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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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Correspondence.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]
Mr. Editor.—Having observed a letter from a Shareholder in your publication of last week, wherein it is mentioned that a vote of £1600 had been made to John Wilson for his valuable services: a number of the Shareholders are in consequence very much alarmed at finding their property squandered away in such an unjustifiable manner, and well they may. In order to ease the minds of the Shareholders, I beg to inform them that they need not feel alarmed at the circumstance. Thank Heaven, we have a Court of Justice in New Brunswick, altho' we have not a Railroad. The Law requires a vote of the Shareholders to grant any remission to a Director. The Directors have not the power to do what they have done, either legally or morally. They have just as much power to stop any Shareholder in the street and demand him to deliver up his money. No Shareholder would quietly submit to the latter treatment; you may rest assured, neither will he in the former instance.

The Assembly are in Session now. I observe Mr. Street has just presented a petition in favor of a bounty for the Destruction of "Wolves." I should humbly suggest to the Shareholders of the Railway, to get up a petition to the Legislature praying a bounty for the Destruction of Railway Directors, as I think there would be little difficulty in reviewing the past; in proving that one Director would destroy more valuable property in a given time than any number of Wolves.

YOUTH, A CITIZEN.

EDUCATE THE CHILDREN!—In the course of a lengthy speech delivered in Richmond, by Mr. Wise, the candidate for the Governorship of Virginia, the following observations appear, respecting a free educational system. The remarks will answer for the meridian of New Brunswick admirably—(we may, if we like, imagine the University to be King's College, Fredericton).—

"What is your University at present? You have five hundred students and 10 professors. And what are these professors? Not what they ought to be. (Great laughter among students of the University.) These professors know what I mean; they are not professors, but merely examiners, they are always bending their minds over other men's thoughts. Give us ten more professors, and let them come forth and tell their experience and research, and leave to tutors the work of examining the class. Let the people have such a University here, and let it be the superintendent of the public mind. Let the professors of the colleges superintend the common schools, and let them all be open to the public, leading all the way of knowledge. Do you tell me all men are created equal, when one man's son has to work all day to help feed his father, while the rich man's sons have nothing to do but study? You think it a hardship to starve that child, but you will look indifferently upon the starving mind. The body may die—it is fit food for worms—but the mind, the immortal mind—blessed be God—it never dies. If there is any miser among you, any old bachelor among you, who has no children of his own and is not willing to feed the mind of his neighbor's children—who is too mean to take some poor man's daughter and make her his wife—if such are unwilling to be taxed for this system of education, let them go to the polls and vote against me, for if I am Governor I will urge on this system step by step till it is accomplished."

BOYS AND GIRLS.—The times have indeed sadly changed. One entire portion of life is struck out. It is now babyhood or manhood. There is no conservative state—we do not speak politically. Once there were intermediate states of boyhood—Lar-footed and bean porridge eating state—and spelling and ciphering period—when there were boys to do chores and go errands—when apprentice indentures were in fashion and the line between boyhood and manhood was well defined by the "freedom sun." But there are no such things now. The child steps out of his diaper and frock into a long-tailed coat and high-heeled boots. He exchanges the nipple for the cigar. Not one of the present generation has ever seen a real bona fide "nine-day-old" pot of bean porridge; and Noah Webster's spelling book is crowded out of school by high works on philosophy and metaphysics. There are no apprentices now. Young men take a few lessons in the trade they fancy, and then set up for themselves.

But the present generation is as destitute of girls as of boys. It is either baby or lady—clout or bustle—nursery or parlor. The mother tends her infant, or waits upon her daughter. Instead of spinning flax for their father's shirt, they reel silk for the lady's

fair; and instead of knitting stockings and mending trousers for their brothers, they work lace and make stays for themselves. The mother milks, chafers, mends, washes, and the daughters—the "ladies"—read novels, dress, and make and receive calls. They make parties instead of puddings, and cook by the book, rather than from knowledge.

We should be delighted to see a generation of boys and girls—in looks, actions, and dress—we should have hope for health and strength, industry and sobriety, frugality and economy, prosperity and happiness. We go for perfection to this class of our community. Every father should impose a tariff on his own child, should amount to an entire prohibition, on the introduction of fashionable follies into the family. He should protect and enforce home industry. He and his wife and children should enter into a "Home League" on the subject. This is the tariff that will restore confidence. This is the bank that will freely discount and never suspend. *Alexandria Index.*

SLIDING DOWN HILL.—We copy the following melancholy accident from a Cahoon paper, and trust that it may serve as a caution to the youth of this place, many of whom are in the habit of coasting down hill.

"On Friday night last, while some young men were engaged in sliding on a horse sled down the steep hill leading to a bridge, one of the number, Edward Hale, aged 17 yrs., was instantly killed. He was seated on a small sled, with the shafts of the horse sled under his arms, directing its course in its rapid descent, when they took a sudden turn, and ran against the fence. The shaft penetrated the fence, between which and the body of the sled, young Hale was instantly crushed to death."

The number of men who, up to this time, have sailed from France and Algeria for the seat of war in the East, amounts to 118,000.

We learn that a highly respectable meeting of the Manufacturers of this city, took place last night in the Mechanics Institute for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature as the scale of duties to be introduced in the New Tariff. The general opinion among whom was a Protective Tariff for the purpose of employing our own Mechanics in the execution of our own business. *[Chronicle.]*

POPULARITY OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.—A Paris correspondent of the London Times, under date of Jan. 11th, says:—"I was informed yesterday by a respectable Paris banker that on the day previous the demands were from Paris 270,000,000 francs, and from the departments 250,000,000 francs in one single day. The applications are so numerous that it is probable the demands will exceed very greatly, if not double, the 500,000,000 francs. At the Treasury, the Recette Centrale, and the Ministere, where subscriptions are received, the crowds are so very great that many of the applicants have to wait the whole day before they are admitted to subscribe, and a great number are put on to the next day. The number of subscribers for small sums is extraordinary. This morning applications were in attendance before daybreak, so as to make sure of passing."

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—A correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, alluding to the reiterated demands of the "Times" for the recall of Lord Raglan, suggests the propriety of appointing the "Chronicle" correspondent of the "Thames," Commander in Chief; at the same time—urging the measure of elevating him to the Peerage, under the title of "Baron-Pan and Taker-man."

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The California steamer at New York have brought dates to the 9th ult.

Two French frigates arrived at San Francisco January 7.

The Governor's message was delivered on the 2d, and from it we learn that the indebtedness of the state is \$1,000,100,284,142. The Governor recommends that the entire debt be liquidated. He urges the amendment of the Constitution as a means to decrease the expenses of the State. He advocates the enactment of laws for the more effectual protection of actual settlers, and to secure the blessings of common school education to children. He gives a very flattering account of the prospects of the mining and agricultural interests of the state, as well as the commercial and manufacturing, while the advance of improvements is extolled. He alludes to the growing Asiatic emigration, and recommends that measures be taken by the federal government to check the evil.

From the territory acquired under the Gladsden treaty, reports come in various shapes, of the discoveries of rich mines of gold and copper. Emigration is tending to

wards the new purchase, and it will soon be filled with an active population.

SANDWICH ISLANDS

From the Sandwich Islands we have the important announcement that King Kamohamehaha died on the 15th of December, and that his son, Prince Leialoha, had been declared his successor.

We learn that a disturbance took place at Kalae, an island adjacent to Oahu. One of the chiefs revolted against the King of the island, and a battle ensued, which lasted five hours and resulted in the death of the rebels, with a loss to the government troops of four and to the rebels of eight killed.

The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, have been in session here for the last two or three evenings. We learn that there are upwards of one hundred representatives from the different Divisions present, and that their discussions have exceedingly animated. There is no doubt that a stringent code for legislation—probably the Maine Law—has been agreed on. *[New Brunswick Reporter.]*

We understand that W. H. Needham, Esq., is to be brought forward as Mayor of this City at the ensuing election. The experience which Mr. Needham has had during his service of Alderman in St. John, may be an additional reason why his friends wish to place him at the head of Municipal affairs in Fredericton; and it is said that the present Mayor resigns in his favour. *—lb.*

A RUSSIAN SPEW.—A letter from before Sebastopol, in the Presse, says:—"A Russian was lately taken prisoner while walking about in our works with the audacity of a better fate. He was dressed in the uniform of a captain of the African Chasseurs, killed at Balaklava. He thus reached the English works, where he acquired all the information he wished. Emboldened by the success, he returned on the following day, and was then more unreserved in asking questions. An English colonel, who spoke to him, being astonished at the ignorance he displayed on some points, became suspicious, and arrested him, telling him that if he turned out to be really a Frenchman an apology would be made to him for his detention. An investigation was accordingly instituted, and he turned out to be a Russian."

SHIPWRECK AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.—The barque Argyle, Capt. Purton, from Glasgow for New York, struck on Squin Beach on the night of the 25th ult., and at 3 P. M. on the 26th she had broken up, her masts had fallen, and her top with the masts, sails and rigging had washed inside the bar. Unfortunately all on board were lost except one man. The Argyle belonged to Falmouth, N. S., and the Captain leaves a wife and four children (who reside in Charlottetown) to mourn their bereavement. There were ten persons belonging to the barque and one passenger. She was loaded with pig iron, cement and dry goods. The vessel was valued at \$12,000, which, together with her freight money and a portion of her cargo, is said to be insured in Great Britain. *[New Brunswick.]*

AN "ENGLISH WOMAN IN RUSSIA," complaining of a book recently published of the character of the Russians. She says that it is impossible to get on in Russia without being bored. Shop-keepers lie in high born ladies and gentlemen appropriate whatever valuables they can get hold of, and altogether there is a mode of life among them. Here is a single anecdote to illustrate their manners, which an English woman told about the Dressing Maid, who served her lady's cars:

"An amusing anecdote was told me by a French lady. One of her countrywomen was engaged as a dressing-maid to a lady of rank in Russia; one day, while combing out her mistress's long black hair, she hurt her head; the lady turned round and gave her a slap on the face. The Frenchwoman who had hold of her hair, which she was on the point of tying, so that it was all gathered together in her hand, grasped it tightly, and then inflicted a sound correction on the lady's ears with the hair brush. Perhaps it may be thought she was immediately punished by being taken to prison, or at the least summarily dismissed from the household. Far from it; the maid knew the character of the Russians well, and also what she was about; she was perfectly aware that her mistress would not dare to expose her, on account of the disgrace to herself for it; would be an indelible stain for a noble lady to have been beaten, (in any place but Count Orloff's office, and especially by a maid); she therefore not only took the whole quietly, but presented the Frenchwoman with 30 silver rubles and a new gown to buy her silence; she was ever after treated with much consideration."

tion, and at the time the anecdote was told to me was still in the same situation."

A BEAUTIFUL STORY.

The most beautiful and affecting incident we know, associated with a ship-wreck is the following:—The Groenover, an East Indian, homeward bound, coasted ashore on the east of Cape Horn. It is reported that the officers, passengers and crew, in number one hundred and thirty five, some small endowments of a panic on foot, were mercilessly decimated by wild beasts and cruel savages, to the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope. With this object before them, they finally separated into two parties, never more to meet on earth.

There was a solitary child among the passengers, a boy of seven years old, who has been named after him, and even the first party moving away, he cries after some member of it who he has very fond to him. The crying of a child might be supposed to be a little thing to men in such great extremity, but it touched them, and he immediately taken into that detachment, from which time forth this child is suitably made a sacred treasure. He is pushed on a little raft across broad rivers by the swimming sailors, they carry him by turns through the deep sand and long grass, he patiently walking at other times; they shake with him such a part of his days find to eat, they do sleep and wait for him when the rough carpenter, who becomes his especial friend, lags behind. He is by lions and tigers, by savages, by thirst and hunger, by cold in a crowd of glaucous shapes, they never—oh, father of mankind, the name the blessed for it—forget this child. The captain stops exhausted, and his faithful companion goes back and is about to sit down by his side, and neither of them shall be any more beheld until the great last day; but the rest go on for their lives, and take the child with them. The carpenter dies of poisonous berries eaten in starvation; and the soldier, succeeding to the command of the party, succeeds to the sacred guardianship of the child.

God knows all he does for the poor baby. He cheerfully carries him in his arms when he himself is weak and ill; how he feels him when he himself is gripped with want; how he folds his ragged jacket around him, he lays his own breast to the child's foreheadness upon his sunburnt breast, he suffers in his sufferings, sings to him as he sings about him, of his own parched and bleeding throat. Divided for a few days from the rest, they dig a grave in the sand and bury their good friend the cooper—these two companions alone in the wilderness—and the day comes when they are both ill, and beg their wretched partners in despair, to wait by themselves. They wait by them one day; then they wait by them two days. On the morning of the third they move very softly about in making their preparations for the resumption of their journey, for the child is sleeping by the fire and it is agreed with one consent that he shall not be disturbed until the last moment. The moment comes; the fire is dying, and the child is dead.

The faithful friend, the steward, fingers but a little while behind him. His grief is great. He lingers on a few days, down in the wilderness, and dies. But he shall be reunited in his immortal spirit—who can doubt it?—with the child, where he and the poor carpenter shall be raised up with the words "Inasmuch as ye do unto me."

AN AMBUL FEMALE.—The Boston Patriot reports a most singular case of duplicity, on the part of a certain lady in that city. For some time past a lady on Tremont street had been in the habit of assisting a woman who calls upon her frequently, and in the most objectionable manner.

The visitor's dress was always made of scant and poor materials—her face the very picture of woe—and then she had such a peculiar manner of shuddering tears that would have been melted at her tale of distress. Her story was, that being left a widow, (why do they always represent themselves widows?) Does it excite more sympathy in females? With one child, she had been forced to struggle on with a cold world as best she could, and that her only hope was to bring her daughter up a respectable and virtuous woman—like her mother. That she had had numerous offers of marriage (widows always say that,) but she could not forget the dear departed deceased, and preferred to get a precarious livelihood by the respectable mode of begging, than again endure the chains of matrimony. Of course, the lady's heart was touched by such appeals, and she came down liberally with clothes, cold meats, pastry, good shoes, and comfortable clothing for the little girl, who was always left at home, on account, as she widow alleged, of being unprovided with dress. Day after day did the entreprising widow call and receive her

rations, until our Tremont street lady thought it would be a good plan to find out where she lived; but upon questioning the widow, she burst into tears and declared that she was ashamed to tell, and did not let her know that there was so much poverty and misery in the world. This was not enough to satisfy a laudable curiosity, so the widow was followed, and her footsteps traced to a respectable looking house in North Margin street. A day or two after, our lady friend thought she would call and see how her protegee was getting along, and if she was not great out of provisions. She went to the door and rang the bell, and a little girl came and invited the visitor to enter a neatly furnished parlor, where she took a seat on a sofa and then inquired for the widow. The little girl was not up to the tricks of her mother, and in a very artless manner said that she had gone out with father to see about hiring a new horse, as the present one was not large enough to accommodate all the boarders who applied. The reader will from our benevolent friend's eyes at once, but she persevered, and by other inquiries found that her widowed friend had a husband who worked in a machine-shop, and earned the respectable sum of \$8 per week, while the wife attended to the boarders, and did the begging. A warrant was issued for her arrest.

MORE ACCIDENTS.—We extract the following paragraph from the New Brunswick Star of yesterday:—

"An 'Ir. Isaac Broad, of Cambridge, Quebec County, an industrious farmer, was returning home from this city, on the night of the 10th January, with two horses and a driver, when near Mr. Jacob Day's farm, at the entrance of Washington Lake, his horse broke through the ice, and we regret to state, that both his horses, valued at \$200, were unfortunately drowned."

THE CHEST. D

Dr. Astley Cooper, Bart., M. D.

THE MOST EFFECTUAL PREVENTIVE OF CONSUMPTION, AND A VALUABLE REMEDY TO THE WORLD IN HIS GREAT PREVENTIVE OF CONSUMPTION.

THE CHEST D. THE MOST EFFECTUAL PREVENTIVE OF CONSUMPTION, AND A VALUABLE REMEDY TO THE WORLD IN HIS GREAT PREVENTIVE OF CONSUMPTION.

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