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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Establisumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 7] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1853. [Vol. 20

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
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COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Standard.

DEAR SIR,—May I beg a corner of your useful journal, as a medium for giving to the public some ideas which have occupied my attention for some time; and should these humble observations be instrumental in promoting the cause I profess to advocate, I will feel amply repaid, having contributed my quota towards the advancement of our town. With these brief prefatory remarks, I address myself at once to the subject.

MECHANICAL MECHANICS, as one of your number I beg your earnest attention. In all large towns and many small ones, there are Mechanics' Institutes, Debating Clubs, and Circulating Libraries. Here, we have neither one of the other. Why is it then, that you do not form a club for mutual improvement—purchase standard works on the arts, history, &c., and such other works as may be useful to you in your various callings; thereby adding to your stock of knowledge, and likewise cultivating your minds. They would serve the double purpose of amusement and instruction, without trenching on your labours. Remember, that some of the greatest men the world ever saw were mechanics, and were proud of the name. Many of them, even in our day, have risen from the work-bench to the highest posts of honor, and have become wealthy and honored citizens. Had I space at my command, I could enumerate a host of these bright examples from the page of history all of whom raised themselves from the humblest spheres of life—such for instance, as Franklin, Watt, Stephenson, Burrill, Fulton, Ericsson, and many others, all mechanics.

Now let us in St. Andrews try what we can do. Let us, we stand; divided, we fall. Let us use the motto, "We have ability and material sufficient to accomplish much. In a future letter, I may point out the way to effect these desirable ends.
What is to prevent our uniting together and purchasing a powerful engine, erect a commodious building or range of work-shops and carry on our business by steam or otherwise. We might then have machinery driven by steam or caloric, making sashes, window blinds, planing, sawing, turning both iron and wood, grinding pauf, making buckets, brooms, &c., all of which could be carried on under the same roof, and at a trifling cost. We have among us men of enterprise and skill, such as the Berrys, Watsons, Ross, Stentford, and others, who, if they will take the lead in this matter, will not only benefit themselves but create a business hitherto unknown in the place. I hope they will give this subject their best attention, and resolve to move along in this age of progress.
Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for granting my humble observations a place in your useful journal, I may, if permitted, resume the subject in a future number; and have the honor to subscribe myself—
A MECHANIC.
Feb. 14, 1853.

STRAW AS A COVERING.—Clean straw is an excellent covering for many things; thousands of sea-kale in frames of under hoops have no other blanching material, and how clean they grow in it! Rhubarb, in winter, forcing an early spring, grows beautifully pinky. It is well known that early spring frosts destroy rhubarb; but if a six inch layer of straw is put on every crown, as the heads put up, they raise the straw with them, and it not only keeps the stalks a better colour, and makes them less "stringy," but it keeps the leaves from growing too large. No wind will blow it off, nor will the most intense frosts injure the plants. Straw should not be looked upon as a mere litter; it is as good as a frame upon a large scale. What sort of eatable straw-berries would we have without straw? In summer, every crop, such as gooseberries, currants, and many other things, should have the protection of straw, which keeps the sun from drying up the surface, and the roots damp and cool, while all the weeds are kept down. Market gardeners use it for their frames; it matters not whether for cucumbers, melons, or potatoes, straw is their covering, and their crops are more secure than when protected by a thin mat. But some may object to the use of straw, on account of the litter it makes in a garden; but if any of those who object to its use for this reason, will just take a peep into Convent Garden market at any season, they cannot fail to be struck with the quality of the produce, in the raising of which straw plays an important part. Straw is also the best of all manure for a strong retentive soil, when it is dug in fresh, as it decays and leaves innumerable worm-like holes, which act as drains for the roots.—[Gardener's Chronicle.

EMINENT SCIENTIFIC SHOEMAKERS.—Linnaeus, the founder of the science of botany, was apprenticed to a shoemaker in Sweden; but afterward taken notice of, in consequence of his ability was sent to college.—David Pareus the elder, who was afterwards a celebrated professor of theology at Heidelberg, was at one time apprenticed to a shoemaker Joseph Préndell, who died some time since at Gray's-buildings, London, and who was a profound and scientific scholar, pursued through life the trade of a shoemaker. Hans Sachs, one of the most famous of the early poets, was the son of a tailor, and afterwards served an apprenticeship to a shoemaker. Benedict Badstuber, one of the most learned men of the sixteenth century, was a shoemaker, as was likewise his father. He wrote a treatise on the shoe-making of the ancients, which he traced up to the time of Adam himself. To these may be added those ornaments of literature, Holcroft, the author of The Critic, and Gifford the founder, and for so many years the editor of the Quarterly Review, one of the most profound scholars and elegant writers of the age; and Bloomfield, the author of The Farmer's Boy, and other poems—all of whom were shoemakers, and the pride and admiration of the world. John Brand, the secretary of the Antiquarian Society of London, and author of several learned works, was originally a shoemaker, but fortunately found means to complete his studies at Oxford University.

RAILROADS IN THE UNION.—The following statements we gather from the January number of The American Railway Guide:—On the 1st of January, 1853, (this day,) there are in the United States 13,227 miles of complete Railroad, 12,927 miles of Railroad, in various stages of progress, and about 7,000 miles in the hands of the Engineers, which will be built within the next three or four years—making a total of 33,155 miles of Railroad, which will soon traverse the country, and which at an average cost of \$30,000 (a well ascertained average) for each mile of road, including equipments, etc. will have consumed a capital amounting to \$994,650,000, as follows:

13,227 miles completed	\$396,810,000
12,928 miles in progress	387,840,000
7,000 miles under survey	210,000,000
33,155 Total	\$994,650,000

or in round numbers—\$1,000,000,000—one billion of dollars; a sum which, at 6 per cent., would yield \$60,000,000 annually, or more than sufficient to cover all the expenses of the United States Government and of the Governments of every State composing the United States!—if administered with republican economy. This estimate of the Railroads of the United States differs materially from that published by the census-office, and that of Mr. Andrews in his late report to Government—but is based upon actual returns. Both these documents, however, refer to a date anterior to 1853.

SINGULAR FREAK OF NATURE.—Mr. Alfred A. Green, who resides on a farm about eight miles west of this city, has given us the following singular information. On Wednesday night last, about 11 o'clock, a severe shock of an earthquake was experienced, which did not last long, but which was so violent as to create a commotion among the domestic animals. On the next morning it was discovered that a deep chasm, about half a mile in width and three hundred yards in length, had been opened from Lake Merced to the ocean, and that the Lake was nearly dry. Our informant, who left there on Thursday morning, stated that the water was still rushing out with great force, and that he had no doubt but that it would soon be emptied. This Lake is about half a mile from what is known as Green's Lake.—What renders this matter so strange is, that the shock of the earthquake had not been felt in this city—at least we have heard of no one who experienced it.—[Alta.

THE DEATH OF MR. KROLLMAN.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Krollman, who so lately left for Berberic the full vigour of health. The yellow fever has thus numbered among its victims, this amiable and talented artist, and the generous sympathy of the public will, we are sure, attend his accomplished lady in her bereavement. On Saturday evening he felt a little indisposed, but his medical attendant saw no grounds for alarm, and left him after administering a slight emetic, which appeared to afford much relief. About noon on Sunday, the worst symptoms of the epidemic manifested themselves, and suffered no abatement from the most active treatment, till he sunk under the disease on Monday night. He appears to have had a slight premonition of his fate, which induced a medical gentleman of this town to advise him to leave the Colony at once, without visiting Berberic. He has passed away while the memory of his talents and of the enjoyment he has afforded us is still fresh in our thoughts, and the awful and suddenness of the summons is enhanced by the consideration that he has been struck down in the prime of life, and in the land of the

stranger. If the unaffected sympathy of the community can solace the distress of the widow, she has it in its plenitude.—[Democrat Colonist.

[From the Carleton Sentinel.]
Vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Connell.
WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1853.

SIR,—By the direction of the Municipal Council of this County, I send to you the copy of a Resolution, unanimously adopted in Council on the 15th instant.
I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. H. BEARDLEY,
Secretary Treasurer.

To the Hon. Charles Connell.

[Copy.]
On motion of Mr. Clowse, seconded by Mr. Gallop.

Whereas by the acceptance of the Municipal Act, the people of this County have taken into their own hands the management of their local affairs, and have the right of electing those persons who levy and expend the County funds; And Whereas the elective principle is applicable not only to County offices, but to the highest offices in the Province, which is a right properly belonging to the people, if it is really intended to carry out Responsible Government, and will at no distant day be conceded to them; and as the privileges now enjoyed by the people of this County under the Municipal Act have in a great measure been owing to the exertions of the Hon. Charles Connell, Therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of the Council be due to, and are hereby accorded to that gentleman, not only for his active exertions in the advocacy of those principles in the Legislature, but also for their introduction into this County; and further Resolved, That the Secretary Treasurer do transmit a copy of the above to the Hon. Mr. Connell.

[REPLY.]
To the Warden and Councillors of the Municipality of the County of Carleton.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Secretary has just handed me the above copy of a Resolution unanimously passed at your last meeting, for which you will please accept my thanks. I am happy to find, gentlemen, that the change wrought in the management of our County affairs by the acceptance of a Charter of Incorporation has met with general approbation, entirely refuting by its practical operation, the prognostications of evil, indulged in by its opponents—some of whom stated that your acceptance of this Charter, your taxes would be increased five fold—but you can now say what never could have been said before since the division of the County, that no assessment for County purposes will be made this year. The saving that has been made in all branches of the County expenditure, as well as the discharge of the whole County debt, together with the unanimity of the Council in their deliberations, shows that the people may be safely intrusted with that power which, if properly exercised, will be of great benefit to them; and I feel satisfied from these considerations, that the time is approaching when the elective principle may be extended, not only to every office in the County, but also to the highest in the Province, and there is no reason why it should not be so. If the people are to be intrusted with their local affairs, why is the principle not carried out in all branches of which they are capable of self-government, and there is no good reason why the direction of the affairs of the Province should be in the hands of individuals having no interest in common with the people, but generally appointed more for the sake of the emoluments of office than for the benefit of the governed, and too often using their power in violation of known and well settled principles, and in contradiction to the wishes of the people. I think with you that in order to give the people of this County their just privileges, the right to elect their Governor should be placed in their hands, thus affording an opportunity for the humblest among you, by industry and perseverance, to attain the highest office in the Province, the only test being ability and fitness for the situation, and not the mere accident of birth or wealth, both of which are too often the only requisites required. That man as competent to discharge the duties of office as any we have ever had, can be found in this Province, cannot be denied, and who would be free from the influence of a few, and being elected by the people will serve their interests as well as those of the Crown, these two being under our Constitution inseparably united. It may be thought that the adoption of these principles will tend too much towards democracy, but I believe it will be found by reference to the history of the early periods of the Mother Country, many of the offices now in the hands of the Crown were elective. At the present time when there is more intelligence among our people than at any former period, with a desire to increase their knowledge in political matters, introducing habits of self-reliance and confidence in their

own capabilities for government, these rights may be safely conceded to them. And the opinion seems now to be very generally received that when the funds for the support of officials are raised by taxation upon the people of this Province, they by right ought to have the selecting of such persons to office as may commend their confidence. The adoption of this principle will lead to a great saving in the expenses of our Government, and when the question so often asked, "Why cannot the Province be governed at the same expense as some of the neighboring States, where the population is much greater?" will receive its solution. We pay now in salary, fees and requisites, nearly \$20,000 a year to Governor sent to us from England, of whom we never heard until his appointment. The expenditure to keep Government House in repair has also amounted to an enormous sum, and it must be remembered that these amounts are all raised by taxation upon the hard earnings of the people of this Province. These remarks will apply to other officers as well as that of a Governor. The adoption of these principles will lead to important changes, such as the exclusion of all public office-holders from the Legislature, which is now almost a necessity, and until this is accomplished there can be no proper administration of affairs, the power of the Government at present, from the number of offices under their control, is too great and ought to be checked. Corruption as a necessary consequence follows in the wake of this state of things, to the great injury of the interests of the Province. I shall willingly afford my aid towards effecting those changes, as well as the others to which you have referred—making all County officers elective—feeling in common with many of you that in this County there is great need of a change at the present time, and of adopting, as in our Parish elections, vote by ballot, and extension of the suffrage—measures I have always advocated. Our Legislature should be elected for a term not exceeding two years, thus placing the same more under the influence of the people, and avoiding that corruption and bribery consequent upon our present system. It is only necessary that the people should be united in their efforts, and demand constitutionally and boldly those changes which cannot much longer be withheld. To those of you who are heads of families, I would urge the necessity of using your endeavours to introduce a more extended system of education. To be free and happy, a people must be educated, and much depends upon your deliberations in this particular.

It would please me enter more fully into this matter, as well as others I have touched upon, but I find I have already extended my remarks to an inconvenient length. I shall always endeavour to advance the interests of our County—one of the first in importance in the Province. Good for a term not exceeding two years, thus placing the same more under the influence of the people, and avoiding that corruption and bribery consequent upon our present system. It is only necessary that the people should be united in their efforts, and demand constitutionally and boldly those changes which cannot much longer be withheld. To those of you who are heads of families, I would urge the necessity of using your endeavours to introduce a more extended system of education. To be free and happy, a people must be educated, and much depends upon your deliberations in this particular.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen, yours truly,
CHARLES CONNELL

Muggins has a sharp porter. This chap returned from the post office the other day with Muggins' papers, and informed that he had a letter in the post office which he couldn't get.

"Couldn't get it? Why couldn't you get it?" asked Muggins.

"There's five cents to pay on it."

"Why didn't you pay for it?" asked Muggins with indignation.

"Oh, hadn't cents enough!" replied the urchin, grinning archly.

"You fool!" said Muggins storming—here take this five cent piece and get that letter in little quicker than no time—leave!"

"No use, I tell you," replied the fellow, "they won't let me have it."

"The dickens they won't—I'd like to know the reason?" said Muggins now thoroughly angry.

"Bekas," replied the fellow, looking back to see that the door was open, "the letter wasn't for you."

The chap retreated from the room suddenly, while an inkstand followed his noggin, at a speed of about "45 40!"

"First class in jurisprudence, stand up.—What law justifies us in forcing tobacco and civilization on the Japanese?"

"Please, sir, I know—the cannon law."

"Right. And what are its expounders?"

"Carronades and Paixan swivel pieces."

"Right again. Call the next class."

The Cayana Chief says that a man who will take a paper for a length of time and then send it back "refused" and "unpaid for," would savour a blind dog's dinner, and then stone the dog for being blind.

We've no doubt he would.

DIED in Dresden, 19th inst., Dr. George K. Morrison, in the 79th year of his age.—Dr. Morrison was a native of Scotland, where he acquired a knowledge of the healing art in peculiar principles. At one time he was in the service of his King and country in the British navy. In early manhood, however, he emigrated with his father's family to this country and settled in Dresden, where he resided some fifty years. His peculiar principles of medical practice, were not those of the American school; and consequently he was not formally fellowshipped by our Medical College; but he was so eminently successful in the practice of his profession, that his fame spread extensively and he travelled very great distances in all directions to obey the calls made for his professional services. Whilst in active life, when able to travel, he had patients in more than one hundred towns of Maine. In his old age, however, he did not practice much, except near home. As a citizen and neighbor he was honest and accommodating. As a husband and father he was affectionate and provident. To say that he had infirmities, is but to say what is more or less true of all men, but much of his peculiarities were the result of that Scotch character and manners in which he was educated, and which do not always accord with our American habits. He was a Mason, and loved Masonry very much. In religion he thought for himself, and particularly during the last year of his life had given evident attention to it as an experimental attainment. He was sick but a few days, was resigned to the will of God, and died in the humble hope of immortality beyond the grave. He reared a very interesting family of enterprising and highly accomplished sons and daughters. Two of his sons, masters of ships, were wrecked at sea, and lost a few years since; which affliction quite broke the venerable man down in his old age. We commend his remaining children and their now widowed mother to the sure mercies of David, and the "consolations of Israel." His funeral took place on Friday the 21st inst. the services of which were conducted by the Editor of the Banner. The Masonic Lodge in Richmond attended in a body and performed the sad service of Burial at the grave. The scene was an affecting and an impressive one.—May God prepare us all for that world where sickness, death and separation can never be known.

[The deceased was brother to the late Donald Morrison, Esq., for many years a resident of this Town.]—Ed. Standard.

RAILWAY NEWS.—Letters were received in town by the last mail conveying the pleasing intelligence that active preparation for laying made for the commencement of our Railway early in the Spring. Two thousand workmen have already been engaged, and ships taken up for their transportation hither. All the iron necessary for the section of the road between the Bend and Shediac has been purchased and will be shipped during the summer. It is intended to open that portion of the line for traffic in the fall. In the meanwhile, the whole of the remainder will undergo the process of grading. The Solicitor General of Canada, Mr. Jackson and others interested in Railways in the Provinces had an interview with the Colonial Secretary and it is believed that the British Government will assist towards extending the Railway from Miramichi to River De Loup.

Thus are our most sanguine anticipations about to be realized, and we may look forward with confidence to a brighter day than any that has yet dawned upon New Brunswick.—[Temperance Telegraph.

It was reported here last week that the Morning News had come out with splendid illustrations, and that its name would shortly be changed to the Illustrated News, and that the London News, Barnum & Gleason would be entirely ruined. We run all over town to get sight of a copy. We found one at last and, Oh Moses! such a picture—oh said it was an old worn out cut of a bridge in the State of New York—another that it was not intended for a picture at all, but was an accidental blur in the paper—a third said it was some of George's own work, for he was a great genius, that he had cut it with a jack knife out of a shingle. We could not tell that it was or how it was made, so we cut it out and cut it home, to ponder over it in secret.—[Carleton Sentinel.

FOR AUSTRALIA.—There are seven first class ships now up for Australia in Boston, besides a number that have already sailed, and the freight which is offering, far exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine. In New York there is also a great demand for that market. There are nine first class vessels now loading at that port for Australia, and five others have cleared within a week. There are not many passengers offering, but large quantities of provisions are going out.

could be without a
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CURT,
CHARLOTTE,
the Estate of Daniel Can-
of the Parish of Saint
County of Charlotte de-

Maclean Dean of the
of all the singular, etc.
and credit with view
Cunningham deceased at
death, both the day that
the said Estate, and both
Creditors and next of kin,
and all persons interested
therein, may appear and attend
allowance of the said

is structure lately gi-
ditions and extent of kin-
and to the powers inter-
Estate, and they are here-
by permitted to file a Bill
of the Office of the Re-
of Saint Andrews, in
of Charlotte on Saturday
of APRIL next, at the
in the afternoon, to attend the
the said Account, of
istrator.
my hand and the Seal of
Court, this tenth day of
A. D. 1851.

H. HATCH,
Sufr. Judge.
r of Probates

W. B. BALSON,
received a fresh supply of
SPICES & CO.
nong which are,
INS, Zante CURRANTS,
E. NUT, CONFECTIONS,
50 barrels CANADA FLOUR,
RESH GROUND ditto.
SPRAY," lying at the market,
wharf.

stand BUTTER, from 20lbs.
a general assortment of Gro-
posed at the lowest prices for
[December 24.]

FOR SALE.
2, 250 Acres of Land, situ-
at "Martell" Brandy, so called,
in Rotterdam Geneva
est Blue Poland Starch,
& Martin's Japan Black

per the Grace from Liver-
pool—
old FORT WINE,
old Jamaica Rum,
old Port Wine,
Best Cognac BRANLY
"Martell," "L. L. L."
J. Fine Brandy,
Sherry.