

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

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POETRY.

"THERE'S ROOM ENOUGH FOR ALL."

What need of all this fuss and strife,
Each warring with his brother?
Why should we, in the crowd of life
Keep trampling down each other?
Is there no goal that can be won,
Without a squeeze to gain it—
No other way of getting on,
But scrambling to obtain it?
Oh, fellow-men, hear wisdom then,
In friendly warning call,—
"Your claims divide—the world is wide—
There's room enough for all!"

What if the swarthy peasant find
No field for honest labour,
He need not idly stop behind,
To thrust aside his neighbour.
There is a land with sunny acres
Which gold for toil is giving
Where every brawny hand that tries
Its strength can grasp a living.
Oh, fellow-men, remember, then
Whatever chance befall,
The world is wide—where those abide,
There's room enough for all.

From poisoned air breath in courts,
And typhus-tainted alleys,
Go forth and dwell where health resorts,
In fertile hills and valleys;
Where every arm that clears a bough
Finds plenty in attendance,
And every furrow of the plough,
A step to independence.
Oh, hasten then, from fevered den,
And lodgings cramped and small;
The world is wide—in lands beside
There's room enough for all.

In this fair region, far away,
Will labour find employment—
A fair day's work, a fair day's pay,
And toil will earn enjoyment.
What need, then, of this daily strife,
Where each wars with his brother?
Why need we, through the crowd of life
Keep trampling down each other?
From rage and crime Australia's clime
Will free the pauper thrall;
Take fortune's tide—the world so wide,
Has room enough for all.

SLAVES CAPTURED.—Capt. Hammond, of ship Goodwin, arrived at Boston from Calcutta, touched at St. Helena Oct. 12, and states that a brig, with upwards of four hundred slaves, arrived at St. Helena a few days previous. She was captured by H. B. M. ship Britomart, on the East Coast of Africa, without colors or papers. She had been boarded several times by H. B. M. brig Dart, when she always represented herself as the American brig Frederica, with American colors and papers. She was taken at once, at which place, it appears, she was delivered to Brazilian purchasers. She was taken to St. Helena, for adjudication at the Vice-Admiralty Court. About forty of the negroes were lost on the passage. The remainder were put into the depot, and when fit to go, would, with their own free will and consent, be sent to one of the West India Islands.

The New-York Sun says, that there is little doing in the Ship Yards in that City, and not half as many hands employed as usual.

It appears that Scotch ministers, resident in England, are determined, if possible, to lay hold of the funds of Lady Howley's Charity, and that these defuncts have presented their petitions of appeal from the decision of the Vice-Chancellor of England, pronounced in June last. This contest has already occasioned, it is said, the enormous expenditure of £10,000.

European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE NIAGARA.

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

IRELAND.

The arguments of counsel in the case in error of Mr. Smith O'Brien, have been brought to a close, but the Judges have reserved their judgment until the next term, the 11th of January. The Irish journals consequently possess less interest.

Several forgeries on the Bank of Ireland have recently been discovered in Ireland. One of the forgers was arrested a few days since in Limerick.

Father Matthew has commenced a second campaign against intemperance: a wide field of action presents itself, if we may credit the accounts in various journals throughout the kingdom, and the records of our metropolitan police courts.

COMMERCIAL.

Since our last publication trade has been gradually, but slowly improving; and, although there is not much activity in any department, still a greater amount of confidence prevails, and better times are expected with the return of the new year. The Produce markets are on the whole steady, and a moderate amount of business doing but the prices current are still very low. Cotton meets with an increased demand and holders not feeling inclined to press sales prices continue to advance.

Money remains cheap, but the demand is very slow, and the rates vary from 3½ to 4 per cent. lower than at this time last year.

The Cotton trade has continued the downward tendency noted in our last issue. Both here at London, Glasgow, Wakefield, Hull, and all the other leading markets, the demand for almost every article brought forward is very limited.

At Liverpool, United States Flour brought from 27. 9s. to 28s. per barrel. Indian Meal realised 16s. to 16s. 6d. per barrel.

LIVERPOOL MONTHLY TIMBER REPORT.—The arrivals from British America during the month consists of 35 vessels, 3,230 tons, against 35 vessels, 20,773 tons in same month last year. The falling gains around that prices have seen their lowest, and that, hereafter a steadier, if not more active trade, will result from the improving state of the manufacturing districts. The effect has been already felt in Spruce Deals in a moderate degree, and many cargoes are taken off the market and held at rates much beyond anything obtained at present.

Pine Timber.—On St. John, one parcel of 19 inches average sold at 17s.

Spurs.—Spruce Spurs have been sold at 12s. to 16d. per foot.

New-Brunswick &c. Fir Plank and Boards.—On St. John, five cargoes were sold, 46 to £6 12s. 6d. one Wallace at £6 2s. 6d., and one Shumack at same price. C1 Richibucto Yellow, one cargo was sold at 27s. and one Bathurst at £8 10s. per standard. Several parcels of Spruce Deals, in lots of 500, at £7 to £7 10s. and some Yellow Pine, in some way, at £8 15s. per standard.

Luthwood.—St. John and Quebec have been sold at 30s. per ton. Spruce Luths, with cargo, were sold at 10s. per M. and Paving at 20s. per M.

Railway Sleepers.—St. John Hickmatuck, with cargo, have sold at 3s. each for 9x10x5, and Quebec, in like manner at 3s. 6d. each.

FRANCE.—The intelligence from France is unimportant. The explanations of Gen. Cavaignac before the National Assembly have terminated in a complete triumph, and a majority of 503 to 34, asserted a vote of confidence that he deserved well of his country.

When the news of the insurrection in Rome reached Paris, Gen. Cavaignac dispatched four steam frigates, carrying a brigade of 3,500 men, to Rome, for the purpose securing the safety of the Pope.

The French funds have improved, no doubt

owing to the confidence which is being felt as to the election of Cavaignac.

INSURRECTION AT ROME.

Insurrection continues to travel over Europe. The Holy City has been the scene of a deplorable conflict. On the 16th ult., the people of Rome proceeded in a body to the Quirinal Palace, and demanded a new Ministry, the immediate declaration of war, &c. About one hundred Swiss guards resisted them. The Diplomatic body also entered the palace to protect the Pope by their moral influence. Some endeavour was made to set fire to the principal gates, but a few shots from the Swiss caused the mob to retire. Shortly afterwards, however, the civic guard, the gendarmerie, the line, the Roman legion, numbering some thousands, invested the palace in order of battle, and commenced a fusillade against the windows. The Swiss were overwhelmed. The Pope's secretary, Monsignor Palma, was shot in the breast. The besiegers, by their overwhelming force, compelled submission. Negotiations were opened, and a list of ministers, comprising the names of those who had got up the conspiracy, was submitted to the Pope, who, under the duress of arms and the fear of personal danger, was compelled to submit to any dictation. The authority of the Pope is, in fact, now a nullity. On the 19th ult. the ministry was formed, with Mazzarelli, President of the Upper Chamber, President of the Council, &c. Mamiani, Sterbini, Campello, Luvati, and Sereni. The Swiss were sent away, and the national guard occupied the posts of the castle.

The latest accounts from Rome state that the most perfect tranquility had succeeded the commotion. The Pope appeared to be satisfied with the new order of things, and was greatly pleased to find that the peace of his capital had been so speedily restored.

The Cholera in England and Scotland has almost entirely disappeared.

Mr. Barkly, the member for Leominster has been appointed to the Governorship of British Guiana.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.—Another great political leader has been removed from the scene since our last. The amiable accomplished and right well beloved Viscount Melbourne expired on the 24th ult. Since 1841 his lordship had virtually retired from public life; but during the preceding ten or eleven years his position in the Whig administration of Earl Grey, and his subsequent tenure of the office of Prime Minister, during nearly seven years, will confer upon him a lasting niche in the temple of the history of Great Britain.

A Finance Reform Association has been formed in Edinburgh, the new Lord Provost, Mr. Johnston, appearing at the head of the provisional committee. The movement originated with Mr. W. Chambers, and every effort will be made to keep clear of general politics.

Three Children Burnt to Death at Prince Edward Island.—The *Islander* of the 8th inst. says:—On Friday the 1st inst. a dwelling house on the Farm of Patrick Ruddy, at Fernoy, near Malpeque, was consumed by fire, and sad to relate, three of his children were burnt to death. The most melancholy part of the accident is, that the father, who it appears is a very cruel man, had driven his wife and eldest child out of the house that morning to assist him in stumping land about half a mile distant, and had locked the three unfortunate children in, the youngest of which was but a month old, and had taken the key with him in his pocket.

The Legislature of Newfoundland was summoned to meet on the 14th inst.

The case of McFadyen, now under sentence of death, in the jail at Pictou, has been submitted for decision, to Her Majesty's Government at home.