

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E. VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM. - C. C.

No. 64. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE

No. 15]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY APRIL 11, 1860.

Vol 27

THE STANDARD.

Blackwood's Magazine.
The March number of "Blackwood" has been received from the enterprising American publishers, Leonard Scott & Co. of New York. The number before us is an excellent one—in fact it could not well be otherwise, when its corps of contributors is of such vast and varied ability, that it stands at the head of the Magazines of the world. The contents of the present number are:—

Lord Egin's Mission to China and Japan. Stephen's—part III. Norman Sinclair, part III. Nelson and Caracciolo. Botey Brown—a true story. A Word about Tom Jones. The Luck of Lady Medea—part III. The "Foreign Connection" of the House of Bull. Dies Irim. Volunteer Cavalry Movements. The Anglo-Gallican Budget.

We select the following passage from the autobiography of "Norman Sinclair" in the number before us, and commend it to the consideration of those interested:

"In a rising commercial country the acquisition of wealth is uniformly considered as the chief object of existence. In vain do preachers insist (though for the most part not very earnestly) that happiness does not depend upon the heaping up riches, or the multiplying of possessions, and appeal in corroboration of their doctrine to the inspired authority of Scripture. They are not met with a broad denial, but they are listened to with perfect indifference. The tendency of the present instinct, in the case of sons at least, is to place them as early as possible in situations where they must work hard and incessantly in order to lay the foundation of their future fortune; and as instinct is rarely strong in its general direction, I am not disposed to challenge on broad grounds, the wisdom of an arrangement which is almost universal. * * * They hurry their sons through the universities, send them for the most part to such classes only as are rudimentary; and then place them in the office or counting-house, where they are expected to abandon further pursuit, to forget by degrees the whole of their energies thereafter in the prosecution of their worldly calling. But assuredly, it is not the proper way to educate the middle classes, which, taken in the aggregate, must be considered as the most important division of the community. At school, the educational process is rather mechanical than voluntary. Few boys take kindly to Latin, Greek, or Mathematics; for this reason, they are kept painfully grubbing at roots, struggling with grammatical difficulties, and solving bitter problems, without any scope being given to the imagination, or any real interest being created in the subject of their studies. One principle of the system, emulation—the desire of being uppermost, or the disgrace of being lowest—stimulates them at that period of life. But as the intellect widens and expands, as the boy advances towards manhood, he begins to feel the value of the process, and he begins to appreciate the charms and fascinations of learning. No longer tortured by rote, or perplexed by the intricacies of grammar, he can derive a deep enjoyment from the magnificent strains of Homer, or the placid majesty of Virgil. What formerly was a task becomes a source of sincere delight. He passes from masters of antiquity to those of modern thought, and is never weary of the contrast. The vast domain of science opens out before him, and he luxuriates in the thought of being able to wander over it at will. Yet it is precisely at this point that parental thrift too often interferes with the generous aspirations of youth. All at once it flashes upon Senex that Juvenis is in the fair way of becoming a scholar, and a man of letters, a result which Senex by no means contemplated when he sent Juvenis to school. Senex has not much faith in the power of books or of book-learning to advance a man in the world. He has never troubled himself much with books, but he has contrived to make his way notwithstanding. He is estimated on Change as good for twenty thousand pounds at the least; whereas many a fellow whom he remembers above him at school, has barely sold for his porridge. The best book in the world Senex is willing to allow, is the Bible which he opens once a week; but the next best is his ledger, which he studies every day, Sundays of course excepted, when he merely calculates profits when the sermon is unusually tiresome. Juvenis if he wishes to succeed, must do the same. There is a desk and a three-legged stool provided for him, which he is expected to occupy from nine in the morning till eight at night, with a proper interval for meals. That is the true way

to make a fortune. But as Juvenis really seems to have a kind of turn for reading, Senex won't be hard upon him. After eight p. m. his time shall be at his own disposal. Let him read, then, from eight to eleven.

Alas, Senex! Has age so chilled your blood as to have obliterated all memory of the way in which your youthful evenings, after office hours, were spent? Was your own palate innocent of the flavor of ale and oysters, and did you never wash away the cobwebs of business with potations of a stronger kind? Respectable as you are now, were you always in bed by eleven?—No, Senex!—you dare not aver that upon your oath; nor shall I judge you harshly on account of your individual transgressions, for well I know that the bow cannot always be bent, nor the sociability of youth restrained. You are sorry for these things now, I doubt not—but can you fail to perceive that, if you shut up Juvenis in the counting-house precisely as you were shut up, the latter end of his day will be spent precisely as was yours? As you drank and dissipated with Willie Dalgleish forty years ago, so will he drink and dissipate this self-same evening with Charlie Dalgleish, who is the exact counterpart of his father. There is but one way to prevent that. Do not transform him all at once into a beast of burden. Encourage him to cultivate his mind—let him have reasonable time for study—thwart him not in his desire to educate himself to a higher point—so shall you most effectually keep him from the tavern and other haunts, wherein, as your own experience assures you, he is not likely to acquire any wholesome lessons of morality.

Legislative Proceedings.

FREDERICTON, March 31, 1860.

Mr. Mitchell's Lumber bill postponed three months.

Bill to provide for further protection of the Revenue; the object being to facilitate trade between the United States and Fredericton, agreed to.

Amendment to Medical Bill by Legislative Council that Homoeopaths shall not assume title of Doctor, agreed to, 18 to 10.

Currency Bill agreed to. It provides new silver coin be the same as Canadian—20, 10 and 5 cents pieces to be struck for N. B.—these to be legal tender to amount of 50s.—Copper or bronze cents to be struck to replace present copper coin.

The Swedish remains legal tender at 21s. 4d. or 84 2/3 cents. Eagle ten dollars.

Attorney General said that Council on behalf of Myers was before Committee investigating his claim, and suggested that Solicitor General be sent there on behalf of the House. Understanding came to that suggestion, he carried out.

Bill relating to Dockage, Wharfs and Cranes agreed to.

Bill to alter division line between Springfield and Studholm agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Brown the House went into committee upon a bill to extend the time for the completion of the Railway between St. Andrews and Woodstock. Mr. Cudlip was afraid that it was intended to give St. Stephens the go by, and would oppose the bill unless it was so amended as to carry out in good faith the former arrangement to construct a branch to St. Stephens.

Mr. Chandler supported the bill; he stated that circumstances had arisen to prevent the completion within the time specified, but Mr. Thompson had succeeded in raising money to resume the works, and now all they asked was that they might be allowed to remain in statu quo for one year. His hon. the Speaker was sorry that there had been so much haggling about that road; he thought that capitalists across the water had been misled, and lost confidence in consequence of the manner in which the company had managed their affairs; he wished hon. members to look at the bill, as he was afraid that it cut off some of the former intentions of the act; he seemed to take the same view as Mr. Cudlip. The Postmaster General warmly supported the bill, and hoped that no objections would be thrown in the way of granting an extension of time, and went on to show the exact position of affairs in connection with the construction of the road. Mr. Smith took objection to the bill; he took up the act, and on referring to the second section found that its provisions required that not only was the road from St. Andrews to Woodstock to be completed within the same time, and unless these terms were complied with all grants from the Government would be declared null and void; and he found that the bill now before the House asked for an extension of time to complete the road to Woodstock, no mention being made of the branches, and declared that he was suspicious about it. After Smith and Cudlip had pointed this matter out, it led to a general examination, and brought the Surveyor General to his feet, who made a lengthy speech, and showed that it was not

the intention to cut off the branches, and was willing to have it so amended as to make assurance doubly sure, and went at length into the financial prospects and present position of the company. The hon. Mr. Mitchell wanted to give the company every facility to carry out their works, but since he had heard the speech of the Surveyor General he wanted some more information upon the subject and went at length into Railway policy generally. Finally the bill was agreed to, the majority of members being of opinion that the bill as it now stands was sufficiently expressive.

Adjourned 4.50.

April 2d, 1860.

Progress reported on the bill relating to Grand Falls Railway Company; bill to give relief to Rev. James Brown Thornton, agreed to. The bill for the abolition of the property qualification of members for the Assembly, was postponed for three months without discussion, 17 to 6. Nays—End, Chandler, McClellan, Gillmor, Brown and Mitchell. The bill to incorporate the Wellington Mining Company agreed to.

Mr. McPhelim moved the committal of the Bill to abolish Judges' fees. Mr. Tilley moved for three months postponement; lost 9 to 12.

The House went into Committee, and after some discussion a motion was made to report progress without asking leave to sit again, carried, 15 to 13.

Doors were closed to settle an alleged aspersion of the Speaker's fairness by Mr. McPhelim.

The Bill relating to Buildings, offices and school reserves, agreed to.

Mr. Tapley presented the Report of the Railway Committee, signed by himself, and Messrs. McLeod, McAdam and Wright. It expresses general satisfaction with the management, but rather censures one or two cases of appraisal for land damages.

Mr. Lawrence presented the Report of the minority, signed by himself, and Messrs. Williston and McIntosh; it is long and reflects severely upon many instances of the management. A lengthy discussion as to going into Committee of the whole on them arose; it was decided to go into Committee to-morrow.

A warm debate for a few minutes took place between Messrs. McAdam, Lawrence and Smith; the former declaring that the minority report was mostly composed of reports and scraps from newspapers. It was agreed that both the reports and evidence be published.

April 3d.

At 10.30 Dr. Vail took the chair of the Committee of the Whole on the Railway Committee reports.

The majority and minority reports, and the evidence taken before the Committee were read, which occupied until 4 o'clock.

Mr. Tapley then spoke nearly an hour labouring to show the unfairness and injustice of the conclusions of the minority report and claiming that the other was based upon the evidence.

Mr. Lawrence followed and spoke till 6 o'clock when progress was reported.

Mr. Lawrence is to resume in the morning. He took up and defended the conclusions of the minority report section by section.

Mr. Gillmor brought in a Bill relating to highways in St. Stephen.

Bill relating to the erection of a Break-water at St. John's agreed to.

Bill relating to the appointment of Police force in the City of Fredericton agreed to.

Adjourned at 6.15.

April 4th.

Bill to amend the law relating to the Registry of Deeds and Wills agreed to. Bill to continue the Act to provide for the repairing of highways in St. Stephen agreed to.—Bill of amendment to the law relating to bail agreed to.

The House again went into Committee of the whole on the Report of the Railway Committee. Mr. Lawrence continued his remarks of yesterday, concluding at 10 minutes to 1. He went through the remaining sections of the minority Report from 12 to 19; quoting largely from evidence and reports of the Railway Boards of 1858 and 1859 in support of the statements and opinions in the Report. The Speech being made up of so many details it is impossible to give the substance of it in Telegram.

Mr. Tilley then followed in a Speech of 2 1/2 hours, following Mr. Lawrence through the whole of the minority Report.

Mr. McAdam spoke next, mainly directing his remarks against the general political conduct of Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Williston spoke about an hour in defence of the minority Report, and was followed by Mr. Mitchell.

House adjourned at 7 to meet at 9 to-morrow.

Murphy, who was shot in a house of ill-fame at Grand Falls was about 25 years old.

Many parents are in the habit of leaving their young children in the house, for hours, without any one to take care of them, and in numberless instances accidents have taken place, within our own knowledge.—Here is a case in point:—On Friday last a child about three years old, son of Mr. Delaney, of Portland, St. John, was so badly burned that he lived but a short time after. His mother had gone out for a few minutes, leaving him with a sister but a few years older, and it is supposed that she got hold of a match and set fire to his clothes accidentally. His screams attracted attention, but no assistance could be rendered until his body was sh.ckling ly burned. So says the Globe.

CURE FOR CANCER.—Mr. Thomas Anderson gives the following recipe for cancer, which, he says has been of great service in several dangerous cases:—Boil fine Turkey figs in new milk, which they will thicken; when they are tender, split and apply them as warm as they can be borne to the part affected, whether broken or not; the part must be washed every time the poultice is changed with some milk; use a fresh poultice night and morning, and at least once during the day, and drink a quarter of a pint of the milk, the figs are boiled in twice in the 24 hours. If the stomach will bear it this must be persevered in for three or four months at least. A man aged 105 years was cured, about six years before his death, with only six pounds of figs. The cancer, which began at the corner of his mouth, had eaten through his jaw, cheek, and halfway down his throat; yet he was so perfectly cured as never to show any tendency to return.—Should it ever do so, the figs should be again applied. The first application gives a great deal of pain, but afterwards each dressing gives relief. A woman cured by this remedy, who had been afflicted ten years; her breasts bled excessively; ten pounds cured her.

A GROSS IMPOSTURE.—The Toronto Globe mentions the following case as having occurred in that city:—A woman poorly clad, and having the outward appearance of being in a destitute condition, went to the residence of a lady residing in Toronto, well known for her benevolence, a few days ago, and told her pitiful tale. She said her husband had suddenly expired the same morning, that she had several children without any bread, and that she was without money to bury her dead husband. The lady in question took a note of the address which the woman gave her, and said she would pay a visit to her dwelling and ascertain the truth of her statements. On the forenoon of the same day she did so. She found the corpse lying on a table, covered with a sheet, and the striking colours that poverty had placed its iron hand upon the inmates. The benevolent lady immediately visited a circle of friends and repeated the tale of suffering told her by the woman, and in a short time succeeding in raising the sum of \$15. With this amount she returned to the house, and on handing it to the widow it was received with many protestations of thankfulness.—The lady under the impression that she had done a praiseworthy action, then took her departure. While walking down the street, and when only a short distance from the house she discovered that she had left her gauntlets behind, and instantly retraced her steps. On gaining entrance to the dwelling her astonishment "may be more easily imagined than described," when she observed the would-be corpse sitting on the table busily engaged counting the cash which she had collected for her interment. From the manner in which the man was scanning a bill when the lady entered, it appeared evident that he thought it like himself—a counterfeit. Mrs. A—finding that she had been grossly imposed upon, remonstrated with the parties and then left. It is a pity she did not think proper to hand them over the police.

Large quantities of wrecked goods,aved

from the Hungarian, are arriving at Halifax. It is thought that the original purchasers of the wrecked stuff will be fortunate if they escape without loss.

A SCOTCH ANSWER.—The Rev. Ralph Erskine, on a certain occasion, paid a visit to his venerable brother Ebenezer.

Oh man said the latter, but you have come in a gude time. I have a diel o'an examination to day, and ye maun tak it, as I have matters o'importance to settle at Perth.

With all my heart quoth Ralph.

Noo say Ebenezer, ye'll find a' my folks easy to examine but aye, and him I reckon ye had better no' meddle wi'. He has an old-fashioned Scotch way o'answering as question by putting another, and may be he'll affront ye.

Affront me? quoth the indignant theologian do ye think he can foil me wi'my ain tools.

A weel says his brother, I se gie ye fair warning, ye had better no' ca' him up.

The recusant was one Walter Simpson, the vulcan of the parish. The gifted Ralph determined to silence him at once with a leading unanswerable question. Accordingly, after putting a variety of simple preliminary interrogatories to the minor clodhoppers, he at once, with a loud voice cried out

Walter Simpson.

Horselr! says Walter; are ye wanting me.

Attention air! Now, Walter, can you tell me how long Adam stood in a state of innocence.

Ay till, he got a-wife, instantly cried the anvil-hammerer; but can you tell me how long he stood after.

Sit down, Walter, said the discomfited divine.

CRUELTY OF THE CHECK-REIN.—There are some apologies, we know for the use of this contrivance. It may help, at times, in the management of a young unbroken colt. In the case of carriage horses, too, it improves their appearance; and when they are to be driven at only a moderate pace, it may perhaps do no harm. It is held, also that horses which are most sure-footed are less apt to stumble, if checked up, and if they stumble are less liable to fall. But at best it seems to be an unnatural and cruel piece of apparatus, especially for team horses. In the endeavor to haul his load the horse naturally throws his head forward and downward so as to get a sort of leverage; or as one expresses it, he tries to throw his weight into what he has got to do. What then if his head is girded up into the air. He works at very great disadvantage.

When a man has hard work to do, he naturally rids himself of all unnecessary ligatures, clothing and weights. He does the same if he is going to run, walk a long distance, fight or recreate in any way. He seeks to get free play of muscle and free respiration. Now, why should he treat his faithful horse differently, unless he wishes as wantonly to oppose or injure him. The New England Farmer is hardly to severe in saying that any person whose attention has been called to the subject, and who still persists in the use of the tight check-rein ought to have his own head placed in a similar position for a considerable time. If I were the Grand Sultan, every man who tormented his horse with a check-rein should hold his arm at right angles with his body for an hour at a time once in twenty-hours, as long as he continued the check-rein. For working horses the use of this pernicious strap is especially cruel. The horse in endeavoring to put forth his strength, needs the free natural use of his head and neck. And anything which cramps and restrains him is both cruel to the animal and makes him less serviceable to his owner.—[American Agriculturist.

A handsomely dressed young man, named D. L. Moses was arrested at New York, Tuesday, charged with petty swindling, he having, as alleged, been in the habit, for some time past, of never missing a dinner at the Astor House and never paying a cent of board or even registering his name. Justice Connolly sent him to board in the Tombs.

MIND AND NATURE.—The talented sister of a learned and humorous man was studying metaphysics. Puzzled by the names of the subject, she applied to him for the definition.

Brother, she asked, what is mind?

Looking from his book, he wittily and evasively replied—

No matter.

She pondered over the answer, and presently returning asked—

But, brother, what is matter? and received the laconic reply—

Never mind.