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The Standard

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 9] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1855. [Vol. 22

NEW BRUNSWICK Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. McAdam, by leave brought in a Bill to incorporate the Trustees of St. Stephen's Church, in St. Stephen, under the jurisdiction of, and in connection with the Synod of that Church; also a Bill to incorporate the "Middle Bridge Company," in the County of Charlotte; both Bills received and obtained a first reading.

Hon. Surveyor General presented a Petition from Isaac Garcelon and 60 others, praying for aid to erect a public Wharf at the public landing at the head of Oak Bay, Charlotte County. Received and referred to Committee of Trade.

Friday, Feb. 16th.
After Prayers, and the Journals being read, Mr. Boyd rose in his place and enquired of the Government, why the abstracts of the Revenue Duties, had not been laid before the House? They had always been so laid before the House, annually, during the first week of the Session. He (Mr. Boyd) wished information of the subject.

Hon. Provincial Secretary in reply, said if the delay was embarrassing to the hon. member for Charlotte, he could assure him it was equally embarrassing to the Government. Application had been made to the Deputy Treasurers for their estimates, and it was only a few days ago that the returns had been received from the Port of St. Andrews. The only delay now was—awaiting the returns from the Port of St. John, which, however, he was prepared to say will be here on Monday.

Mr. Boyd expressed himself satisfied with the explanation.

Saturday, Feb. 17th.

Mr. Gillmore wished to leave to put on Supply the sum of £200, as balance due Benjamin Williams, of St. George, for building a Bridge over the Magogudavie River, in the County of Charlotte; the hon. member stated that the Bridge had cost £250. Of this sum £50 had been paid by private subscription, and £200 from the Province;—there consequently remained £200 due, which the Petitioner now asked for.

Mr. McLeod had no doubt but the statement was correct, but thought it most extraordinary that the Charlotte County Members had not seen to it before now—the claim going as far as 1847.

Hon. Surveyor General thought the claim just, and attributed the whole blame to his late colleague, Dr. Thompson, who had promised from year to year to see to it.

Mr. Boyd said the expense of the Bridge was great—the work well performed, and the man had a right to the money—Mr. B. agreed with the Hon. Mr. Brown in throwing the whole fault on Dr. Thompson.

By advice of Hon. Mr. Brown, Mr. Gillmore withdrew the Petition, intending to refer it to the Road Committee.

ORDINARY SERVICES.

Mr. Gillmore moved that the House do into Committee on the Bill relating to the "Magogudavie" of the Province.

Mr. Montgomery objected, saying there was no message before the House to do so.

Mr. Street said it would not do to pass a Bill introducing items without knowing that the other branch of the Legislature would consent to them.

Mr. Partelow thought moving the Bill in Committee was in perfect order—it was intended merely to expedite the business.

BILL COMMITTED.
And Mr. McLeod being in the Chair, the House went into the Bill to appropriate part of the Public Revenue for ordinary services.

MR. BOYD'S RESOLUTION.
Mr. Boyd said he held in his hand a resolution which he would read—The substance was that the House would make no appropriation for any School, College, or Academy in the Province of a sectarian or denominational character.

BEAR BOUNTY.
A very amusing debate occurred on Mr. Street's Bill for the destruction of bears—9 Members moved its postponement for 9 months.

Progress on Bill reported, and leave asked to sit again.

Monday, Feb. 19th.

MR. BOYD'S RESOLUTION.
On Denominational Schools, was brought forward for discussion—which was finally ordered to lie over until Monday, 26th, at 12 o'clock A. M.

A PETITION.
Was presented by Mr. Boyd, praying that if the Bill for incorporating St. Croix Bridge Company be passed, that provision be made in the said Bill to secure the Church Property in St. Stephen in Ferry Rent.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

Not with a ring of gold—as in olden days the Duke of Venice, on the deck of the Bucintauri, proudly wedded the Adriatic Sea—but with plain links of railroad iron, have these two highways of commerce been joined together. Laid accounts from the Atlantic is that on the 28th ult. the first locomotive engine steamed across from Aspinwall to Panama. Great was the astonishment of the natives, as the snorting engine reached its destination; terrible the fright and sudden the scrambling, when the shrill steam whistle sounded. Who amongst the Magazine poets will be the first to liken their sensations to those which the aboriginal Indians experienced, at first of the cavalcade of Spain? The theme is a fruitful one; and as several members of the press have accepted an invitation from the Panama Railroad Company to be present at the opening festival, and sailed hence on the excursion early in the week, we may look for the pleasant narratives in the journals that they represent.

In regard to the transit of passengers, this completion of a spirited undertaking is a matter for warm congratulation. Many a valuable life will be saved; and time, which many a busy man seems to value more than life itself, will be saved. We are not however disposed to think that the opening of this route is destined to make any great commercial change. Bulky commodities must still adhere to the old pathways, and be waterborne through stormy latitudes, even whilst bills of exchange and bills of lading are sped, in one fifth of the time, through the tropical region of calm seas and rank vegetation. [N. Y. Tribune.]

A DWARF RACE OF MEN IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The Newport Mercury gives an interesting account of a singular race of dwarfs in Upper Peru (Bolivia) known as "Chichis," or "little men." Everything connected with them seems to indicate that they are indigenous, though their general aspect gives the impression of people reduced in stature by poverty and hardship. The tallest are not more than four feet and a half in height, while many will not measure more than three and a half. Their legs, apparently are devoid of muscles, their eyes black and elongated, nose aquiline, cheeks drawn in, with high cheek bones, forehead low and retreating, hair black and wiry, and mouth tending to muzzle. They travel south, on foot, and are often absent from home two or three years, returning with small herds of silver gained in traffic, travelling about five or six miles a day. From long habit they can do without food an extraordinary length of time, supporting nature by sucking coarse-leaved gathered from a shrub analogous to the bryl of the East Indies. It is equivalent to tobacco, and a strong infusion of tea; and it is only when their animals die of disease that they have a plentiful supply of food. Their covering is a coarse kind of cloth which they prepare themselves; their abodes are rude huts, and when travelling, they sleep on the ground, huddled together to keep warm on the dry cold desert where they are principally found.

MEDICAL PRACTICE.
A gentleman in Alabama, in exerting himself one day, felt a sudden pain, and fearing his internal machinery had been thrown out of gear, sent for a negro on his plantation who made some pretensions to medical skill, to prescribe for him. The negro, having investigated the case, prepared and administered a dose to his patient, with the utmost confidence of a speedy cure.

No relief being experienced, however, the gentleman sent for a physician, who, on arriving, inquired of the negro "what medicine he had given his master." "Bob promptly responded—

"Bolin and alum, sir."

"What did you give them for?" continued the doctor.

"Why," replied Bob, "the alum to draw de parts together, and de bolin to soder 'um."

The patient eventually recovered.

PERISHED BODIES.—The Dayton (Ohio) Empire gives an account of several bodies having been found in a state of petrification in an old graveyard near Germantown. One of the bodies was that of Mrs. Lay, which had been buried 24 years. "The shroud and all the covering on the body was perfect except the right leg, from the knee to the ankle joint, where the flesh appeared to have wasted away, and lay at the bottom of the coffin in a substance resembling ashes mixed with sand. The body was stone of a drab colour, with the smile on her face which she wore when she died. A grandchild was also exhumed, and found also to be stone, but not so perfect. The hair on the head was the same as in life."

Correspondence.

[For the Standard.]

Mr. Editor,
Permit me a space in your valuable paper, to allude to the gratifying event of Tuesday evening, the performance at the Amateur Theatre, in aid of the "Patriotic Fund." Those, to whose public spirit and patriotism we owe that memorable evening, deserve our heartfelt thanks for their exertions in that noble cause. We have seldom witnessed a more gratifying spectacle than that crowded house presented—throngs with eager faces—loyalty and enthusiasm pervading all, and beaming in the bright eyes and fair faces for which New Brunswick is so justly celebrated.

Slowly the curtain rose upon the Military trophy, inscribed with the patriotic words "Alma—Balaclava—Inkerman;" a touching memorial of the heroes who closed their gallant lives on that lone Crimean shore, while charging with stern undaunted courage, for England and for Victory!

The flags which waved amid opposing armies on the red fields of Greasy, and Agincourt, now drooped in graceful union in memory of the gallant dead. Then followed the thrilling Prologue, to which a high need of praise is due for the talent and feeling which alike tender it a chief feature, and when spoken in a masterly manner by Mr. Julius Thompson, elicited, as it well deserved, thousands of applause. At its close, the talented and to receive the thanks of a delighted audience, and then the house rose with one accord, as the glorious strains of "God save the Queen," pealed forth from the band. Of the performance itself, time and space would be required to dwell fully on its merits; the scenery and dresses were most effective, and the characters remarkably well sustained.

There was an air of reality about the "Jacobite," which carried us back to those stirring, historical times. Mr. Buck, as Sir Richard Wroughton, displayed his invariable talent and success, and we cannot sufficiently admire the veracity and ease which enabled him to sustain such varied parts.

Mr. Charles Thompson's impersonation of Major Murray, was marked by the courtesy and grace which distinguished the noble and generous of the princely house of Stuart. Mr. Storey acted the part of "Patty Pyle," with inimitable humour; and Mr. Conscience as "John Duck," kept the house in a roar of laughter. Master D. Smith, displayed his youthful histrionic talent with great effect as "Lady Summerford," and Mr. Melville Jack, is no mean aspirant for dramatic honours.

We have not space to dwell fully on the face of "Turning the Tables," beyond noting Mr. Julius Thompson's clever and spirited acting as "John Humphries," and Mr. Storey's rapid and wonderful transition in "Jeremiah Bumpus" from fast to slow.

The Company have joined a valuable auxiliary in Mr. Rice, and we must compliment them as a body on their bye play, and trust ere long to have the pleasure of calling them off before the curtain, in token of our thanks for their successful exertions to amuse us.

The Town Band, ably conducted by Mr. Beyer, was a great acquisition, and played operatic and national airs, a admirable time, and with great taste.

In conclusion, let us hope these hearty efforts in aid of the "Patriotic Fund," so warmly seconded by our fellow townsmen, may be the means of clearing many a heart now mourning in solitude the price of our brilliant victories. Many more are and will be desolate! We mourn alike the veteran Generals, and the young, high-born scions of England's aristocracy, brave proud, old names, descending from the grey, historic past.

But for the widows and orphans of the brave men who follow these their noble leaders to death and victory, through the fearful fire which decided each gallant engagement, for them England pleads! Let her not plead in vain!

Yours, obediently,
A Well-wisher to the Cause.

KAREHAMEHA III, the King of the Sandwich Islands, expired on the 10th ult., at the age of 51 years and 9 months. He has been succeeded by his nephew Prince Alexander Liholiho, a young and energetic gentleman of good education, who has ascended the throne under the title of Karehameha IV. The young King made his appearance in Church after the coronation, leading his sister the Princess Victoria Liholiho, the prince who made such a strenuous opposition against the movement of his uncle in favor of annexation to the United States. The prince and his brother sided the United States several years ago with Dr. Judd, who was once an American missionary, and at that time a leading member of the late King's cabinet. They stopped at the living House,

Broadway, and received the visits of many of our citizens. After visiting several churches they went to Europe. While in the United States the present King was not allowed to sit at the banquet table with the other passengers on board of one of the South Sea Steamers, on her passage between New York and Boston, in consequence of his color. This incident, it is said, had such an effect on the mind, that from that time forward he remained strongly prejudiced against the U. S. States.

THE FROZEN TRAIN.—The St. Louis Intelligence of the delays and suffering upon the railroads of Illinois. A train had just succeeded in coming through to St. Louis from Bloomington. It had often been detained on the route in delay, and had been extricated only by the laborious efforts of the passengers, who, having previously provided with shovels, had worked vigorously in shoveling the snow from the track at times when the mercury had sunk thirty degrees below zero. The Intelligence relates the following tale of distress:

"Twenty seven miles beyond Bloomington a train was frozen up in a drift, not able either to proceed or retreat, in consequence of a lack of fuel. The cars were filled with passengers, many of whom are women and children, and their sufferings may be conceived when we state that they had torn three cars to pieces for fuel. While our informant was at Bloomington an effort was made to reach the sufferers. Sleighs were started off to the spot, but after a day of weary labour, in which the horses were broken down and exhausted, they returned to Bloomington, having gone only twelve miles. The great depth of the snow, the difficulty of getting through the huge drifts, lying at frequent intervals along the prairie, the terrific force of the wind, which filled the air with whirling snow, and the almost insufferable severity of the cold—made the attempt to reach the sufferers a hopeless and futile task. So much for the sufferings on the Chicago and Mississippi Road.

On the Illinois Central, affairs are worse still. A train is frozen up near Decatur, and the wretched passengers suffer, not only for lack of fuel, but for want of food, and shivering to relate, were compelled by the bitter necessities of their condition to eat dogs to keep from starving. This fact is related in the Bloomington and Springfield papers, and is further confirmed, says our informant, by the testimony of individuals in Bloomington. Indeed, it was a subject of conversation in this city. We can imagine how deplorable must be the situation of persons, and to what extremities they are reduced, when they have no other alternative than to eat dog-flesh to drive off the demon starvation.

A Mr. Morgan, nephew of the Superior, tender of the Chicago and Mississippi Road, had both his legs frozen, and it is feared that many others have suffered similar calamities. A like condition of things prevails on the Rock Island railroad, though no detailed accounts from there have reached us. Gov. Matteson had sent despatches to Bloomington to have the track cleared, that the trains might come through, at any expense. It was supposed yesterday in Springfield, that a sufficient number of the absent Legislators would get in to-day, to constitute a quorum in both houses.

LIBERTY PROGRESS.—We have news from Liberia to the 15th November. As an evidence of the progress of civilization, the inhabitants were forming political party combinations in opposition to the election of President Roberts, who has already served four terms, and who has come to be regarded as a sort of old fogey. The propriety of introducing the Maine liquor law, by legislative action. The corner stone of a new Episcopalian church, designed to be the largest in the Republic, was laid with all the ceremonies, at the Monrovia, on the 20th of October, and a schooner of thirty-five tons the largest ever built in Liberia, was launched on the same day. [N. Y. Herald.]

WESTERN BRIGUETTE.—Our Yankee traveller, who saw the live hoosier, has again written to his mother:

"Western people go their death on cigarettes. You can't tell a man here that he lies, as you can down east, without fighting. A few days ago, a man was telling two of his neighbors a pretty large story. Says I—'Stranger, that's a whopper!' Says he, 'Lay there, stranger!' And in the twinkling of an eye I found myself lying in the ditch, a perfect quadruped, the worse for wear and tear."

Upon another occasion, says I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed. 'That isn't a specimen of your Western women, is it?' Says he 'You are afraid of the fever and ague, stranger, ain't you?' 'Very much,' says I. 'Well,' replied he, 'that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologise in two

LAW, MEDICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

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The City Council of Toronto have rescinded their vote of £1000 for the Patriotic Fund. The division was years 10, nays 10, and the Mayor voted with the yeas, to rescind. This action was taken in consequence of the resolution to make the donation being only supported by a majority of 38 when referred to the citizens for approval.

The Montreal "Gazette" says—the Hon. John Ross, Geo. E. Cartier, and P. Hickeys were expected, and we believe, arrived in town yesterday, Sunday, from Portland. We understand that they have, while at Portland, in conjunction with A. T. Galt, B. Holmes and J. M. Grant, Esqrs, completed the lease of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway to the Grand Trunk.

AGES OF BRITISH STATESMEN.
Lord Lyndhurst, 83; Lord Brougham, 76; Marquis of Lansdowne, 76; Earl of Aberdeen, 71; Lord Hardinge, 70; Lord Palmerston, 70; Lord Raglan, 67; Lord John Russell, 62; Earl of Derby, 56; Earl of Hereford, 57; Earl of Clarendon, 56; Earl of Malmesbury, 48; Earl Grey, 52; Earl Granville, 40; Earl of Carlisle, 63; Duke of Newcastle, 41; Duke of Argyll, 32; Lord Stanley, 29; Lord Cranworth (Lord Chancellor), 64; Right Hon. Sir James Graham, 52; Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 46; Right Hon. — Lapotherie, Hon. E. Cardwell, 44; Right Hon. B. Disraeli, 40; Right Hon. F. B. Macaulay, 53; Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, 43; Right Hon. Sir George Herbert, 44; Right Hon. Sir George Cayley, 60; Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, 54; Hon. Sir A. Pakinton, 56; Richard Cobden, 64; and John Bright, 44.

Arrest of the late Receiving-Teller of the Market Bank.—Some months ago, the President and Directors of the Market Bank of this city, discovered that there existed default on the part of the late Receiving-Teller, to the amount of \$25,000, and a rigid examination of the books of the bank, strongly suspected the receiving-teller, Wm. Post Sackett, had embezzled the above funds during his continuance in office, and accordingly a complaint was made against Sackett, by the President, Richard S. Williams, before Justice Connelley, at the Lower Police Court, charging him with embezzlement. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was placed in the hands of Sergeant Mansfield and officer Patterson, attached to the Lower Police Court.

Yesterday, these officers, receiving information that Sackett was living in a remote village in the interior of Long Island, they started in pursuit of him. After a great deal of searching and ingenuity, on the part of these officials, they succeeded in effecting the arrest of the accused, and accordingly he was brought to New York last evening, on the Long Island Railway, to answer to the charge preferred against him. The warrant for the arrest of the accused states, that William Post Sackett, receiving-teller of the said bank, has, during the last two years, feloniously embezzled and appropriated to his own use, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars of the funds of the said bank. Sackett was in custody of the officer, last evening, previous to being conveyed before Justice Connelley. [N. Y. Tribune, 12th inst.]

COURTESY OF THE BEAR.—It was stated in the Salem Register, that a living Bear was left on board ship Favorite, wrecked near Baker's Island, when the crew abandoned her. The bear, during the voyage, had exhibited those unsavory traits of character which have become proverbial; but his instinct soon discovered that the pounding of the ship upon the rocks, which caused such a lively commotion among the ship's company, threatened danger, or total destruction to himself, although a passenger, and he therefore presumptuously of that distinction. He immediately began to coax, and fondle the seamen, in the hope of inducing them to suffer him to join them in any mode of escape, insinuating himself from the appalling danger. But they were forced to leave him to his uncomfortable reflections on board the wrecked ship.

When Capt. Morris, of the steamer R. B. Forbes, boarded the ship late in the afternoon, Bruin was disposed to be very civil, and in a wheedling way laid his paw upon his shoulder, as gently as was consistent with a cordial welcome. His docility led to his being kindly treated, and he was brought to the city yesterday by Capt. Morris.

Fanny Fern is called "the Charles Dickens of America."