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# The Standard,

## OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E carissimum est optimum. - Cic.

No 42] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1854. [Vol. 21]

### LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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### [From the Boston Post.] SPECIMEN OF FUN IN CALIFORNIA.

There is a little paper printed at San Diego, California, called the San Diego Herald—an ordinary, grave paper, that went into the support of John Bigler for Governor, and that was not suspected of being inclined to fun. The editor's name is J. Judson Ames, a county judge and moderate man. Late before election, he took it into his head to go on a tour to another part of the State, to electorally promote for the Democratic Bigler, and intrusted the Herald, during his absence, to the charge of John Phoenix, Esq., a gentleman of that ilk, known in this vicinity by the name of Derby.

But the judge had forgotten to inquire into the nature of Phoenix's politics, and the first thing the new editor did was to change the political character of the Herald by running up the Whig flag bearing the name of William Wade for Governor. The judge's consternation may be fancied. He immediately wrote back a letter to Phoenix, telling him to bring the Herald back to its allegiance; whereupon Phoenix declares his democracy—that his support of Wade was a mistake, and asks forgiveness, avowing himself ready "to embrace democracy with ardor, slap bar on the back, and declare himself in favor of erecting a statue of Andrew Jackson on the Plaza."

"Whatever is, is right," says Phoenix "as the old gentleman sweetly remarked when he chomped off the end of his nose with a razor, in the endeavor to kill a fly that had lit thereon when he was shaving," and applies the remark to the election of Bigler, and adds "If this election, should however indirectly, cause San Diego to assume its proper position as the first commercial city of California, I shall reverence the name of John Bigler forever; and I will bestow that honoured appellation upon my youngest child, and have it engraved upon a piece of leather, or some other suitable material, and suspended about that tender infant's neck, until such time as he shall be old enough to learn and love the virtues of his honoured god-father."

Mr. Phoenix, in his arm chair, writes an eloquent valedictory on retiring from the editorship. He says:

"*De Deus Landamus.*—Judge Ames has returned! With the complexion of this article my labors are ended; and wiping my pen on my coat tail, and placing it behind my sinister ear with a graceful bow and a bland smile for my honored admirers, and a wink of intense meaning for my enemies, I shall abdicate with dignity the 'arm chair,' in favor of its legitimate proprietor. This arm chair is but a pleasant fiction of Boston's—the only seat in the Herald office being the empty nail keg which I have occupied while writing my leaders upon the inverted sugar box, that answers the purpose of a table. But such is life. Divested of its poetry and romance, the objects of our highest admiration become mere common places, like the Herald's chair and table. Many ideas which we have learned to love and reverence from the poetry of imagination as tables, become old sugar boxes on close inspection and more intimate acquaintance."

If he has given offence to any one, he is ready to accept their apologies. He says:—"Commencing as an independent journal—I have gradually passed through all the stages of incipient whiggery, decided conservatism, dignified recantation, budding democracy, and rampant radicalism. And I now close the series with an entirely literary number, in which I have carefully abstained from the mention of Bido; no—never mind, as Toodles says—'I haven't mentioned any of 'em, but have been careful to preserve a perfect armed neutrality.'"

The description of the arrival home of Judge Ames, after all the trouble Phoenix had caused him is very rich. He says:

"Coolly we gazed from the window of the office upon the new town road; we descried a cloud of dust in the distance, high above it waved a whip lash, and we said 'Boston comes, and his driving is like that of Jehu, the son of Nimshi, for he driveth furiously.'"

"Calmly we seated ourselves in the arm chair, and continued our labors. Anon a step, a heavy, step was heard upon the stairs, and 'Boston' stood before us. 'In shape and gesture proudly eminent stood like a tower'—but his face deep scars of thunder had entrenched, and ears sat on his faded cheek; but under brows of dauntless courage and considerate pride, waiting revenge." We rose, and with an unflinching voice said, 'Well Judge how do you do?' He made no reply but commenced taking off his coat. We removed ours, and also our cravat."

"The sixth and last round is described by the pressman and compositors as having fearful and scientific. We held Boston

down over the press by our nose, (which we had inserted between his teeth for that purpose), and while our hair was employed in holding one hand, we held the other in our left, and with the 'sheep's foot' brandished above our head, shouted to him, 'say Waldo!' 'Never!' he gasped—

"Oh! my Big—ler, he would have muttered, But he died ere the word was uttered."

"At this moment we discovered that we had been laboring under a 'misunderstanding' and through the amicable intervention of the pressman, (who thrust a roller between our faces, which gave the whole a very different complexion), the matter was finally settled on the most friendly terms, and without prejudice to the honor of either party. We wrote this while sitting without any clothing, except on our left side, our left stocking, and the rim of our hat encircling our neck like a ruff of the Elizabethan era, that article of dress having been knocked over our head at an early stage of the proceedings, and the crown subsequently torn off, while the judge is sipping his eyes with cold water in the next room, a small boy standing beside the sufferer with a basin, and glancing with interest over the advertisements in the second page of the San Diego Herald, a fair copy of which was struck off upon the back of his shirt at the time we held him over the press."

### Arrival of the "Europa."

#### SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS.  
The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on the 11th inst., with Liverpool papers to the 30th Sep. The Baltic arrived out on the 27th. The Washington arrived at Southampton, and the Clyde at Glasgow, on the 23d September.

The Liverpool markets generally were unchanged, Cotton was lower. Breadstuffs had advanced; Wheat being 3d dearer; Flour 1s. to 1s. 6d. and Cotton 2s to 3s. Consols closed at 95½ to 95¾. Rate of interest unchanged. Freight tending upwards.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.  
VIENNA, Friday evening.—It is rumoured in Greek mercantile circles that the Allies have obtained a signal advantage. Funds have risen in consequence.

PANIS, Friday evening, 9 P. M.—Further telegraph messages from Vienna confirm the accounts of the favourable disposition manifested towards the Allies by the Tartar population of the Crimea. The sanitary condition of the army was excellent.

An official bulletin communicated to the Ambassadors at Constantinople, and dated from the Bivouac at Old Fort, on the 16th, announces that the Allies had intended the next day to attack an entrenched camp of 10,000 Russians, posted in the direction of Sebastopol, but the camp had been raised in the night, and the Russians had fallen back upon the town.

Twelve thousand Tartars had offered themselves to the Allies as volunteers, and their services had been accepted. It was reported that the attack upon Sebastopol had been fixed for the 25th. The Russian fleet had been reconnoitred in the port of Sebastopol by the French steamer Napoleon.

The Russians are entrenching winter quarters along the line of the Pruth.

THE BALTIC.—The bombardment of Revel is daily expected. The English press considers it would be impolitic at this late season, and in the absence of the French fleet. At the latest accounts the larger portion of the Allied fleets were at Ledsund, but British would shortly leave for Baro Sound and Nargon. Plamridge's squadron was at Nargon.

The Russian fleet at Helsingfors consists of 9 ships, 780 guns; at Cronstadt are 21 ships, 1088 guns; besides 6 steamers were striking topmasts and preparing for winter.

On the 19th, the French and British fleets repeated. The French, under Admiral Descheres, returning home.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—It is confirmed that on the 13th, Eupatoria was occupied by 2000 Turks, 1000 French, and 1000 English. The Russian garrison, numbering 400, surrendered at discretion. The advanced guard was under the command of Prince Napoleon; on the 14th, the main army landed unopposed half way between Eupatoria and Sebastopol; the troops, horse artillery and ammunitions all safely. The Russians retired in good order as the allies landed. Menchikov, who had his head quarters at Simpheropol, immediately advanced to Bounlivuk, on the river Alina, where he awaits reinforcements to give battle to the allies.

It was confidently stated on the Paris Bourse, that on the 19th, the allies and Russians met and a battle ensued. The French Division came first into action; the English soon came up, and the Russians

retired with much loss. If true, this on the 19th, could only be a skirmish, not a battle of the main army. The Russian Embassy at Vienna had received a despatch dated the 22d, from the Crimea. All that had transpired was that it contained news unfavourable to the Russians.

At the latest, dated the 19th, the allies held the road from Cape Baba to Simpheropol. It was intended to cross the Alina on the 19th, but St. Arnaud had telegraphed to Paris that an unavoidable delay of two days would prevent marching till the 21st.

Fifteen sail of the line were off Sebastopol. A Russian Courier captured, states that the whole Russian force is only 45,000.

Baron Hess arrived at Bucharest on the 23d, and was received with distinction by Omar Pascha. News of a battle was looked for in London every hour.

THE DANUBE.—Lord Raglan has called for a division in Bessarabia; consequently the Turks are advancing to the Pruth.—Their advance guard set out from Bucharest on the 27th. Omar Pascha would follow on the 29th. Ibrahim and Galitz will be the basis of operations; only two battalions will remain at Bucharest and a small detachment will occupy the various tete-de-pont on the left bank of the Danube.

On the 21st, the Emperor of Austria telegraphed to Gen. Hess not to interfere with any aggressive movements of the Pascha against the Danube fortresses. Another despatch says that Omar is preparing to besiege Ismael.

THE WHITE SEA.—Capt. Lyons officially announced to the British Admiralty his destruction of the town of Kola, which he burned to the ground without losing a man.

SEA OF AZOFF.  
Four Anglo French steamers will endeavor to force into Sea of Azoff to capture Russian transports which now convey reinforcements into Crimea.

On the 18th Tuscan ship at Constantinople reported that army of 30,000 was at Taganrog ready to be conveyed in pontoons and gunboats to Yemkakale or Kafa. Journal of Constantinople states that this force had put to sea, was overtaken by a tempest and 200 men drowned. Doubtful.

ASIA.  
Turkish army occupied the camp abandoned by the Russians near Kars. Porte having authorized Ismael Pascha, new commander in chief of the army of Asia, to select his generals from army of Roumelia; he has chosen Dervid Pascha, Choker Pascha, Messom Pascha and Mahmood Effende.

Schamyl has effected junction with his lieutenant (Daniel Bey) has had two engagements, both successful, against Gen. Wrangel's division. Polish artillery had deserted to Turks, bringing two guns.

Prussian negotiations.—Austrian circular note of 14th, addressed to all States of Germanic Confederation, except the two Mecklenburgs, has been met by a Prussian Note, dated 21st, to Russia calling upon Austria to define categorically what means by Germanic interests.

Bavarian Government have sent M. Maurer, Special Envoy, to reason King Otho into obedience.

Sultan has extended for one month, the period of settling the difficulty with the Porte.

Committee of Merchants appointed at Constantinople to regulate of foreign exchange and paper money.

Capt. McClure and crew of his Polar Expedition have arrived at Cork.

Mrs. Warner, actress is dead.

Alderman Moon is elected Lord Mayor of London.

Prince Poinatowski, Minister of Tuscan at Paris, has resigned, and intends to naturalize as French subject—is a favourite of the Emperor, who will appoint him to high office.

Gen. Tempore is dead, aged 65.

SPAIN.  
Renewed disturbances are feared at Madrid, but as yet no open attack.

Barcelona is quieter.

Mr. Soule is in Paris on his way to Baden.

The Times' Correspondent again asserts that Spanish Government holds proof of Soule's connection with recent insurrectionary attempt. Government have removed all French refugees into interior beyond the Ebro.

ITALY.  
Report says that Garibaldi and Gen. Roselli have crossed Sardinian frontier to fight a duel, arising out of Garibaldi's letter demanding recent insurrection at Parma.

Papal Government just concluded loan for four million crowns with Rothschilds.

Cholera committing dreadful ravages at Massaga. All Consuls except Mr. Keble, American, had fled from the city.

HOLLAND.  
Decree postponed till Dec. 31, the reduction of import duties on corn and other articles of food.

DENMARK.  
Deputations between King and people of Jutland respecting the constitution continue.

RUSSIA.  
Respecting political matters the only remark is that, whatever may happen, the Czar will not give in. New issue of paper money to extent of six million roubles. By way of the Baltic it is stated that the discontent of the Russian population is increasing and even threaten to bring on revolution.

INDIA.  
From Bombay, Aug 28th, trade was reported dull. Exchange at Calcutta one eleven and half.

CHINA.  
From Canton, Aug 5: Shanghai, July 24th; Amoy, 29th; Singapore, Aug. 13th. Canton was in a state of siege, all business suspended, and in a few days be in hands of insurgents. No tea brought to market. Additional despatch from Hong Kong says that exports of new tea to date were 4,000,000 lbs.

MARKETS.  
Liverpool.—Cotton lower. Breadstuffs had were an upward tendency, enabling holders to establish an advance of 3d on wheat, 1s. to 1s. 6d. on flour, 2s. to 3s. on corn. Western canal flour 31s. 6d. Provision—Rather more doing in beef with stock very much reduced; dealers awaiting quotations of government contracts. Pork unchanged; Bacon more active 6d to 1s higher.

Baring Brothers report money continues in demand. Consols leaving off 95½ to 96½. Bullion in Bank of England decreased £60,000. Rate of interest unchanged.

THE CRIMEA.—The landing of the Allied forces in the Crimea without resistance is an event of much importance, as we may naturally expect to hear of the capture of Sebastopol in a short time. The distance of Eupatoria in Baltschik Bay, where the troops landed is 50 or 60 miles north of the point of attack, and some days would necessarily elapse before their arrival at Sebastopol. In their march, the troops would have to cross two rivers, the Kalicha and the Belbeck, and it is surmised that the existence of these two streams was one principal cause in selecting Eupatoria for the place of landing, as there is no direct road to Sebastopol, and it is uncertain which course the army took—whether they marched by the circuitous route of Simpheropol, or followed the coast of the Black Sea. In the former case, the troops would have to travel about 90 miles; but if they took the latter road, which the London Times thinks is most probable, the distance would be over 60 miles, and could be accomplished much more expeditiously, as the sea protects the right of the army, and affords an easy means of conveying all the heavy portions of the baggage and stores.

The Boston Courier, in speaking of the ancient town of Eupatoria, which will henceforth be remembered in history as the place of debarkation of the allied forces, says that it received its name from Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus, by whom it was founded. The Romans captured it, and changed the name to Pompeopolis. Under the Tartar dominion it was called Kaslov, and became one of the most important towns in the Crimea. At present it is in a dilapidated condition, unless it has been very recently restored by the Russians. It has about ten thousand inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in trading in salt, which is manufactured in large quantities from two salt lakes in the neighbourhood. The harbour is small and shallow, but the roadstead affords good anchorage. [New Brunswick.]

KNICKERBOCKER BOX-MOVS.—The Knickerbocker Magazine gives the following, which are good if not new:

"An old sheep residing here, says a correspondent, who might be classed as of the genus 'Scalawag,' who was too lazy to work, but picked up a living by putting up, and other means more or less equivocal, was caught by a neighbour with a rail on his back, which he had just appropriated from his neighbour's fence for fire wood. 'Hello! you old scoundrel! what are you stuffing my fence for?' was the salutation he received from the owner. The old fellow turned round, rested one end of the rail on the ground, and replied without the least embarrassment, 'I ain't such an almighty sight older than you are, you meddling old fool!' Then deliberately shouldering the rail he carried it home. Slightly the 'wrong tack.'"

NARROW ESCAPE.—Old Mr. Fuddle fell down in a puddle, just as a runaway horse and shay came dashing and splashing and tearing that way; in helpless plight he feared with fright; the horse came quick, all gallop and kick, and the old man raised a great oak stick, the horse then shied a

little aside, for sticks were no friends to his well-fed hide. Within a foot of Fuddle's toes, within an inch of his ruby nose, the wheel comes whizzing, and on it goes. Up rises Fuddle, from the middle of the puddle, and stands on the road with a staggering stride, then whirling away from the scene of the fray, he flourished his stick with hero's pride.

### SAINT ANDREWS, CHARLOTTE COUNTY, ss.

The following Rules and Regulations, made and passed by the General Session of the Peace, September Term, 1854, for preventing vice, immorality, disorderly conduct, and indecency, in the streets, thoroughfares, alleys, and other public places within the Town Plot of Saint Andrews, and for abating and removing all public nuisances in the said places:

ORDERED.—That every person shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding ten pence, who shall commit any of the following offences:—That is to say:

FIRST.—Any person who shall wilfully break or cause to be broken, any lamp or window or windows, or who shall throw any stones, snow ball, or other missile, at any window or lamp, or shall cut, break, or otherwise injure, any house, out house, barn, store, or other building, or wall, fence, pale, or any fixture, or appendage thereto, or shall inscribe or delineate thereon, with chalk, or paint, or in any other way whatever, any obscene word, figure, or representation, or shall cut, break, or otherwise injure, any tree, shrub, or seat, in any of the places aforesaid.

SECOND.—Any person who shall discharge any gun, pistol, blunderbuss, or any other species of fire arms whatever, in any of the places aforesaid, or within one hundred feet of any public street, or shall make any bonfire, or set off any rocket, squib, cracker, or any other species of fire work, to the annoyance or inconvenience of any persons passing or residing near:

THIRD.—Any persons who shall throw any stone, or other missile into any of the streets, (to-day) shall coat on a sled, or two rivers, the Kalicha and the Belbeck, and it is surmised that the existence of these two streams was one principal cause in selecting Eupatoria for the place of landing, as there is no direct road to Sebastopol, and it is uncertain which course the army took—whether they marched by the circuitous route of Simpheropol, or followed the coast of the Black Sea. In the former case, the troops would have to travel about 90 miles; but if they took the latter road, which the London Times thinks is most probable, the distance would be over 60 miles, and could be accomplished much more expeditiously, as the sea protects the right of the army, and affords an easy means of conveying all the heavy portions of the baggage and stores.

FOURTH.—Any person who shall fight, or use any obscene or profane language, violent cursing, or swearing, or shall indecently expose their person, or any part thereof, in any of the places aforesaid, or shall by insulting language or behaviour, taunting epithets, or threatening gestures, attempt to commit a breach of the peace, or incite others to do so, or who shall be drunk, or feign to be drunk, or making any loud bawling, yelling, screaming, singing, or shouting, in any of the places aforesaid.

FIFTH.—Any person who shall turn loose any horse, or suffer any ferocious dog to go at large unmuzzled, or set on or urge any dog to bark, or put in fear any person, horse, or other animal, endeavour to make a fight, or who shall ride, or drive furiously, or so as to endanger life or limb of any person, or of the common danger of any passenger in any of the places aforesaid.

SIXTH.—Any person who shall wilfully and wantonly disturb any inhabitant by pulling or ringing any door bell, or knocking at a door without any lawful cause, or wilfully and unlawfully extinguishing the light of any lamp in any of the places aforesaid.

SEVENTH.—Any person who shall throw or lay in any of the places aforesaid, any carrion, fish, offal, compost heap or rubbish, or shall throw, or cause any such things to fall into any sewer, pipe or drain, or into any well, stream, or water course, pond or reservoir for water, or cause any offensive matter to be around or run from any manufactory or brewery, bakery, or hogsty.

EIGHTH.—A summary of breaches of Rules and Regulations, shall be determined by any one or more of the Peace upon the oath of one justice or witness, or upon confession of defendant, or upon view of the said justice or Justices, who shall impose such fines or penalties as may be deemed just and reasonable, not exceeding ten pounds; all such fines and penalties, when collected, to be paid to the County Treasurer to defray the County contingencies.

ORDERED.—That the foregoing Rules and Regulations extend and be in force in the Parish of SAINT STEPHEN, and also in the following described District in the Parish of SAINT GEORGE:—To wit:—To commence at the bridge over the river where the great road to Saint John crosses; thence down the river to the Salt Wharf; thence up river to the head of the Basin; thence North to the highway; thence by the highway to the road leading up the river; thence in a straight line to the river, and thence down the river to the place aforesaid.