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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evans sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 20] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1854. [Vol. 21

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CROWN LAND OFFICE.

THE following amended Regulations, under the Labour Act, 12 Victoria, Chap. 4, are published for the information of the Commissioners and all others concerned.
ROBT. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

Regulations for the Disposal of Crown Lands for the Labour on Roads.

Under the Act 12 Victoria, Chap. 4.

1. No land shall be sold under the above Act for less than three shillings per acre.
2. No land shall be sold to any person who is already the owner of other land; nor to any person who claims any land purchased from the Crown, for which the whole, or part of the purchase money has been paid, but no grant has yet issued.
3. No person shall be permitted, directly or indirectly to purchase under the above Act any more than one to one lot of land; and such lot shall in no case contain more than 100 acres, payable by labour.
4. Petitions for the purchase of land, payable by labour, shall be in the form shown in the Appendix, and shall be considered in Council only between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of June in each year; and all approvals of such petitions shall be announced in the Royal Gazette.
5. Every person whose petition is approved, shall, within three months after the publication of such approval, personally occupy the land so approved to him, and shall also, within the same period, make improvements thereon to the value of at least £10 currency.
6. No applicant shall be permitted to commence any labour in payment for land, until the approval of his petition shall have been announced in the Royal Gazette, nor until the land so approved shall have been duly surveyed, and also occupied and improved as provided by the 5th Regulation; and satisfactory evidence of such survey, occupation, and improvement, must be furnished to the Commissioner, before any work is laid out for the applicant.
7. All work under these Regulations shall be done at such time and place as may be directed by the Commissioner for the District, and the work to be done in each successive year by an applicant, shall not be of less value (including the fee to the Commissioner) than one fourth of the purchase money of his land, until the whole be paid.
8. The Commissioner shall be allowed a remuneration or fee of five per cent. of the purchase money of land sold under these Regulations, which shall be paid by the purchaser, on approval of his work, according to the value of the labour then performed, and it shall be credited as part of the purchase money.
9. Every applicant shall, on or before the 15th day of November next after the approval of his petition, furnish to the Commissioner of his District a certificate, or other satisfactory evidence, that he has occupied and improved his lot as provided by the 5th Regulation, and that the same has been duly surveyed.
10. Any person failing to produce within the prescribed time, the said proof of occupation, improvement, and survey, shall be considered to have abandoned his application, and the approval shall be forthwith cancelled, unless upon sufficient cause shown by him, the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall extend the period for such occupation, improvement and survey.
11. No approval shall continue in force longer than two years from its date, unless the applicant shall sooner have paid by labour, and Commission, at least one fourth of the purchase money.
12. Every Commissioner shall, on or before the 15th day of December in each year, make a return to the Provincial Secretary, showing the details of all labour performed under these Regulations, as well as all fees received, and Commission received during the preceding year, within his District; and also a list of all approved applicants in his District who have not furnished the evidence of survey, occupation, and improvement of the lots approved to them respectively.
13. If any applicant under the foregoing Act, shall remove, or suffer to be removed from his land, any timber, logs, or other lumber, before he shall have complied with all the conditions necessary to entitle him to a grant, the sale to him shall be cancelled, the timber, &c. seized and forfeited to the use of the Province; and he shall thereafter be excluded from any benefit under the said Act.
14. If any applicant for land under the said Act, shall be guilty of any misrepresentation, deception, or fraud, in his transactions with the Government, he shall not be entitled to participate in the provisions of the said Act, and any approval for land to him shall be cancelled.

15. In all cases where approvals shall be cancelled under these Regulations, no allowance will be made for any improvements on the lots so approved.

16. No person shall be entitled to a grant under these Regulations, unless within five years after approval of his petition he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Government, that he has paid the full amount of purchase money by labour and commission; that he is then residing upon the lot approved to him and has continued to do so for the last twelve months; and that he has cleared and cultivated not less than ten acres of the said land.

17. The Government reserves the right of granting licenses for the cutting of logs and timber on all lots of land sold under the above Act, after they have been surveyed and improved to the value of not less than £10, until the first day of May next following such survey and improvement.

18. All sales under the above Act shall be cancelled at the expiration of five years from the date of approval, unless the proofs hereby required be sooner furnished to the Government.

19. All petitions, heretofore approved under the foregoing Act are also hereby declared subject to the foregoing Regulations.

APPENDIX

Form of Petition for Land, under Act 12 Victoria, Chap. 4.

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker, Head, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c.

The Petition of
Humbly Sheweth,

That he resides in this Province; is a British Subject, years of age; does not own any land, and has no claim to any land purchased from Government, payable by instalment, or by labour.

That he is desirous of purchasing a lot of Crown Land, containing acres, and situate as follows—

And prays leave to pay for the same by labour agreeably to the Act 12 Victoria, Chap. 4; and he pledges himself to conform in all things to the Regulations prescribed by Government for such purchase.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

(The right of granting licenses for the cutting of logs and timber to be reserved by the Government, after this land has been surveyed and improved to the value of not less than £10, until the first day of May next following such survey and improvement.)

LAND SITUATED:
No. and extent of Lot.
If Vacant Surveyed &c.
If Improved &c.

Deputy Surveyor.

The Position to be signed by the applicant, and the columns of the Blank Return to be filled up and signed by the Deputy Surveyor.

RETURN of Crown Lands, surveyed at the expense of Government into Lots of One Hundred Acres each, for New Settlements, since 1st October, 1851—

No. of Lots.	Name of Settlement.	County.	Acres.
63.	Campbell Settlement,	York	6,300
70.	Saaranua Settlement,	Albert	7,000
107.	East of Grand Falls,	Victoria	10,700
284.	MacLachlan Road,	(Mount survey), Kent.	45,410
66.	Porter Settlement,	Charlotte	6,000
68.	Lake George,	York	6,000
56.	Salmon River,	Queen's	5,600
118.	Malawaska,	Victoria	11,800
82.	Canell Settlement,	York	8,200
52.	Eel River Lake,	York	5,200
112.	Between Restook and Grand Falls,	Victoria	11,200
63.	Between Cumberland Bay and Washademoak,	Queen's	6,300
200.	Four New Settlements,	Restigouche,	20,000
67.	Stone's Brook,	King's	6,700
60.	Queen's Lake, and Douglas Valley,	King's & Queen's	6,700
181.	New Settlement,	Gloucester	18,100
53.	Nth of North River,	Westmoreland	5,300
82.	Grand River,	Victoria	8,200
23.	Jacquet River,	Restigouche	5,300
Total. 219,540			

The total cost of the above surveys was £1293 4.

Crown Land Office, May 10th, 1854.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.
We have dates from Honolulu to the 23d of March.
The king has called the Legislature to meet on the eighth of April.

The census returns of the Islands have been published. The population is 71,019, of whom 37,079 are males and 2,118 are foreigners.

FROM CALIFORNIA.
The steamer Star of the West has arrived at New York with two weeks later from California.

The Star of the West brings 618 passengers, \$1,116,947 on freight, besides \$890,000 in the hands of passengers.

A summary of California news furnishes the following:—
The incidents for the last two weeks are neither numerous nor startling.

The newspapers give encouraging accounts of the mining operations.

Business continues to improve and the general opinion is that the state was never in a more prosperous condition.

Sufficient breadstuffs will be raised this season to supply the entire state.

The suit of Thora and others vs. the City of San Francisco has been decided by the Supreme Court of the state in favour of the plaintiffs, and confirming their rights to all the city lands, valued at several millions of dollars.

Col. H. P. Watkins, recently convicted of filibustering, has been sentenced by Judge Hoffman to pay a fine of \$1500. Major Emery, who pleaded guilty to a similar offence, was also sentenced to pay a like fine.

The sloop of war Portsmouth sailed from San Diego on 4th of April for the Gulf of California, to look after the filibusters.

Walker and his band have evacuated Lower California and are gone—no one knows where, but perhaps to Texas. They drove off 300 or 400 head of cattle belonging to the rancheros of Lower California.

Diggings which pay \$3 and \$4 a day have been discovered on Russian River, about forty miles northwest of Sonoma.

On the morning of the 15th the steamer Secretary, which left San Francisco at 10 o'clock for Matambula, burst her boilers while crossing Table Bay, causing death and destruction in every direction.

The news from Mexico is of a highly interesting nature. Santa Anna had blockaded Acapulco, and the government troops and those of the revolutionary party are busily engaged in fighting.

EARLY VEGETABLES.

Hardy vegetables may be planted as early in April as the ground will answer to work. Radishes, lettuce, cabbages, turnips, potatoes, peas, &c., for early use, may be planted on warm soils as soon as the frost is out. If very severe cold occurs after the plants are up, some straw or hem-ock boughs may be spread over them, which will be a sufficient protection, and may be readily removed when no longer wanted.

The best early varieties of peas are the Prince Albert, Early Kent, Early June, (or Washington), and the Cedo Nulli. The latter is a dwarf variety, requiring but little space, is prolific, and comes to maturity in about as short a time as the Prince Albert. The Early Kent is very popular in this neighbourhood, where it has been raised for a few seasons.

A good mode of raising early potatoes is to sprout the tubers in warm horse dung.—They may be placed in layers with the manure either on the ground or in a box or crate. If the potatoes, when packed for sprouting, laid on small pieces of tough sods, the grass side downwards, they may be planted with the sods, without breaking the sprouts or roots which will greatly facilitate their growth.—They should not be started too much before planting, as it is difficult to prevent the sprouts from being bruised or injured, if they are much more than an inch long. If planted very early, they should be put on a warm and rather dry soil, to avoid the liability of their rotting, if the weather is moist and cool.

There are several kinds of early potatoes, but no one kind has a universal preference.—There is much confusion in regard to the names of varieties. Sometimes several varieties are confounded under one name, but a more common difficulty is the attachment of several names to one variety. There are several kinds, differing considerably in appearance and quality, which pass under the name of Early June. Some are round, others oblong; some yellow inside, others white. A kind introduced from England, and there known as Shaw's Early or Early Shaws, is very variously called by those names, as well Early June, Mountain June, Fort potato, &c. The true sort is white, both inside and out, roundish in form, tending to become oblong on rich soil, or when it reaches an unusual size. It is one of the best kinds within our acquaintance.—There are but few earlier kinds, and those few are poor yielders, and not superior to the Shaws in quality. They frequently grow to a size fit for eating in eight weeks from the

time of planting. When cooked before they are ripe, or while growing, their quality is superior to most kinds in the same stage. They are hardy, yield well, and keep well.—Maine paper.

THE GREEK CHURCH.
The following notice of the Greek Church, which we find in "Spencer's Travels in European Turkey," will be read with more than ordinary interest at this important crisis.—The writer observes:—

"It is well known that the Greek Church, or as it is more generally termed, Oriental, arrogates to itself the title of being the only true and primitive church of Christ and differs from the Roman Catholic on certain theological questions, particularly in denying the Supremacy of the Pope, and also that he is the successor of St. Peter. We will however, leave these theological questions to be settled by the divines of each, and proceed to review those abuses in the discipline of the Oriental Church, which so glaringly obtrude themselves upon the attention of the traveller, and which prove that the Greeks are the same credulous people as they were in the days of the great apostle St. Paul, when he denounced their idolatry and superstitions.

"Among the long catalogue of abuses, there is none productive of more fatal results to the well being of society than the confessional—Equally open to censure is the avowed traffic, carried on by the clergy, in the sale of absolution.—Every crime has its price, from murder down to petty larceny, rising in proportion to the rank and wealth of the offender. Divorce is a dreadful source of corruption, even in the best ordered countries, when not restrained by the laws of a wise administration, but here, at the intercession of a husband or wife who is able to pay the clergy, the sacred tie of marriage is dissolved on the slightest pretence, and without a trial.

"Happily for the pockets of the poorer classes the expenses attending the ordinary services of the church are regulated by a Government tariff; but this does not include the superstitious ceremonies so peculiar to the Greek church, which ignorance and a designing, rapacious priesthood have perpetuated among the credulous multitude, and from long usage have become a part of religion itself.

"We will merely allude to a few of the most flagrant—the sale of amulets, relics, the exorcism of maniacs and idiots, the bewitching, those afflicted with the evil eye, the demagogue, &c., &c.—for all of which money is demanded. The prayers of the priest are also sought and paid for, to cure diseases in cattle, to preserve silk worms, to prevent the blight in corn and fruit trees; and if they fail it is not supposed to be the fault of the clergy, but the want of faith in those that purchased them! Then comes the blessing of the sea, the rivers, fountains, and springs by throwing little wooden crosses into them— to mention the unnumbered uses to which holy water is applied, all forming a source of profit.—Extreme unction, which must be performed by seven priests, and excommunication is entirely in the hands of a higher clergy and brings them a large income.

"Excommunication, so much dreaded by the Greeks, is not often inflicted, for a man once condemned by the anathema of his church, is expelled from society in this world and damned to all eternity in the next until when the threat is held out by those who have the power to execute it, the desired effect is certain to be produced upon a weak mind—the extortion of money.

"Fasting is considered in the Oriental church as one of the most important duties of a Christian; and so numerous are the days prescribed, that there are only a hundred and thirty in the year free from the obligation.—As for the vigils, they are without end. The long abstinence from nutritious food, particularly during the Lent, in addition to the unfavorable effect it has upon the health of the people, renders them morose, gloomy, and irritable; indeed it has been proved that more murders have been committed during Lent than at any other season of the year. These fasts are always succeeded by festivals, then the number of holidays, the midnight masses, the endless processions to the shrines of some favourite saint, all tend to licentiousness, idleness, drinking, and carousing, in short, to the destruction of the morals and industry of the people.

"Again, the gross ignorance of the inferior clergy, not only in theology, but in the common rudiments of education, the dissolute habits of too many of the higher ecclesiastics, and the infamous practices carried on in the monasteries have become household words throughout all Greece; but what does this signify to a class who hold the power of confessing and absolving each other, and who, as they will, appear immaculate in the opinion of the ignorant multitude.

"The fanatic hatred of the followers of the Oriental Church against the Roman Catholics and the poor Jews, exceeds all bounds.—Protestants are somewhat in favour, not from any similarity in faith, but because they are

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 if 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.

like these ves, opposed to the domination of their old enemy—the Pope."

THE IRISH GIRL'S STRATAGEM.

An amusing instance of Hibernian simplicity has afforded us the following little story, told us by a friend, in whose words we give it:—

"Molly, our housemaid, is a model one who handles the broomstick like a scepter and a sympathy for soap-suds that amounts to a passion. She is a bustling, busy, rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed, blundering Hibernian, who hovers about our book-shelves, making war upon our best papers, in the shape of damaged and unrighted corners.

"One day she entered our library in a confused and uncertain manner, quite different from her usual way. She stood at the door, with a lather between her thumb and finger, which she held out at arm's length, as if she had a gunpowder plot in her grasp. In answer to our inquiries as to business, she answered:—

"An' it please yer honour, I'm a poor girl, an' havo' much larin', an' ye sees, please yer honour, Paddy O'Reilly, an' the better than him doesn't brattle in ould Ireland, has been writin' me a lether—a love lether, please yer honour; an'—an'—"

"We guessed her embarrassment, and offered to relieve it by reading it to her. Still she hesitated, while she twisted a bit of raw cotton between her fingers.

"Sure," she resumed, "an' that's just what I want, but it isn't a gentleman like yourself that would be likin' to know of the secrets between us, an' so, here she twisted the cotton quite purposely if it'll only please yer honour, while yer tradin' it, so that ye need not hear it yourself, ye'll just put this bit of cotton in yer ears an' stop up yer hearin', an' this the secrets'll be unbeknown to ye!"

"We hadn't the heart to refuse her and with the gravest face possible, complied with her request; but often since, we have laughed heartily, as we related the incident.—N. Y. Journal.

Railroad to Miramichi.—We hope that the Northern members, will insist next winter, that the Railroad from Shediac to Miramichi, shall be commenced next Spring at the latest.—The survey has already been made by Mr. Jackson, the route is entirely level. There has been no contract, however, entered into for the building. Mr. J. promises to make a contract after the Shediac and St. John lines are done, upon the same basis. Now as there are lots of revenues pouring into the chest, and as our line will not (according to our belief) be completed before 1857, why should we stand still and await the convenience of any one man or set of men? There are plenty of people in the United States who will be willing to build our short lines, and as we shall have lots of money coming in this year, we say to the people in the North insist upon your members taking hold of Railroads independently of Mr. Jackson, or any body else. Mr. J. seems to have as much as he can attend to already with us. Let us also take into consideration the branch line leading to Cajiao. If we do not use the public money upon public works, they will be squandered as usual.—Morning News.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED.

Extract from the Act of 1840, P. 42—offences Articles, 10—11—12—13. Authority to Two Justices, P. 87—Sec. 10.

WHOSOEVER shall maliciously cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage any tree, shrub, or plant growing in any park, pleasure ground, garden, orchard, field, pasture, square, avenue or street, liable to be imprisoned, not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding ten pounds.

WHOSOEVER shall unlawfully cut down any corn or grain of any kind growing, or shall rob any orchard, garden, or other plantation, of any fruit, vegetables, or other things therein growing, or break down, cut, or remove any part of any hedge, fence, or other enclosure, or injure any vehicle, or article belonging to or on the premises any person, liable to be fined not exceeding five pounds, or imprisoned not exceeding six months.

WHOSOEVER shall maliciously throw any break, or damage any glass or wood work, or any lead, iron, copper, brass, or metal, or any utensil or fixture, fixed in any square, street, or other place, dedicated to public use or ornament, liable to be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or to be fined not exceeding ten pounds.

WHOSOEVER shall kill, harm, or render useless per se, or for a time any cattle, liable to be fined not exceeding ten pounds, or imprisoned not exceeding six months.

Possible in a summary manner before any two Justices of the Peace.

Tuesday, May 16—River clear of ice, the ice still in the Lakes. A good few feet show in the woods. Water raising fast up the river.

(Royal) STREET.

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Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available