

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

"The Government best administered, is best."

Perhaps the reader may say with Junius, that the writer deals in fiction, and naturally appeals to the evidence of the poets. He will, however, probably concede, that the truth of poetry is on a level with the truth of government, as ordinarily administered. In government, as in poetry, the more freedom there is in the form, the less are the general benefits in the practice. In governments despotic in form, there is much corruption, and corruption is a greater evil than tyranny. Tyranny may have many instruments, but it has but one head; but corruption has many heads, and each head has many instruments. Corruption is a milder form of tyranny—it breaks fewer bones by violence—but it undermines the constitution of the State, and destroys its vital energies. A representative government and a politically-ignorant people form of necessity, as man is organized, a corrupt government, and the corruption is all the more fatal, because it is perpetrated under the forms of freedom, and in the name and by the authority of the people, so far as an ignorant people can give authority. Under such conditions there is a ceaseless antagonism between the interests of the people and the interests of their official nominees, who, being themselves corrupt, or soon becoming so, overpower and corrupt all other departments of the government—and also the people themselves. The people are taught to believe that evil is good, and good evil, and learn to hag with a sort of insane delight, the manacles forged for them. The sympathy between a self constituted or a hereditary despot, and the people, his slaves, cannot be very strong, and may be broken, but the sympathy between the people and the despots of their own choice, nothing but general intelligence among the masses will dissolve, and this their rulers will take care shall not be forced upon them. If knowledge be power, ignorance is weakness, and rulers are not slow in discerning how much the weakness of the many adds to the power of the few. The political history of New Brunswick for the last twelve years, furnishes a practical illustration of the correctness of the above remarks. The Boian Ups is not more fatal to vegetable life, than is the political atmosphere of New Brunswick to the moral patrie. Corruption has run pari passu with concessions made to the power of the people over their own local affairs. Every concession to the people has been an augmentation of the power, not of the people, but of the rulers of their own selection and of corruption—and this by a natural sequence. It is a privilege of appointing their own executioners, and can be nothing more, so long as the people themselves are incompetent to instruct their nominees how they should act, and consequently are incapable of exercising any controlling agency in public affairs. The absence of intelligence involves the absence of rebuke and of responsibility. Responsible government, so far as the people are concerned, is an empty name. Under such conditions, its existence is a simple impossibility. There is a responsibility, however, with which the people have no concern as efficient agents in the matter, and this is the responsibility of the other departments of the government to the people's nominees, who are responsible to nobody, nor can they be, any more than a seeing man can be responsible for the accuracy of his vision to one who is blind. If these things are so, what hope is there in the future? Thinking men begin to see how matters stand with us, and to express their conviction that the country can do nothing for itself, and they take the ground of its incompetency to any great effort or indeed any combined effort at all. They see where the difficulty lies—that the people want knowledge, and the rulers want patriotism, which foregoes self and strikes for the welfare of all. This is precisely the status given to us abroad both in England and the United States, and without controversy it is the true stand point from which our future, so far as it depends on ourselves, is to be viewed. There may be a few individuals, like green spots in a surrounding desert, who hope on against hope—who don't like to give up the country of their earlier and later associations as lost to all self-renewing energy, and as utterly palsied and powerless for good. With these the taper of hope has burned into the socket, and the faint and flickering light admonishes them of its final extinction. The nearest approximation to a possibility that any thing can be done from within for the benefit of all, is to be found, if found at all, in a union of the intelligence and wealth of the country, with a hearty determination that the future shall not be as the past. Such a union, actuated by wise counsels, might do much for the country, but its practicability is so remote a probability, as scarcely to furnish the shadow of a hope. All the indications are, that the destinies of the Province will be ruled by events foreign to itself, and that she will float on the tide without rudder or compass, a passive instrument in the hands of chance—its sport, if not its victim. The people are politically nothing—their rulers have other cares, than the care of the people. The whole Anglo-Saxon family holds the Colonies in derision, as a feeble, perflous, inert, and unprogressive offshoot of a noble stock, and which reflecting men begin to think nothing will remain, but absorb in a nationality extraneous to themselves. They see that doing nothing to prevent this result, is doing every thing to promote it, as the final, and it may be not remote consummation.

PROGRESS.

European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE AMERICA.

IRELAND.

It is rumoured that a new morning journal is being projected in Dublin to champion the repeal cause. The advice to "pay no poor-rate" is already being carried out in Kilkenny. The anti-rent is extending in the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny. A large number of troops have been sent to the north, in order to preserve the peace should any display of the Orangemen take place on the 5th of November. Lord Roden has written a letter dissuading the members from having any procession on the approaching anniversary. It is believed that his advice will be acted upon. The *Kilkenny Moderator* contains the following account of the doings of the corn-lifters in that locality:—"We find that the system of crop-plundering on the part of dishonest tenants still continues in active operation in our county and the adjoining districts. We are informed, that on the night of Thursday last, about 400 men, with no fewer than 157 horses and cars, assembled at Clinstown and carried off the entire crop of a person named Duffhy." A portion of the First Royals has left Dublin by railway, en route to the north. The *Banner of Ulster* says:—"One of our Belfast contemporaries has assured the public, upon authority which it cannot overlook, that on the 5th of November ensuing both the Orange and Riband parties in the neighbourhood of Dolly's Brae, and probably for miles around it, intend to have another muster, and, in that event another bloody conflict."

FRANCE.

The news from France this week is startling. The French Ministry is dissolved, and the President has sent a document to the Assembly, in the shape of a message, which has caused an extraordinary sensation among our volatile neighbours, and cannot fail to command the attention of the world. The facts of the case, as far as they are developed, would appear to have arisen out of the retirement of M. Falloux; but the cause is more deep-seated, and must be looked to, rather with reference to the ulterior game which the President proposes to play, than to the urgency of the circumstances themselves. The whole of the Ministry, it seems (with the exception of M. Odillon Barrot, who was ill,) assembled on the morning of the 30th to advise with the President respecting the appointment of a successor to the retiring Minister. At this meeting Louis Napoleon emphatically declared that the Cabinet wanted "dignity,"—an imputation sufficiently annoying to raise the "dander" of less sensitive persons than those who formed the executive of Republican France. The insult was too deep to be forgiven, and possibly its sting might make it additionally stinging. The President added that the Cabinet had been too subservient to the Conservative majority of the Assembly, and that the club of the Council of State did what he himself could not do—settled the policy of the Government, and actually nominated the Ministers. This was enough. The explosion was instantaneous. The Cabinet threw up their portfolios, and at the same time threw the President on his own resources.

HUNGARY.

The news from Hungary alternately makes the blood run cold with horror, or burn for revenge. The fiends, who are nicknamed rulers in Austria, not satisfied with the human gore they have shed, still continue their sanguinary career. Several additional murders have been added to the already fearful list. These victims, who have been strangled in Perth or shot, are all men of mark; and when it is stated that the wretch Haynau has been appointed civil and military governor of Hungary, crimes at which humanity shudders at once rise before the mind at the very mention of his name. If this wholesale system of murder is continued another crisis in that country seems inevitable. But the day of retribution will sooner or later arrive.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople state that the best feeling exists between the French and English ambassadors. Measures had been taken by the Porte for the location of the Polish and Hungarian refugees. The former had been conveyed to Shumla, while the latter were lodged in good quarters at Silistria and Rutschick. They had been conveyed to these localities on account of the bad accommodation of Wildin, as it was apprehended that the crowded state in which they were lodged might create infection and disease. Kossuth and the other leaders were to remain for a while at Wildin, until measures are taken for their removal and ultimate liberation. Mr. Urquhart, an English M.P., who had been sailing off the coast, had been attacked by pirates and robbed of everything, even his clothes. The Porte have declared the island of Samos in a state of blockade, owing to the continuance of disturbances. As a proof of the religious toleration enjoyed in Turkey, a firman has been issued at Constantinople, inviting the communities who do not profess Mahomedanism to choose their own members for the divan (municipal council.) Jews and Christians are the participants of the civil privileges. The Turkish army of 63,000 men is still concentrated at Leiriz Dargun. No less than three hundred of the Hungarian refugees have become converts to Islamism, and many of their friends are about to follow the example.

Sir Stratford Canning has sent passports to General Guyon, the Irish officer, and the British subjects who had been in the service of Hungary. They were daily expected at Constantinople.

ROME.

The assassinations of French soldiers continued daily. It was not expected the Pope would return soon, or that the French army would leave immediately. Great hostility was still manifested by the people towards the Pope.

INDIA AND CHINA.

There have been two Overland Mails during the week. The first painful tidings from China. The Portuguese settlement at Macao, which is situated on an island at the mouth of the estuary formed by the Canton river, has been provoked to a deadly collision with the Chinese authorities by the perpetration of one most foul and barbarous murder on record. It seems that while the Portuguese Governor, M. Amaral, a man of high character, and greatly respected by all foreigners at Canton, was taking his customary exercise on horseback, he was pulled from the saddle and murdered by five or six Chinese assassins. Not content with destroying life, they cut away the head and a hand to present doubtless, to those who hired them to execute the bloody deed. The Portuguese soldiers took a fearful retribution. Advancing beyond the barrier wall which separates their settlement from the Chinese, they captured a fort, put seventy-four inmates to the sword, and decapitated the mandarin who was in command. His head they stuck on a pole in front of the Portuguese Government-house. The last Overland Mail brings no additional intelligence from China, so that for the present we are in ignorance of the turn which this melancholy affair may have taken. The cholera has broken out at Bombay, and was continuing its ravages in other parts of India. A terrible loss of life had occurred at Trincomopoly. At an idolatrous festival, held at the top of the high rock, which was attended by an immense concourse of people, a sudden panic occurred, and the multitude from above pressing upon those below, upwards of 400 were suffocated or trodden to death. Advice from Sarawak reports a dreadful slaughter of pirates by her Majesty's steamer Nemesis and her Majesty's ships Royalist and Albion, aided by Rajah Brooke and his native allies. The expedition sailed from Sarawak against the Sarebas and Sakarran Dyaks; they soon fell in with a fleet of 120 prahus, of which they destroyed 80, and killed from 1200 to 1400 men. The casualties on the side of the English were very trifling. The Rajah Muda (Capt. Brooke of her Majesty's 55th Regt.) had left Sarawak on a visit to Hong Kong.

Niam—Letters from Bangkok report fearful ravages in the neighborhood of that city from cholera; the mortality is stated at one time to have exceeded upwards of 1000 per day; lately it had decreased to 50. The internal trade had been completely stopped by this dreadful scourge.

MADAGASCAR.

The death of the Queen of Madagascar, whose ferocious conduct towards the Christian missionaries and their converts is so generally known, is now announced. Her son, who succeeds to the throne, is a professing Christian.

We copy the following from the Sydney (N. S. Wales) Morning Herald of 12th June, and as it speaks of a Gentleman who married in this Town, it may be interesting to his friends.—[Ed. Standard.]

BERRIMA CHURCH.—It is with feelings of sincere pleasure we inform you, that the interesting ceremony of consecrating the Berrima church was this day (June 9) performed by the Lord Bishop of Sydney, assisted by the Reverend W. Stone, B.A. Notwithstanding the day was exceedingly cold, there was a congregation of about 150 persons, many of whom came a long distance. Among those present we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas and family, Captain Nicholson, Mrs. Nicholas and family, the family of the Reverend incumbent, W. Stone, Messrs. J. Riley, H. Oxley, W. J. Cordeaux, and the principal gentry of the district. After the ceremony of consecrating the church had been concluded, the Bishop, accompanied by the Reverend W. Stone and the Trustees of the church, proceeded to consecrate the burial ground attached to the church. We understand his Lordship was well pleased with the trustees for their indefatigable exertions in carrying out so excellent and desirable an erection as the church; and complimented them for the manner in which they had fitted up the interior. His Lordship also passed a very high encomium on the contractor (Mr. William Monro), observing that it was one of the best and handsomest churches in the Diocese; but he regretted that the gentleman to whom so much was due in bringing about all that occurred to day, was absent—he alluded to Mr. Forth, F.M. at Carcass. We are happy, however, in informing you, that the inhabitants of this district are not unmindful of the debt of gratitude which they owe to Mr. Forth, for had it not been for his untiring exertions, in collecting subscriptions, and keeping the matter constantly agitated, while he was amongst us, we doubt whether even now the undertaking would have been entered on,—as it is, we have now one of the handsomest stone-built churches in the colony; and in order to prove their gratitude, the inhabitants have purchased a very handsome gold watch, &c., intending to present it to Mr. Forth this day, but in consequence of his unavoidable absence this pleasing duty will have to be done by deputy. It is to be hoped the Bishop will presently send a clergyman to reside in the town, as from the nature and extent of the

district it is impossible for one clergyman to perform all the duties.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.—The New York Express contains the following private account of affairs in California, which differ materially from the public accounts which are generally contained in the papers:—

We have had an opportunity of conversing with a gentleman residing at Worcester, Mass., who arrived from California in the Empire City Steamer. He gives a melancholy picture of affairs in California, and predicts that the next steamer will bring intelligence of a general smash up there. Property, he says, is tumbling down, wages are reduced, hundreds of persons are begging for chances to work their passage home in the steamers, guaranteeing, at the same time, to pay their passage after their arrival here. This gentleman also tells us, that miners returning from the mines to San Francisco, have ceased to bring gold, and now bring instead, sore heads, sore legs, and ruined constitutions according to his account, many persons have perished at the mines and upon the road for lack of food and raiment. But we cannot give his report more in detail,—"It is a most melancholy end, and, he says, what makes affairs still worse, is that speculators in California are doing their best to send out favorable accounts in order to get out of the scrape themselves, by putting their burdens upon the shoulders of new adventurers."

Canadian Annexation.—Resolutions in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States have been introduced into both Houses of the Vermont Legislature. Papers of all parties advocate the measure, too, with political meetings and conventions in all parts of the Northern States. The following resolution was recently adopted by the "Free Democracy" of Putnam Co. Ill., on motion of Henry B. Leeper, the Secretary of the meeting:—

Resolved, That we are in favor of the peaceable annexation of Canada to the United States; and that we will use all legal and peaceful means to that effect.—Rochester American.

[The Free Democracy may save themselves the trouble of introducing any such resolutions. The annexation meetings in Canada, have proved failures; none of the influential inhabitants took part in them. What the Canadian people require is a Federal Union of the Colonies.]

New Telegraphic Post.—We yesterday noticed the accident of the cars running off the track near Fonda. Mr. Porter, the Superintendent of the line, being one of the passengers, immediately sprang from the car and cut one of the wires, and by some main pulsing process, unknown to us, sent the intelligence to the office in this city in a few seconds.—Office Observer, Nov. 9.

Mr. Johnson, of the telegraph office in this city, explains the matter in this wise:—"The wires being cut, Mr. Porter had it in his power to interrupt or complete the circuit at pleasure, and at the proper intervals to form at Utica the streaks and dots that constitute the telegraphic alphabet, as they do at the stations with the key—provided he was either insulated or handled the ends with non-conductors. Of course, we are not familiar with the principle of the telegraph, and with its hand-writing, could have attempted the same feat without receiving him a shock, instead of shuffling its force to Utica.—Alb. Eve. Jour.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The ship Hancock, of and for Bath, was lost at the mouth of the Kennebec river, during the severe storm of Friday, and all on board perished.

By Bark Ann, of Yarmouth, N. S., Capt. Ebenezer Scott, from Boston for St. Andrews, N. B., went on shore Tuesday, 30th ult., at Cross Island, near Lachias and became a total wreck; crew saved. Sails, rigging, chains and anchors, sold for about \$500.

Free Church College.—The Free Church College was opened on Thursday last, with an admirable Address from the Rev. Mr. King, in Chalmers' Church. The College goes into operation with 18 students, on the Institution.—Newscotian.

Fire.—About one o'clock this morning the upper part of a three-story dwelling house in Portland, near the Ship yards, was discovered to be on fire, the flames gained headway so fast, that it was found impossible to save the building, but by great exertions of the firemen and others, the surrounding valuable properties will be preserved. The house was occupied by some eight or ten families, who must have lost a considerable portion of their effects. It was owned, we are informed, by Mr. Hewes, Blacksmith, and was insured.—Courier.

Robbery Extraordinary.—On Friday night last some some sacrilegious miscreant entered St. Ann's Chapel in Fredericton, by an opening which leads to the fuel cellar, and from thence by a trap-door to the Vestry, by which means access was obtained to the body of the Church. The Alms-Chest, which is situated near the principal door, was forced open, and the poor's money and other funds abstracted therefrom, and carried away by the robber.

We are ashamed to be compelled to admit that a wretch capable of perpetrating a crime of this description can be found in this community, and sincerely hope that a clue may yet be found which will lead to his detection. The Lord Bishop of Fredericton has offered a reward of £10 for the discovery of the abandoned offender.—Head Quarters.

The population of California is estimated at 100,000.

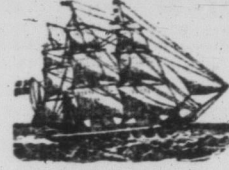
THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1849

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.
Discount Day—TUESDAY.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.
Alms and Work House.
Commissioners—H. H. Hatch, A. T. Paul, Thos. Sampson, John Irwin, D. Bradley.

St. Andrews
Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company
R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.
J. Wetmore, Agent.
Saint Stephens Bank
Wm. Todd, Esq., President.
Discount Day—SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

Arrival of the Steamship



America.

The Royal Mail steam ship America arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 3d inst.

The English Mail reached this Town on Saturday evening.

Commercial affairs do not present any very striking feature. The excitement in the Cotton market has somewhat subsided, and common American has receded 1¢ per lb., but other kinds remain without alteration. The sales for the week were 41,920 bales.

The reports from the Manufacturing districts, are satisfactory. A large business has not been done, but prices have been steady.

The Flour market has been inactive—the transactions limited, and prices were not sustained. There is not any feature of importance in the Money market to report. Good Bills are discounted easily at about 23-4 per cent.

Liverpool Timber Market.—The price of St. John Pine Timber remains about the same as last quoted, but Deals of good quality and dimensions have slightly advanced. St. John, by auction, have been sold at £7 10s. to £7 17s. 6d. per standard, and a cargo of Shippegan yellow Deals at £8 0d. per standard.

It is expected that Kossuth will arrive at Southampton on board the Peninsular and Oriental company's steamer Sultan, from Constantinople. Arrangements are making to give the illustrious Magyar a suitable reception.

Amongst the educational departments of the new Queen's Colleges, in Ireland, is one devoted to Agriculture.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENT.—We have received a long and interesting letter, dated San Francisco, Upper California, September 19th, from our young friend Mr. Joseph Lochary, son of Mr. John Lochary of this Town, who left Boston on the 4th of March last for California, and arrived at San Francisco on the 16th Sep. The letter will be read with interest by his friends in this, his native County; as it professes to give a brief narrative of the voyage, with a slight sketch of San Francisco, the manners and customs of its inhabitants, and other interesting details. In his next, he promises to give a description of the mines. We purpose giving the letter of our friend in full in our next, as our space this week will not admit of our doing so.

We learn from an advertisement in the Courier, that "Mails will be received at, and despatched from the St. John Post Office, for St. George, St. Andrews, St. Stephens, and the United States, daily, Sundays excepted, Hour of closing 7.30, a. m.—of arrival 4.15, p. m." We are happy to state that Mr. Geo. Christie, the present contractor, is to carry the new arrangement of the daily mail into effect. Mr. Christie has been so long and favourably known to the public, that any commendation of ours, is unnecessary.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Elliot for the large and superior cabbages, the produce of his garden kindly presented to us; and also to Mr. Little, for the sample of patatoes, carrots and beets raised in his garden.

CALIFORNIA.—The Editor of the New York Herald, in speaking of the tide of emigration which is setting from the United States to this distant country, remarks:—

One of the truest signs connected with the vast emigration to California, is the number of the softer sex who are leaving the Atlantic for that distant region. Their absence must certainly be severely felt, when as we are informed, a number of men form a circle, and with joined hands, dance round

an old lady's bonnet, female's head in it, is placed, if letter write region are to be cr-

The Railway.—The survey and course weeks since on the line rection of F. Neale, E. progressing rapidly. present corps, several States who are now bu In the course of a short communicate official p-

The New Brunswick Legislature will convene December. His Excellency will deliver the Directors have in if the learned gentles permit, the invita-

The Methodist is ed to erect a college and destitute portion education of the po Wesleyan Methodi past down extremely

AMATEUR BAND.—stronger and leader Bland, having terms about to leave, hope but justice to that the progress the Res tution, and the Reg ances, have met wit public Mr. F. ca pectable testimonial ly flattering notices ed States papers. to our musical frier man of acknowledged thorough, efficient teacher.

As a proof of the reason computed Brunswick has following diary:— 1849, 10th Nov.— 10th 12th Nov.— with left 1 red-rick turned on the m Steamer St. Joh & red-rick, consti lying forced her mple in the vicin Good skating on t head of the City

N. A. I. On Saturday Church, by the Le the Rev. Charles signory of Hopew John Geo. P. Bliss, the Province of N Anne, only daugh of H. M. Customs

D. I. In London, on after a brief illness years, Capt. Ch son of G. H. Jout

SHIP. PORT OI Nov. 16th Packet 1 four, &c. 16th Schr. G 16th Packet 1 general carg Nov. 19th Schr. salt.

ARRIVE Nov. 8th Brig Ea J & C. You ST. ANDRE Nov. 13th Schr. I ballast. Nov. 14th Barque also, lump

Daily Between St. THE Subsc with the l carry a DAILY nipping a STA St. John, accord ment, viz: Leaving St. A days excepted) John, every day clock, A. M. The Subscrib this fine, trusti tion to the c passengers ha of that support hip heretofore.

St. Andrews Hams, JUST receiv subscriber a la Nov 18, 1849.