

...AL REMEDY...
...HEUMATISM...
...E BREASTS...
...FISTULAS...
...Carts, &c...
...Flour...

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS
Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

One Week later from Europe!

New York, Aug. 5
The Atlantic arrived last night. The English news is unimportant. Parliament would adjourn about the 30th.
From Spain there are contradictory reports, but it appears the insurrection had been put down in Madrid with the loss of two hundred killed. In other parts of the country the insurgents are making head way.
Money.—The London Money Market was unchanged.
Breadstuffs were generally firm; the better grades of flour exhibit a slight improvement, but lower grades had a declining tendency. In wheat, the better grades had advanced one penny, while other descriptions were about two pence per bushel lower. Corn was firm but transactions small. Other markets unchanged.
The weather was unsettled.

Effects of Poverty on the Domestic Affections.

The most delicate sentiments find much to chafe them in the abodes of indigence, a family crowded into a single and often narrow apartment, which must answer at once, the ends of parlour, kitchen, bed room, nursery, and hospital, must, without great energy and self-respect, want neatness, order, and comfort. Its members are perpetually exposed to annoying petty interferences. The decencies of life can with difficulty be observed. Woman, a drudge and in dirt, loses her attractions. The young grow up without the modest reserve and delicacy of feeling, in which purity finds so much of its defence. Coarseness of manners and language, too sure a consequence of a mode of life which allows no seclusion, becomes the habit almost of childhood, and hardens the mind for vicious intercourse in future years. The want of a neat, orderly home, is among the chief evils of the poor. Crowded in filth, they cease to respect one another. The poor man's table, strewn with broken food, and seldom approached with courtesy and self-respect, serves too often to nourish only a selfish animal life, and to bring the partakers of it still nearer to the brute. We speak not of what is necessary and universal for poverty, under sanctifying influences, may find a heaven in its narrow home; but we speak of tendencies which are strong, and which only a strong religious and moral influence can overcome.

A good story is told of an officer in the American army, during the war of 1812-14, who was, and is still, more accustomed to the use of the sword than the pen. While stationed on the Lake frontier, two of his soldiers, brothers, by the name of Kennedy, and usually called Kennedy, deserted. The officer of whom we are speaking, wrote an order, and issued it to a subaltern, to take a file of men and proceed to a place named, and take the two Kennedys. The order was peremptory, and not to be trifled with. The officer looked at his instructions, and prepared to obey them, but he remarked he did not believe he could take more than one of the provinces without a reinforcement!

[This story smacks strongly of being made up of a trifle of Yankee braggadocio.]

One open nail-hole in a sheet of copper upon a vessel's bottom, will allow the worm access to ruin its work of destruction. All kinds of wood used in shipbuilding are attacked by it. To secure the bottoms of ships from the salt water worm, and from coral deposits, Mr. Jarvis recommends putting three coats of white zinc paint on the dry bottom of the vessel, then copper them; and to make the whole invulnerable put three more coats of white zinc paint upon the outer surface of the copper. To preserve piles, drive them with the bark on. There is no danger while the bark remains. The barnacle on piles does no injury. Charring is excellent, provided the fissures are well filled with hot coal tar, or zinc paint, which will be found excellent to keep the shell fish from the wood where piles may have the bark broken off before being driven.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Morning Post says:—We are enabled to state that her Majesty has appointed Lieut. General, Sir Robert Peel, to the command of the Duke of Cambridge to be Commander in Chief of the army in the room of Viscount Hardinge, whose state of health is such as to have induced him to resign.
The Daily News, in its leading article says:—The attack of paralysis which Lord Hardinge was seized with at Aldershot has not seriously impaired his mental faculties, and is so little of a mortal character that there is every reason to hope the gallant officer's life may for some years be spared to his family and friends.

KILLING MADE EASY, should be the title of

Judge Crawford's charge to the jury on the first trial of the Herbert case. The substance of the doctrine laid down from the bench, is, that a man may provoke a quarrel and then, if he thinks he is in danger of the antagonist whom he has forced into the fight, whether he is really in danger or not, he is justified in killing him.—On this ground, if Mr. Sumner had not been stung by the first blow of Mr. Brooks, but had risen in self defence, and Mr. Brooks had shot him, as he intimates he should have done, it would have been justifiable homicide.—[Providence Journal.]

HAZEL-EYED GIRLS.

Major Noah said "a hazel eye inspires at first a Platonic sentiment, which gradually but surely expands into love, as securely founded as the Rock of Gibraltar. A woman with a hazel eye never elopes from her husband, never chafes scandal, never sacrifices her husband's comfort to her own, never finds fault, never talks too much or too little, always is an entertaining, intellectual, agreeable and lovely creature." "We never knew," says a brother editor, "but one uninteresting or unamiable woman with a hazel eye, and she had a nose which looked, as the Yankee says, like the little end of nothing whittled down to a point. The hazel is the sign of shrewdness and talent; great thinkers and captains have it. In women it indicates a better head than heart. The dark hazel is noble in its significance, as well as in its beauty. The blue is amiable, but may be feebly; the black, take care!"

Lawyers Nonsuited.

Not far from the city of Montgomery in Alabama, on one of the stage roads running from the city, lives a jolly landlord by the name of Ford. In fair weather or foul, in hard times or soft, Ford would have his joke. It was a bitter stormy night or rather morning, about two hours before daybreak, he was aroused from his slumbers by loud shouting and knocks at his door. He turned out, but sorely against his will, and demanded what was the matter. It was dark as tar and he could see no one, he cried out, who's there? Burder, Yaney, and Elmore, from Montgomery, was the answer, on our way to Tuscaloosa to attend court. We are benighted, and want to stay all night.

Very sorry I can't accommodate you so far, gentlemen. Do anything to oblige you, but that's impossible.
The lawyers for they were three of the smartest in the State, and all ready to drop down with fatigue, had a brief consultation, and then, as they would do no better and were too tired to go another step, they asked, Well, can you stable our horses, and give us chairs and a good fire till morning?
Oh, yes, can do that gentlemen.
Our learned and legal friends were soon drying their wet clothes by a bright fire, as they composed themselves to pass the few remaining hours in their chairs dozing and then sweating a word or two of impatience as they waited till daylight did appear.

The longest night has a morning, and at last the sun came along, and then in due time a good breakfast made its appearance; but to the surprise of the lawyers, who thought the house was crowded with guests, none but themselves sat down to partake.
Why Ford, I thought your house was so full you couldn't give us a bed last night! said Burder.
I didn't say so, Ford replied.
You didn't? what in the name of thunder then did you say?
You asked me to let you stay here all night, and I said that would be impossible, for the night was nigh on to two thirds gone when you came. If you only wanted beds, why on earth didn't you say so?
The lawyers had to give it up. Three of them on one side, and the landlord alone had beat them all.

According to the statement of Marshal O'Donnell, the war minister of Spain, the recent disturbances at Valladolid, Valencia, and other towns, may be traced to the influence of Socialist doctrines. It is said that these ideas, which strike at the root of all respect for property, are very prevalent in Spain, and that the cry of "Death to the Rich" was frequently heard in the mouths of the insurgents of Valladolid. Voe to a country where treason to society of this description finds a resting place amongst the people.

The English Revenue Returns for the year and quarter just ended have been published. In the twelve months ending June 30, the increase has been four millions, and of this increase three millions and a half are due to the income tax. In the Excise there has been a decrease of £300,000; in the Customs an increase of £650,000. The general result may be briefly dismissed with this remark, that the war has had little or no disturbing power on the national finances.

The Corporation of London has presented the freedom of the City to General Sir

W. F. Williams, of Kars, Bart. KCB. with a sword of the value of 100 guineas.
A letter from Paris asserts, that should the King of Naples transmit an unfavourable reply to the joint remonstrance of France and Great Britain, a combined fleet will immediately appear before his Majesty's capital.

ANNIE LAURIE.

Maxwellton's braes are bonnie,
Where early fa's the dew,
And it's there that Annie Laurie
Gie'd me her promise true;
Gie'd me her promise true;
Which ne'er forgot will be;
And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me doon and dee.

Her brow is like the snaw drift—
Her throat is like the swan—
Her face it is the fairest
That e'er the sun shone on—
That e'er the sun shone on;
And dark blue is her eye;
And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me doon and dee.

Like dew on the gowan leys,
Is the fa' o' her fairy feet;
And like winds in the summer sighing
Her voice is low and sweet;
Her voice is low and sweet;
And she is a' the world to me,
And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me doon and dee.

ANECDOTE OF SHERIDAN.

Holland's theatre, the handsomest in the kingdom, was destroyed to a short existence, being totally burnt down on the night of Feb. 24, 1806. The following authentic anecdote in connection with the building, has not before, as we believe, appeared in print. Holland could never obtain a settlement, or an interview on the subject, with Sheridan. He hunted him for weeks and months at his own house, at the theatre, at his usual resorts, but he was nowhere to be seen. At last he tracked him to the stage-door, rushed in spite of the opposition of the burly porter, and found the manager on the stage conversing with a party of gentlemen whom he had invited, to show them the theatre. Sheridan saw Holland approaching, and knowing that escape was then impossible, put a bold face on the matter.
Ah! my dear fellow! exclaimed he, "you are the very man I wanted to see, you have come most apropos. I am truly sorry you have had the trouble of calling on me so often, but now we are met, in a few moments I shall be at liberty; we will then go into my room together and settle our affairs." But first, you must decide an important question here. Some of these gentlemen say there are complaints, and loud ones, that the transmission of sound is defective in your beautiful theatre—that, in fact, the galleries cannot hear at all—and that is the reason they have become so noisy of late."
"Sound defective! not hear!" reiterated the astonished architect, turning pale and almost staggering back; "why, it is the most perfect building for sound that ever was erected, I'd stake my reputation on it, the complaint is most groundless."
"So I say," retorted Sheridan; "but now we'll bring the question to issue definitely, and then have a paragraph or two in the papers. Do you, Holland, go and place yourself at the upper gallery, while I stand here on the stage and talk to you."
"Certainly," said Holland, "with the greatest pleasure."
A lantern was provided with a trusty guide, and away went the architect through a labyrinth of dark and winding passages, almost a day's journey, until he reached his distant and elevated post.
"Now, Mr. Holland," cried Sheridan, "are you there and ready?"
"Yes," was the immediate answer.
"Can you hear me?"
"Perfectly, perfectly, Mr. Sheridan."
"Then I wish you a very good morning!"
So saying Sheridan disappeared, and was two or three miles off before Holland could descend. Another long interval occurred ere he was able to chase the fugitive to his lair.

AN INGENUOUS RIDDLE.

"It was done when it was begun; it was done when it was half done; and yet it wasn't done when it was finished. Now what was it? Of course you can't guess. Will this do?—" Timothy Johnston courts Susannah Dunn." It was Dunn when it was begun; it was Dunn when it was half done; and yet it wasn't Dunn when it was done—for it was Johnston.

An honest Hibernian called at a newspaper office with an advertisement, the price of which, he was told, would be 2s. 6d. for

the first time, and 1s. for the second. "Faith, then," said he, "I'll have it in the second time, and not the first at all."

JAPAN-PEA.

Dr. Wilson Dennis, of Applebachville, Bucks County, Pa.—writing to a neighboring paper regarding the Japan pea, says—
Among the different varieties of seed I have recently received from the Patent office, was a new species of pea called the Japan pea, which created considerable interest among cultivators here, on account of its prolific qualities and the ease with which it may be cultivated. As an instance of its great productiveness, I may mention the case of a single plot cultivated in this neighborhood which had upon its branches over four hundred pods, the larger portion of which contained from 2 to 3 peas, mostly three, yielding about one thousand per cent. This from a single pea, in a single year's growth, is something worthy of notice. If each pea possessed the qualities of reproduction in the same degree we should have in the second year's growth, nearly half a million of peas. I will leave it to others (who are perhaps better skilled) to estimate the number of bushels this would make, and what number of pounds its produce, at sixty pounds to a bushel, the weight of peas and wheat to the bushel, being nearly identical.

This new and rare plant is found well adapted to our soil and climate, and yields beautifully, whether planted on rich or poor soil. It grows from two and a half to three and a half feet high, putting forth long branches, soft and woody like a shrub. The leaves are large, resembling those of an ordinary bean, growing in sets of three, with long quadrangular arms. The flowers, which are small and white, but rather inconspicuous, grow in thick clusters, nearly covering the branches. These are succeeded by downy pods, from an inch to an inch and a half in length, each containing from two to three oval peas. When boiled, the pea is very nutritious in its qualities, and makes an excellent food for man or beast. It should be planted about the usual time for planting corn, in rows from two and a half to three feet apart, one or two in a hill, and cultivated in the same manner. It requires a long season to ripen, but matures its seeds where Indian corn can be grown.

The plant was obtained in 1851 from some Japanese sailors, who were wrecked on a coral island in the Pacific and saved by some American seamen. The crew of the wrecked vessel had supported themselves for a number of days solely on these peas. One of the sailors obtained some and took them to Oregon or California, thence to Ohio, from which they were disseminated through the Patent office over the Union. Should any of the readers of this paper wish to make a trial of the above pea, I will forward a few (gratis) as far as they will go, and should I be unable to supply all this spring, I will try to supply the others next fall. A letter enclosing a pre-paid envelope superscribed with the applicant's post office address, will insure a return of peas."

AGRICULTURAL.

ASHES IN AGRICULTURE.—Wood ashes is one of the most important fertilizers.—It is easily obtained in any quantity, and at little or no expense. Take them carefully away from your hearths and save until your corn and potatoes have risen two or three inches from the ground, and then take a basket on your arm, and from it a small handful of ashes and cast them at the root of your plants and hoe them soon, so as to cover over the ashes.
Ashes contain all the inorganic substance of the wood or plants which are consumed; part of these are soluble and part insoluble. But the soluble substances, mixed with water, will dissolve the insoluble. This potash will dissolve silica and prepare it for glazing the stalks of corn, wheat, &c.
Not a particle of ashes should go to waste. Leached ashes has parted with most of its potash, but still retains its phosphoric acid and most of its lime.
Ashes neutralize acids in the soil; they warm cold, messy, wet places; they are very destructive to insects; they assist to break down and dissolve the coarse fibres and stalks in compost heaps; tender hard clayey soils open, loamy and fertile.

The potash, so material to most crops, can be obtained here only from ashes. In granite regions potash is obtained from the dissolution of the felspar, but we have none in this region of country. Wheat contains a large proportion of potash. Fifty-nine per cent. of the ash of corn is potash; one half of the earthy portion of Irish potatoes is pure potash.
Save your ashes, therefore, as carefully as you do your five and ten cent pieces, apply them to your crops with care, and you will find them a rich deep green color while growing, and heavy with nutriment at harvest.—[Ancient City.]

A RAFT INBRED!—A modern traveller in Germany gives a description of the immense tails which occasionally descend the Rhine.

He states it is nine hundred feet long and two hundred wide on which was built a village for accommodation of the boatmen and the passengers, consisting of one thousand persons. There were cattle, hogs, and other animals on board—and also a shop where the passengers could be supplied with every necessary article.

DEEDING THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The work of deepening the channel of the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal is making satisfactory progress. The principal field of excavation is Lake St. Peter, where a powerful dredging machine is at work, bringing up the hard clay from the bottom of the lake at the rate of fifteen hundred to two thousand cubic yards daily. Last year two million of cubic yards were thus excavated, lifted into bateaux, and transported to the flats. When this work is completed, the trade of Montreal and Quebec, will reap a decided benefit. The Montreal Transcript says, that vessels of upwards of one thousand tons burthen can already come to that port deeply loaded, and all that is required to make Montreal a port easy of access at all times to ships adapted to the conveyance of western produce is a channel of 20 feet deep throughout, when the water is at its lowest. The channel is already 16 1/2 feet deep.—[State of Maine.]

PRETTY GOON.

As the bridge Pinta of Ellis, worth lay at South Boston bridge on Friday afternoon, her forlorn condition (as reported under marine head in our last) attracted a large crowd of idlers, most of whom were Irishmen. "Cap. Harlan and his crew had been hard at work all day trying to right their vessel. They had just rigged a block and tackle from the mast of the brig to a neighboring wharf, and Cap. H. was endeavoring to coax the bystanders to give him a pull. One of the Irishmen said, "Arrah, now, and why didn't ye save some of the tar yer put on the priest in Ellsworth, and put it on your vessel, and ye would not be so the state yer in."—[Argus.]

RELIQS OF GIANTS.

The Burlington (Iowa) State Gazette says, that while some workmen were engaged in excavating for the cellar of Governor Grimes' new building on the corner of Main and Valley street, they came upon an arched vault, some ten feet square, which, on being opened, was found to contain eight human skeletons, of gigantic proportions. The walls of the vault were about fourteen inches thick, well laid up with cement or indurated mortar. The vault is about six feet deep from the base to the arch. The skeletons are in a good state of preservation, and we venture to say are the largest human remains ever found, being a little over eight feet long.

NAPOLEON III.

When the Emperor Napoleon III. undertook his last trip to Angres, he took particular pains to inquire which of the inundated districts were inhabited by the most violent of his opponents, and forthwith betook himself to the place indicated, attended only by the Bishop and Prefect of the Department. Here he mingled familiarly with men whom he knew were thirsting for his blood, and when he got into a boat to visit the scene of ruin, he selected his boatmen from among the most avowed and fanatical of his Republican enemies. The utter contempt of danger thus manifested, produced a complete reaction in the minds of people; and persons who had been his bitterest opponents ever since the inauguration of his dynasty, were the first to rent the air with the shout of *Vive l'Empereur*.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

We learn by telegraph from Digby, that a young woman named Pappoon, in Lower Granville, on Monday last, while assisting her husband in stowing hay, fell from the mow upon the pitchfork in his hand, which penetrated her heart, causing instant death!—She had been married only a fortnight previous.—[Yarmouth Herald.]

Smith and Brown running opposite ways round a corner struck each other.
Oh dear! said Smith, how you make my head ring.
That's a sign it's hollow, said B.
Didn't yours ring, said Smith.
No.
Then that's a sign it's cracked, replied his friend.

I find, Dick, that you are in the habit of taking my best jokes, and passing them off as your own. Do you call that gentlemanly conduct.

To be sure I do, Tom. A true gentleman will always take a joke from a friend.
One of the best rules in conversation is never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish we had rather left unsaid; nor can there ought be well more contrary to the ends for which people meet together, than to part unsatisfied with each other or themselves.