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**The Standard.**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
**A. W. Smith.**  
At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.  
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Each repetition of 12 lines 1d. per line.  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

# The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

*Evans sumendum est optimum.*—Cic.

No 4] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1854. [Vol. 21

## 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 arrears 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, the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

### From Alison's History of Europe. INUNDATION OF ST. PETERSBURG IN 1824.

The Emperor had just returned from a visit to Orenburgh and the Southern provinces of his empire to his palace at Tsarskoe Selo near St. Petersburg, when a terrible hurricane arose, which, sweeping over the whole of the Baltic, strewn its shores, with wrecks, and inflicted the most frightful devastation on all the harbours with which it is studded. But the catastrophe at the capital was so frightful that for some hours it was menaced with destruction, and all but accomplished a remarkable prophecy made to Peter the Great when he commenced its construction, that it would one day "perish under the waves of the Baltic." To understand how this happened, it is necessary to obtain a clear idea of the local circumstances and situation of St. Petersburg. When Peter selected the islands at the mouth of the river Neva, which descending from the vast expanse of the lake Ladoga, empties itself in a mighty stream into the Baltic, for the site of his future capital, he was influenced entirely by the suitability of its situation for a great harbour, of which he severely felt the want, as Archangel, on the frozen shores of the White Sea, was the only port at that period in his dominions. Carried away by this object, which no doubt, was a very important one, he entirely overlooked the probable unhealthiness of the situation, where a metropolis rested like Venice on marshy islands, the highest part of which was only elevated a few feet above the branches of the river with which they were surrounded.

The original danger, arising from the lowness of the situation and its liability of inundations, still continues. Great as it is, the power of the Czar is not so great as that of the Baltic waves. From the main channel, the Neva majestically flows through superb quays of granite, surmounted by piles of palaces, branch off, from the great canal at Venice, numerous smaller streams, forming by their intersection so many isles, some covered with streets, and forming the most populous quarters; others adorned by beautiful villas and public gardens, the recreation of the citizen, during their brief but brilliant summer. But these canals open so many entrances for the floods of the Neva or waves of the Baltic, to penetrate into every part of the city. None of it is elevated in its foundations more than a few feet above the ordinary level of the water; and the spectator shudders to think, that the rise of the flood, even in a small degree, may threaten the entire city destruction.

**PRESENCE OF MIND AND COURAGE.**—An incident in which wolves are concerned shows what may be done by presence of mind and courage. "A perilous adventure," relates the Major, "once befel my brother in law James. He was a bold, brave boy, of ten years old at the time, and was on his return home with a pair of oxen, with which he had been visiting a neighbor, residing about six miles from his father's house. His road laid by the river shore, which was dreary enough in the fall of the year and in the evening hour, but the child was fearless, and saw the deepening shades sink into night without experiencing anything like apprehension.

"He was trudging on steadily, singing cheerfully as he walked, when a sound came on the night wind that sent a shiver through the young pedestrian's frame—the war cry of the wolves. At first he hoped he was not the object of pursuit, but the hideous uproar came nearer and nearer, and then he knew that he must instantly adopt some plan for his escape.

"His route lay by the river shore, and he could swim well; but the night was dark, and he might be hurried into the rapids, and be dashed to pieces on the rocks was scarcely less dreadful than to be mangled and devoured by wolves. In this extremity, the child lifted up his brave young heart to God and resolved to use the only chance left him for escape. So he mounted Buck, the nearest ox, making use of his good, shouting at the same time to the animal, to excite him to his utmost speed.

"In most cases the hoped speed would have flung off his rider and left him for wolves' meat without hesitation; but Buck set off with the speed of a race horse, as if fully aware of his young rider's peril. Nor was his companion less nimble. Fast however as the trio fled, still faster came upon them the yelling pack behind, and James could ever hear—

Their long, hard gallop, which could tire The hound's deep hark, a hunter's fire.

"Happily for him, old Buck heard it too, and galloped on and on; but still the wolves came nearer and nearer. James shouted to keep them off; the oxen almost flying, their chains rattling as they went. "This clanking sound, to which the hateful pack were unaccustomed, made them pause whenever they came close upon the oxen, while the latter

redoubled their speed, till at length those gallant racers left the wolves behind, and finding themselves within a short distance of home, never stopped till they had brought the brave little fellow safely to his own door."

### COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir, you will much oblige me by publishing the part of the opening speech of the King of Sweden, before the Diet of His Kingdom, as given in the Temperance Telegraph of the 12th inst. we have many Noblemen, yes, many noble hearts in our ranks, and one King a "nursing Father" to our Temperance cause, and I may add a Queen a "nursing Mother," for she gave her assent to our "Liquor Law," though the recommendation of a "big Head" was to the contrary notwithstanding.

Yours, truly,  
A SON.

### TEMPERANCE IN SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden, in his opening speech before the Diet of the Kingdom, takes occasion to speak particularly of the temperance question. His remarks are so important, and so impressive that they deserve to be read by every friend of temperance and of his fellow men. They are as follows:—

"Agriculture, the most important branch of our industry, has within the last few years made most satisfactory progress. The recent harvests which we have gathered have not, however, given a corresponding augmentation to the general weal. Wasted to a great extent by the fabrication of a liquor, the abuse of which threatens to undermine the most noble faculties of the population, those harvests have not availed to exclude the importation of articles of consumption from foreign countries, which the soil of our country might supply in plenty, even beyond the wants of our native consumption. Gentlemen, it is to pave the way to results which are more conformable to the public good. All good citizens are in this respect animated by a sentiment which is as noble as it is patriotic. I have received numerous petitions from all parts of the country, entreating me to check the enormous fabrication and the excessive consumption of that liquor. Gentlemen, I shall submit you a proposition tending to effect that purpose, and I am convinced that you will be eager to meet my paternal intentions."

The London Evening Mail has come out with an earnest appeal to the British public in view of the king of Sweden's speech; and Mr. J. S. Buckingham has sent a communication to the same paper, in which he says:— "Nothing is more certain than the truth you have uttered, that all attempts to prevent habits of intemperance by increasing the duty on spirits, or attempting to regulate their sale by licenses or restrictions of any kind, have hitherto failed; and it is as certain as anything human can be, that all such attempts will continue to fail. There is but one remedy—the entire prohibition of the poisonous material, as carried on at present. The experiment has been tried in several of the States of North America with entire success; and an 'United Kingdom Alliance' has just been inaugurated at Manchester, under the most promising auspices for success, to prepare the public mind for the advocacy of an enactment of a similar law for England."

**ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—The Washington Star thus notices Mr. Washburn's speech made in the House a few days ago on the question of annexing the Sandwich Islands to the United States:

"Mr. Washburn's speech, delivered yesterday, told with power and effect on the House, and should be republished everywhere. His defense and enforcement of the great leading whig principle of conservatism in the government of the United States, will make for it many friends among those who have of late been listening to the parrot cry that its aim is only to hold back for the sake of holding back. It will be well, indeed, if the country will ponder seriously on what he said concerning the work of development and improvement at home, before it runs away after the strange god of more strange territory. We are not among those who dread the acquisition of foreign territory, or who object to it when coming in the natural course of things;—yet, we are emphatically for the thorough improvement of all the latent means of national and individual prosperity which we have already at hand. This was the point of much of his speech. The next was a powerful showing of the value which the Sandwich Islands will prove to the United States, as a territorial acquisition at the right time, and in the right way."

It seems that "Fanny Fern" however enervating as a writer is not enduringly captivated as a wife. Her husband is understood to have found it for his comfort to get a

divorce. Her lord having thus taken leave of her, a wag wants to know whether this leave is one of the Fern Leaves.

### TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Europa arrived at N. York yesterday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 31st December.

There is no striking feature in the news by this arrival. The Russians were concentrating their forces in the vicinity of Kalafat. Some skirmishes were occurring, but no important action had taken place between the Russians and Turks.

No further news has been received from Asia. A treaty has been ratified between Russia and Persia. On the 15th Dec. the Persians were preparing to attack Bagdad.

Lord Dudley Stewart, the able and consistent friend of Poland, is at Constantinople, trying to persuade the Sultan to organize a Polish legion.

The British Parliament is to assemble on the 31st of January. Sweden and Denmark have formed an armed league against Russia.

**MARKETS.**  
The arrivals of grain were moderate. Wheat advanced 4s. to 1s. on the week. Flour is dearer. Indian Corn 1s. 6d. Little doing in Provisions. Tea quiet. Tallow advanced. Iron higher; prices anticipated. Money in demand; but no increasing scarcity. Business in general healthy.

### STEAMSHIP SAN FRANCISCO FOUND- DERED. LOSS OF HUNDREDS OF LIVES!

New York, Jan. 18th.—The steamship San Francisco was caught in a Gale, on the night of the 21st December, and disabled. Soon after a heavy sea swept her decks, and washed overboard 240 passengers, including Col. S. B. Washington, Lieut. Smith, Capt. H. B. Field, and Major Taylor and wife. The ship drifted about until the morning of the 5th, when she was taken in tow by the ship Three Belles from Glasgow, bark Kirby for Boston, and the ship Antarctic for Liverpool, in lat. 38° 39' 39" which vessel took off the crew and the remaining passengers. The troops were divided among the three vessels; Major F. O. Wyse and Lieut. A. A. Winder are on board the Three Belles; Major Giles, Major Marchant, Capt. Judd, Lieut. Fremont, Lieut. Looser, Lieut. Van Vorst, and all the ladies, except Mrs. Taylor are on board the bark Kirby, bound to Boston; Lieut. W. S. Winder and Lieut. T. C. Chandler are on board the Antarctic. The Three Belles arrived here this evening. Her spars and sails were blown away on the night of the 24th.

On the morning of the 25th the engine stopped, the piston breaking off leaving the vessel totally unmanageable, the sea striking her tremendous blows under the guns and tearing up the planking fore and aft on both sides. At the same time she began making water, when the troops were organized into water-bailing gangs.

At 9 o'clock on the 25th a heavy sea struck her amidships, carrying away both smoke stacks, all the upper saloon, and staving the quarter deck and washing overboard a large number of passengers, including Col. Washington, Major Taylor and wife, Capt. Field, Lieut. Smith, two ladies, names unknown, and 150 U. S. troops. At the same time three were killed, namely: Brooks, a waiter the barber of the boat, and the carpenter's brother, named Duckett.

On the 25th, spoke bark Kirby, of Boston, bound to Boston, who lay by until three o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th, getting the passengers on board. Upwards of one hundred put on board, men, women and children including the officers before reported and their families, Capt. Judd and wife, Lieut. Fremont and family, G. W. Aspiwall, and J. L. Graham. At night, wind increasing, with equally weather, the Kirby let go our hawser at ten o'clock, and nothing was seen of her afterwards. The gale continued throughout the 30th and 31st, and a large number of men were sick and dying. On the morning of January 1st spoke ship Three Belles, which lay by us off and on until 3rd, when her boat came alongside. On the same day the ship Antarctic, from New York for Liverpool, came in sight and bore down for her. On Wednesday, the 4th, both ships commenced taking off her passengers, provisions and water, and at sunset on the 6th had them all on board. The next morning took off the crew and officers. Captain Watkins being the last man to leave the San Francisco. The Three Belles brings into this port 233 souls, including passengers, troops, officers and seamen of the steamer. There were eleven deaths among the crew of steamer from the time she was disabled up to Jan. 5th.

**SEIZURE OF VALUABLE SUGARED GOODS.**—New York Jan. 13.—The Custom House officers have within a few days seized in this

city smuggled property, consisting of diamonds, watches and jewelry, to the amount of \$150,000. It is said that \$90,000 worth was found on the premises of Levison & Brothers in John street. Another portion was found Jersey City. The goods are supposed to have been smuggled in the Canard steamers.

**The Fishery Negotiations.**—The Barnstable Patriot says it has "reliable advices from Washington, that the terms of a treaty are definitely determined upon, and that the final action in the matter will soon be accomplished. We are particularly gratified to learn from a member of Congress, from this State, who represents a large fishing interest, that he has the assurances from the able and accomplished Secretary of State, that no right of registry, or the fisheries, or other commercial privileges, will be sacrificed." So says the Atlas.

**New System of Smuggling.**—Several weak minded married ladies of New York have been swindled out of considerable sums of money through the agency of a coloured man calling himself Dr. Wm. H. Harris, who pretends to be a medium of spiritualism, and that he can give to his applicants lottery tickets that would draw prizes. David G. Gagnier, a general white man, was his confederate, and the two managed to impose on several ladies who wished to make fortunes in a short time, and entrusted the rogues with funds to buy the right tickets. The matter is under investigation.

**Important Decision.**—The case of Alex. Hainburn, a fugitive, claimed by the British Government under the Abolition Treaty, who was brought before the New York Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, was decided yesterday morning, by Judge Mitchell, who ordered the prisoner to be discharged, and that an order to that effect be served upon the United States Marshal. The Marshal it is understood, will refuse to obey the order, and will hold the prisoner subject to the action of the United States Court.

**Improvement in Steam Navigation.**—Considerable interest has been excited in Edinburgh by the successful trial of the steam-vessel lately launched at Granton for the deep sea fishing, as demonstrating the practicability of a new principle of steam propulsion, superseding both the screw and the paddle, and as likely to effect, in some degree, a revolution in the art of steam-navigation. The vessel is 100 feet long, with engines of 30 horse power. Externally there is nothing to distinguish it from a sailing vessel, except the presence on each side of the hull of a curved pipe 10 inches in diameter, termed a "nozzle," communicating with a water-tight iron case inside. In the bottom of the vessel are apertures admitting the water into a water-tight case with a horizontal wheel fixed on a crank-shaft attached by piston rods to the engine, and on the steam being applied, the water wheel revolves with velocity and the water is discharged by the nozzles on each side of the vessel. These form the only propelling power, and the invention is remarkable for its simplicity and effect. These nozzles are also of service in navigating the vessel, which according to the angle of depression or elevation, turns in any direction, or stops altogether, even with the engines working at full power. Although capacity rather than speed was studied in the construction of the vessel, it is easily attained eleven knots an hour. Economy of fuel, freedom of vibration, light draught, and a high rate of speed are among the advantages of the invention. The vessel is being schooner rigged and when fitted with boats and fishing-gear, it will proceed to the fishing ground in Firth of Forth, and by lowering the boats crews will be able to conduct the fishing operations, with safety and celerity. Messrs. Ruthven, of Edinburgh, are the inventors, and the vessel is the first of the fleet of the deep Sea Fishing Association of Scotland.

**The Reported purchase of the Mosquito Kingdom.**—New York, Jan. 6.—The Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer states that facts are known in that city which justify the inference that the British Government is preparing for the gradual abandonment of all Central America, and that a company has been formed in New York and Philadelphia for the purchase of the Mosquito Kingdom, and that one half had already been transferred, and the money paid for it. Several politicians are stockholders and directors in this company.

The same writer reiterates the assertion that there is no truth in the report that a treaty has been negotiated with Mr. Casen, but there is good reason to believe that he has offered a large sum of money for the Senora, Chihuahua and Lower California.

**A MATCH FOR A LAW.**—We were remarking to a gentleman, who was sending us much pleasant and general information, that

few Jews one met in New England; and asking if he could assign any reason, he replied: "Oh, yes, the reason is, that no Jew on earth is a match for a Yankee."—[Bunn's "Old England and New England."

### CHARACTER FOR INTEGRITY.

We have some where a seen a notice of a Rotterdam thread Merchant who had accumulated fifty thousand dollars by his own industry, punctuality and integrity, and it was remarked of him that he never let a yard of bad thread go out of his hands, and would never take more than a reasonable profit—acquired such entire public confidence, that his customers would as willingly send a blind man or a child to buy from them as go themselves.

We refer to the case not to intimate that we have no such instances among ourselves, but for the purpose of suggesting the great value to any business man of such a character and the exceeding agreeableness to dealers with him of the confidence he inspires. And we affirm nothing extravagant in saying that the character for strict integrity acquired is of as much real worth to its possessors as the pecuniary saving of his industry. Let such a man lose, by any misfortune, all his money, he is still a man of capital, of weight, of influence, and is the superior, on mere business calculations, of many a man of large moneyed means.

But the beauty of the thing is this; that any man however small his business and limited his capital, has just as good an opportunity of winning confidence as the millionaire. Integrity in small things is even more impressive than integrity in great things. And after all that men may in figure of enterprise, skill, shrewdness and *fact* of particular businessmen, there is one character towards which all minds instinctively render their reverence—and that is, the man who would rather be honest than wealthy, and who prefers integrity to gain.

**SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.**—Asparagus, according to Liebig, contains, in common with tea and coffee, a principle which he calls "Taurine," and which, by the way, he considers essential to the health of all those who do not take strong exercise. Reading this led me to think that asparagus might be made a good substitute for coffee. The young shoots, which I first prepared were not agreeable, having an alkaline flavour. I then tried the ripe seed. These roasted and ground make a full flavoured coffee, not easily distinguishable from fine Mocha. The seeds are easily freed from the berries by drying them in a cool oven, and then rubbing them on a sieve.—[Correspondent of *Gardener's Chronicle*.

**DUTCH WOMEN.**—The Dutch women, especially among the peasantry, are very beautiful. They are incomparably more so than those of any other continental country. That part of Holland, called Friesland, abounds with exceedingly handsome women. If the sex in Holland only possessed a little more vivacity of disposition and elegance of manners, they would be irresistibly attractive.

**DIALOGUE AMONG SNUFFERS.**—The son of a worthy minister, in the kingdom of Fife, who was in the habit of indulging in a pinch a few days ago addressed his father in the following terms:—"Father you shouldn't snuff!" "Why so?" said the other. "Because," replied the son, "your nose is not your own." "Then, what is it?" was the indignant rejoinder. To this the son most gravely answered, "It's the Congregation's!"

**Woman's Rights** are decidedly progressing in the United States. A marriage ceremony was performed at Rochester, on the 15th ult., by the Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, the female preacher. The Union says, "those present state that the Rev. Antoinette went through the ceremony with marked grace and propriety, omitting, however all allusion to the primal injunction."

### THE REFERENCE CASE.

The case of *Myers vs. the York & Cumberland R. R. Co.* is still in progress, before the Reference at the Common Council Room. Mr. Shepley opened for the defence on Friday morning.

The Reference have made two important rulings which will materially restrict the inquiries of the counsel. They have decided that the settlement of Jan. 31, 1850, as conclusive upon the parties, and that they will not go behind that.

They also decided on Saturday that persons who were stockholders at the time of the commencement of the suit and have since transferred their stock may be admitted as witnesses for the defendants on being indemnified by a deposit of money equal to the amount of their contingent liability,—the par value of their shares.

The case seems likely to occupy many days more before it is finished.—State of Maine.