banks. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico are held in a basin about a mile deep in the deepest part. There is at the bottom of the sea between Cape Race in Newfoundland, and Cape Clear in Ireland a remarkable steppe, which is already known as the telegraphic plateau. A company is now engaged with the project of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic. It is proposed to carry the wires along this plateau from the eastern shores of Newfoundland to the western shores of Ireland. The great circle distance between these two shore lines is 1600 miles, and the sea along the route is probably nowhere more than 1000 feet deep. [Professor Maury.]

[Mrs. Partridge wants to know if it is not inhuman, and contrary to the Maine Liquor Law, for the Allies to insist on the czar's taking four pints?—Only think! the poor man has to take two quarts at once! I don't wonder that he has resisted and fit so long about it.]

### WEALTH OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The richest denomination, we see by the census tables, is the Methodist, which is set down at \$14,636,671. The next is the Presbyterian, which is rated at \$11,369,859. The Episcopal, which is rated at \$11,261,970. The fourth is the Baptist, \$10,931,381; the fifth, the Roman Catholics, \$8,933,838, and the 6th, the Congregationalists, \$7,173,962. [Portland "State of Maine."

SPY: A BAD LOOK-OUT.—To-day, a spy walked through some of our trenches, counted the guns, and made whatever observations he pleased besides, in addition to information acquired from the men with whom he conversed. He was closely shaven, and wore a blue frock coat buttoned up to the chin, and he stopped for some time to look at Mr. Marshall of the "Spirited" "bunching" the guns, or putting a new vent into them. Some said he was like a Frenchman, others that he looked like a dogger; no one suspected that he was a Russian till he suddenly halted away down the front of the battery towards the Russian pickets, under a sharp fire of musketry, through which he had the singular good luck to escape unscathed. Strict orders have been issued, in consequence of this daring act, to admit no one into the trenches or works without a written permission from the proper authorities, and that all persons found loitering about the camp shall be arrested and sent to divisional headquarters for examination. On the other hand, our spy who was sent out some time ago to report on the condition of the army towards the B. de la, has returned, and states he was as far as Singapore, that the enemy are in some force along the coast, but that the cavalry is in a miserable condition, and that their horses are lying dead by hundreds all over the country.—Letter, Feb. 1.

### Not so Green after all.

A young and apparently verdant strip, who gave his dwelling place "Old Vermont," found himself surrounded, upon a certain occasion by a crowd of quizzing upstarts, who seemed bent upon displaying their own smartness at the expense of the Yankee.

"Hollow Jonathan! says one, 'where you bound?'"

"Bound to Boston, on a little tramp," was the reply.

"What's your business in Boston?" continued the inquisitive gentleman.

"Oh, I'm down after my pension money," responded greeny.

"Pension money!" ejaculated whiskered, how much do you get, and what are you drawing pension money for?"

"Oh!" answered the countryman—"I get four cents every year—few mind my own business, and few let other folk's business alone."

The crowd had no more remarks to offer.

### FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN.

#### MOL LOMAX'S PILLS.

Extraordinary Cure of Asthma!! of an old Lady, seventy-five years of age. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Street,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1851.  
To Professor Holloway.  
Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spring of blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared that I would give a large sum to have cured her; but although I said a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps I resolve to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous; by slow degrees my mother became better, and after weeks she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old.

I remain, Sir, your obliged,  
(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

Remarkable Cure of Dropsy!! after being afflicted three times.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.  
Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills,

and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health.

I am, Sir, yours, sincerely,  
(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

Assisting Surgeon of General Debility and Liver Complaint!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Novr. 1854.

To Professor Holloway.  
Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for some years from the most intense general debility and liver complaint, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed, to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,  
(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Astma                      | Jaundice                      |
| Bilious complaints         | Liver complaints              |
| Blotches on the skin       | Lumbago                       |
| Bowel complaints           | Rheumatism                    |
| Colic                      | Retention of Urine            |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Scrofula, or King's Evil      |
| Consumption                | Sore Throat                   |
| Debility                   | Stone and Gravel              |
| Dropsy                     | Secondary symptoms            |
| Dysentery                  | The Doubloureux               |
| Erysipelas                 | Tumours                       |
| Female Irregularities      | Ulcers                        |
| Fever of all kinds         | Venereal Affections           |
| Fits                       | Worms of all kinds            |
| Gout                       | Weakness, from whatever cause |
| Head-ache                  | &c. &c.                       |
| Indigestion                |                               |
| Inflammation               |                               |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—Is 4d; 3s 6d; 5s 6d each box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Sold by all Vendors of Medicine throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephens Billings & Dyer, Eastport, and

ODELL & TURNER, Of Saint Andrews, Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte, March 28, 1855

Two fine young soldiers of the brave 33d Regiment, wounded at Alma, have been billeted in Cockermouth, for the double purpose of recruiting their health, and engaging others into the service. One of them tells the following pleasing anecdote of Miss NICHINGALE.—"When taken to the hospital for fever she came up to him, with two attendants, saying, 'Now my man, strip off your clothes.' He took off all but his shirt, which was as black as his hat. 'How long have you had it on, my good fellow?' she asked. 'Three or four weeks.' 'Well, come take it off.' He hesitated; she told him again she must have it off. 'I would rather not, Madam, take it off, not wishing to strip before her.' 'Oh, then, if you don't mind, and she took her scissors and slit it right down, took it off, and emptied some of the attendants to go to her store for a new flannel one in its place; and having seen him comfortable in bed, put a handful of lozenges in his hand. He says if she does not get to heaven with the prayers and blessings she would send, there is no chance for any one else; that her hand is as light and gentle as a feather, and her heart as firm as a rock, for she washes and dresses our poor lads like an angel."

ALL Persons having any legal claims against the Estate of John McVicar, late of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, and also against the estate of Archibald McVicar late of the same place, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within 3 months to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to the said estates, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN McVICAR, Administrator of the Goods of John McVicar, and Administrator of the Goods of Archibald McVicar.