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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E parit sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard. RAILROADS.

Mr. Editor.—The social and political condition of European society as indicated by recent events, and by the steady and increasing emigration to this continent—and the proximate, if not entire, completion of the railroad system in England—force the conclusion that the surplus capital of the country will, more than ever before, seek investment in her own Colonies and in the United States. The rapid increase of population and the boundless field for material progress of North America—the absence of all the elements of civil revolution, except, perhaps, slavery in the United States—and the present as well as prospective safety and remunerativeness of judicious investment—find no equivalents in the old world. The vast and increasing amount of California-gold which finds its way to England, together with the recent discovery of extensive gold deposits in Australia, strengthen the assurance that British capital will soon find employment, to a large extent, in this country—and, in these colonies, as well as in the United States, now that their vast and varied native resources, only requiring capital for their development, are being better known.

British statesmen, if they have any clairvoyant perception of coming events, must see, or begin to see, that unless a portion of British surplus capital take the direction of her own colonies to aid their material improvement, they will be likely to seek it from another source, and by such means as will be effectual—if necessary, by an identity of political relations with a neighboring country. Political considerations must it would seem, have much weight with metropolitan rulers to induce such aid to the Colonies in the way of favorable loans, as will secure the internal improvements indispensable to their prosperity and rapid advancement. Until this is accomplished in some way, the only alternative has already been indicated. It is a necessity of their condition, which no maiden sentiment of mistaken loyalty will be able to avert. It is not what they ask, but to improve an estate of vast and varied richness. A loan, which demands an admitted unprofitable expenditure, would precipitate an event, which a judicious expenditure would be well calculated to avert. It would destroy that ability to repay, which it was intended to create, and would create, if made reproductive. Can it be supposed for a moment, that the proffered loan will be refused, unless such an investment of it is made as will nullify the security? The thing would be credible, if the design was to reduce the country to a condition of hopeless dependence. If the benefit of the borrowers is not the motive, it would be folly to accept it.

For the plan, which must approve itself to every man of intelligence and judgment, of combining the three schemes in one, and which the writer was the first to suggest, he claims no unwarranted sagacity. It must secure the approval of the Home Government, or the inalienable predication that the object is to enslave the Colonies into an admitted profitless expenditure, or that there is insincerity in the offer, neither of which is to be presumed.

From considerations before stated, and which are in accordance with the views of the leading London Journals, we may assume that the time has arrived, when the past difficulty of obtaining money from private capitalists in England is removed—and this, with or without any parliamentary guaranty, provided local public security be given, or the investment promises to be remunerative—especially, with the additional inducement of land-bonuses, where the investment is on private account. All that appears to be required, to obtain the needed capital, is the wisdom to do justice to our own public interests. If we fail, the fault, or rather the folly, will probably be all our own.

Since sending you the first communication, I notice by the papers, that the Legislature of Nova Scotia has provided for the construction of the road within her own territory, whether the other Colonies concur with her in any general arrangement or not. This leaves the other Colonies, as we anticipated, would be done, to adopt any line they please. The position of Nova-Scotia is one of submission and not of dictation, as was before intimated, and she has had too much sagacity not to see it. The only question for adjustment (not of detail) lies between New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, and this is the position of the line within New-Brunswick to be assumed by Nova-Scotia. There is no occasion that the immediate prosecution of the work should be at all contingent on the previous settlement of this question. A railroad from St. John, in connection with the St. A. & Q. railroad to the St. Lawrence, would establish an inland commercial connection between the Upper and Lower Colonies—and this is the grand desideratum. New-Brunswick can well offer to postpone

any definitive action to push the line East of St. John, until Nova-Scotia meets her on her own terms. The latter has too deep a stake in the matter to reject any reasonable terms. Nova-Scotia, so far as she has gone, appears to be *status in curia*. In the location of the line within their own territories, the other two Colonies have a perfect identity of interest, so far at least as inter-commercial considerations, and these are the paramount considerations, are concerned. Unless imperial views are hostile to colonial interests, the loan question will interpose no obstacle to the immediate prosecution of the enterprise. Besides, they have a resource in another direction already indicated.

Railroads are a commercial necessity of the age, and the Colonies must have them, or content themselves with a condition of hopeless advancement in the career of moral and material improvement. They must content themselves with being a by-word and a reproach to the Anglo-American family. Their only refuge will be their obscurity. Three honest and intelligent men, one from each Colony, could locate the general direction of the line, at one setting, without compromising the reasonable requirements of either party. The thing is so plain, that he that runs may read. The wonder is, not that the course to be pursued should have been pointed out, but that any should have mistaken it. The only hypothesis, which appears adequate to account for this, is either a lack of honesty, or a lack of judgment. The destiny of New-Brunswick hangs upon the issue, more than upon any measure that ever presented itself for solution. A serious mistake would be fatal to her.

December 11, 1851. A. D. M.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—Four persons killed and several wounded by a Lunatic. A frightful tragedy was enacted on last Sunday morning, at the Long Reach, King's County, where a lunatic, named Corrigan, killed his wife and two children and his aunt, and wounded several others dangerously. The particulars, as far as we could learn them, are as follow:—Corrigan who has long been a resident on the Reach, has for many years been subject to periodical fits of insanity. He it was who was committed to the Penitentiary towards the close of last summer, by Mr. Allen, of Portland, and conveyed thence after some trouble to the Lunatic Asylum, from which he was soon after discharged. On Sunday morning he invited his father-in-law and several others to his house, and soon after they were assembled, proposed that they should have prayer. While the rest were so engaged, Corrigan suddenly laying hold of a shingle-maker's drawing-knife, (a dreadful weapon,) struck his wife on the head, killing her at a single blow, and then with a second blow killed one of his children. The others, terrified, rushed from the house and were pursued by the madman. A second of his children was killed as he was scrambling over the fence, the head being cut from the body. The old man was dreadfully wounded on the head and arm, and a school-master who had accompanied him to Corrigan's house, was also wounded. The madman next rushed on his aunt (Mrs. McCloskey, if we mistake not), and she too fell a victim to his frenzy; the dreadful weapon wielded by the maniac doing its fearful work swiftly and unrelentingly. A son of Mrs. McCloskey had armed himself with a gun from the house, and tried to save his mother by shooting down the madman, but the gun misfired. He then, using the butt end, broke his arm, and so put a stop to the slaughter. Corrigan, finding himself powerless, fled to the woods, where he was found shortly after. He is said to be much frost-bitten.

He was observed, on the previous day, sharpening the knife, and on being asked why he did so, said he wanted it to prepare an ax-handle.

Such are the particulars of this sad occurrence as we have been able to gather them. There are, probably, many inaccuracies and additions, as it is hard to separate the truth from the many rumours and exaggerations afloat; but we believe that, in the main, this account may be relied on.—St. John Pap.

CHICAGO.—This place is quite an important point for the packing of beef. During the last year 59,600 barrels of beef were packed at different establishments in that city. The number of cattle slaughtered was 30,500, the number of barrels of tallow produced is estimated at 7,312; the number of tons of salt consumed 2,022; the hides will weigh 1,232 tons, and are valued at about \$111,000. The number of hands employed in slaughtering and packing is 463.

PONS.—The Louisville Courier estimates the entire produce market of the seven North-western States, including Kentucky and Tennessee, for the three years past, as follows: 1846-50, 321,651,077 lbs., 1850-51, 227,029,440 lbs., and 1851-52, 269,000,000 lbs.

CINCINNATI and neighbourhood, not less than 1000 acres of land are devoted to the cultivation of the grape for making wine.

A writer in the newspapers say, that on a visit to Mr. Longworth, he saw 75,000 bottles of sparkling Canawba, and about 40,000 gallons of wine in casks, varying from 40 to 50 gallons in each. This cellar is 120 feet long, 40 feet wide and 40 feet deep; and it is the intention of the owner to increase it to double this size, during the coming spring. Besides Mr. Longworth, there are many other persons in Cincinnati and the neighbourhood, engaged in the cultivation of the grape.

POETRY.

TRUE WOMAN.

No quiet conceit of speech,
No golden, minted phrase—
Dame Nature needs to teach,
To echo Woman's praise:
Pure love and truth unite
To do those Women's rights!

She is the faithful mirror
Of thought that brightest be—
Of feelings without error,
Of matchless constancy—
When art essays to render
More glorious Heaven's how—
To paint the virgin splendour
Of fresh-fallen mountain snow—
New fancies will I find,
To laud true Woman's mind.

No words can lovelier make
Virtue's all-loving name:
No change can ever shake
A Woman's virtuous fame—
The moon is fain to glow,
Though evenshine clouds endeavor
To screen her from our view—
More beautiful than ever
The dawn of woman-kind
Is eye a gentle mind.

The many-tinted rose,
Of gardens is the queen;
The perfumed violet knows
No peer where she is seen.
The dews of woman-kind
Is eye a gentle mind.

RELIGION AND MARRIAGE.—Consistent religious principle is the only sure basis of happiness in the married life. Nine tenths of all the separations and divorcements that have occurred, we doubt not, have taken place between persons destitute of the sanctifying influence of God's grace on the heart. The very moment we wandered from heaven, that very moment we got into the toils of the tempter of Satan, and then begins our restlessness and disquietude. Two atoms meeting mingling their waters, and flowing on through wood and vale to the ocean, is one of the most beautiful, in the moral world, is the sight of two kindred hearts uniting and flowing on in the same quiet channel to the greater ocean of eternity. True religion in the heart of both husband and wife is the surest guaranty of bliss here and forever.—[Western Christian Advocate]

ELOQUENT PHILANTHROPIST.—The following is an extract from a most eloquent speech recently made in the Connecticut Convention, by Judge Niles, in favor of exempting the homestead.

It may be thought unusual to the place and occasion to refer to the recollections and associations which make up the crowning felicity of life. I am not ashamed to own that my feelings are enlisted, no less than my understanding is convicted. I go for it, because it is right in itself; right against all forms of sophistry; right against all appeals to prejudice and passion, and the love of gain; right against the world. The home, where the ivy and the woodbine have been taught to twine by tender hands and loving hearts—where the children were born, and some of them have died—where the aged parents still remain, and where the sons and daughters return homeward, to pay their tribute of filial homage—the home where all that is sacred in life—in death, and in religion, centres—that home I would protect, not by unsavory laws made to-day and repealed to-morrow, but by constitutional provisions immutable as the everlasting hills.

ACT OF VIOLENCE.—Yesterday, We regret to have to announce the commencement of acts of violence. After the nomination, two Canadian gentlemen were beaten by persons supporters of the ministerial candidates. These gentlemen are named Amie Dorien and Quevillon, both friends of Mr. Papineau. We trust that no disgraceful and utterly gratuitous occurrence as this, will induce Messrs. Young and Latocque to refrain from stimulating, if they cannot restrain, the violence of their partisans. Yesterday, it is notorious that a great deal more liquor must have been drunk to their health than was required by any bodily weakness on the part of those who imbibed it. *Montreal Herald* Nov. 27.

The Limerick Chronicle states that "An order has been issued to such commanding officers as are in the habit of cursing and swearing, when giving orders on parade, to desist from such vulgar and degrading practices, or to retire from the service."

Latest from England.

The United States steamer *Pacific* arrived at New York at 4 P. M. on Sunday last, bringing three days later news. We are indebted to the News Room for the following items.—New Brunswick.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—The Corn Exchange was rather thinly attended. There was a better show than of late of prime fresh white Wheat, chiefly American, of the last crops, which brought full prices, 5s. 9d. a bush, 3d. per 70 lbs. Foreign red wheat scarcely noticed, and demand dull. Superior qualities of French and American Flour sold readily at extreme rates.

FRANCE.—The principal topic of discussion in the Assembly, is the Electoral Law. A clause has been adopted making two instead of three years of residence the qualification for voting. This is regarded as a departure from the rigor of the former law, and a step toward universal suffrage; it is the triumph for Louis Napoleon. A number of Socialist articles continue to be made. The House was unsettled and shows a decline.

AUSTRIA.—Hungary is acknowledged by the Government organs to be in a very agitated and unsettled state. The expulsion system continues at Vienna on a grand scale. The correspondent of the London Daily News has been ordered to quit within twenty-four hours.

PRUSSIA.—One of the Rothschilds had left Berlin for London, to negotiate the loan of twenty millions of thalers, authorized by the Chambers.

MOSCOW.—The Moorish troops sent to rescue British subjects in the hands of the Persians were unsuccessful.

TURKEY.—The Ministerial crisis is over and Ali Pacha resumed the duties of Foreign Minister.

WASHINGTON Gossip.—The following is an extract from the correspondence of the New York Daily Times, under date of Washington, Nov. 22.

The Reconciliation dinner which took place at Mr. Webster's, the other day, stood out, it is said very well. Dan Calderon de la Barca, the Spanish Minister, was highly gratified at the kind manner in which the restoration of a good understanding between Spain and the United States was thus celebrated by Mr. Webster. A few of Mr. Calderon's personal friends were present. The British Charge, Mr. Crampin, was also a guest. The French Minister was not; and Mr. Crampin was the only diplomat present. Mr. Crampin, it is believed, interposed with success, and under the instructions of his government, his good offices between the two parties.

It has been suggested that Mr. Crampin, alone of all the diplomatists was influential in inducing Mr. Calderon to accept, and our government to propose, proper terms; for it is known that the French Minister supported the highest demands of the Court of Madrid.

THE ELECTIONS IN CANADA.—A despatch from Quebec, received at the News Room, states that Messrs. Stewart, Dambord have been elected for that City, and Mr. Chauveau for the County; and that Messrs. Young and Badgley have been elected for Montreal.

Some rioting occurred at the Polling places, and several persons were wounded, although not dangerously.

We have been requested to put the public on their guard against counterfeit Five Dollar Gold Pieces, which parties were endeavouring to pass at Sackville a few days ago. They have since left for this City.—*Courier*.

The amount of duties collected in the Port of Fredericton, for the current year, by the Deputy Treasurer, is £2,770, besides enough in bond to make the whole duties on importations exceed £3,000.—*Reporter*.

DISTRESSING.—We learn that owing to the wreck of vessels on Lake Superior, laden with supplies for the miners, a famine has occurred in that region—so that some 30 men, women and children, started from the iron mines through the woods, for Badenoque, a distance of 60 miles, with a foot of snow on the ground.

They were out three days, and suffered terribly. A portion of them have arrived in this city by water. One poor woman, it is said, clung to a folio Bible in her possession, until she was obliged to drop it from sheer exhaustion. The children were nearly frozen. They are well worthy of the benevolence of our citizens.—[*Milwaukee, Wisconsin*, Nov. 23.]

Too True.—All men, says Sir Walter Scott, enjoy an ill-natured joke. The difference is, that an ill-natured person can drink out to the very dregs the amusement which it affords, while the better moulded mind soon loses the sense of the ridiculous sympathy for the pain of the sufferer.

A man in New York has got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A man in

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPER.

Subscribers who do not give explicit notice to the contrary are considered 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 pay their papers from the office to which they directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other place without informing the publisher, and if paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Massachusetts did a similar thing once by marrying one.

THE BALLOT.—Mr. John Ross, as our readers will have already learned from the Parliamentary reports, has a committee to investigate a charge of bribery and corruption against the sitting member for Colchester. Bribery and corruption, we fear that were all the same, wholly or in part, secured by bribery and corruption, vacated, we should have rather "a shu house." Our Representative System, not by any means the worst in the world, nevertheless, calls for reform; and all reform, to our apprehension, without the ballot, is as a clock without a pendulum—a steam engine without a safety-valve—without the ballot it is, physically, impossible to secure purity of election. No prohibitive laws devised, by the ingenuity of man, can effectually prevent the evil operation of fraud and subtle influence upon the mass of the constituency.

Bribery and intimidation are not inseparable adjuncts of open voting. It will be so whilst gold be attractive and human nature prone to vice; that is, just so long as this shuffling of our's continue to spin. "Pains and penalties"—the "terrors of the law"—and "disqualifications"—all will prove as a wall of a gossamer to fence against corrupt and corrupting influences. One and only effectual guard is there, that is—the Ballot and the Box.—*Halifax Sun*.

It appears to us that there is much writing for the sake of effect about the Halifax Railway. If Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are willing to make the road to the Canada line, it would, we think, be our interest to complete the link necessary to connect it with our projected system of internal railways, in order to draw the intercourse between Europe and the Great West through Canada. But whether such a railway would be remunerative to the Province generally or not, there can be no doubt that it would greatly benefit Quebec and Montreal, as well as the line of the navigation generally, by bringing those passengers and that traffic through them which would otherwise come through the Atlantic cities. It appears to us, therefore, that if the plan to be negatived, and on this point we offer no opinion, the opposition should come from those who may think that it would injure them and not from those to whom it must be a benefit.—*Montreal Witness*, Dec.

Talk Liqueur Law.—About two weeks ago, a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Epsworth, Me., was called, in order to discuss the question whether the town authorities would be authorized to pay a man named Barney the value of certain liquors which had been seized under the present law. The town refused to grant the payment of the sum, by a vote of 136 to 21; and voted to instruct their Representatives to use his influence against all attempts to repeal the law. Prosecutions continue in Epsworth, parties still having the courage to violate the statute, the law being carried out to its full extent.

At Frankfort Me., an attempt was made last week to search the steamer Boston, for the purpose of seizing liquors. A riot was the consequence, the officer being resisted, and several persons, from wounds received in the fracas, were lying at the point of death.

Drowning.—Early on Monday evening the stewardess of the Fairy Queen, Miss Boucher, was returning to the boat, and finding it difficult to get on board on account of the lowness of tide, she missed her footing, and was drowned. Her body was recovered.

Foot Race.—The Boston Mail says, that a foot race of more than ordinary attraction came off in the vicinity of that city on Thanksgiving day. The competitors were a stalwart blacksmith from the Navy Yard, Charlestown, a young and wiry Irishman, employed in a brick yard at Somerville, and one other person, who gave out a few minutes after starting. At the first start the Irishman made several head like leaps that left his competitors far behind. He however kept rapidly on his pace, accompanied by about forty gentlemen in their vehicles. The distance from Charlestown Neck—the commencement of Milk Row—to the College and back, six miles, was accomplished in thirty-one minutes—the blacksmith coming in several rods, a head. Several hundred people were drawn together, by the excitement of the race, and were present at the termination of this extraordinary feat.

THE DUTY OF INFANCY.—As the infant begins to discriminate between the objects around, it soon discovers one remarkable circumstance, that never smiles upon it with peculiar benignity. When it awakes from its sleep, there is one watchful from bent over its cradle. If startled by some unhappy dream, a guardian angel seems ever ready to soothe its fears. If cold, the ministering spirit brings warm blankets; if hungry, she feeds it; if in pain, she soothes it; if happy, she caresses it. In joy or sorrow, in weal or woe, she is the first object of its thoughts. Her presence is its heaven. The mother is the deity of infancy.