

THE STANDARD.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. P. Smith.
At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS.
12s 6d per annum, if paid in advance;
15s, if not paid until the end of the year.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.
ADVERTISING BY THE LINE.
Inserted according to written orders, or con-
signed till for sale, if no written directions.
First insertion in 12 lines, and under, 3s.
Each repetition of 12 lines, 1s.
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line.
Each repetition of 12 lines 1d per line.
Advertising by the year, as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 17. SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1849. [Vol. 16]

ENGLISH MAILS.
Days on which the steamships sail from Europe and America.

1849.

| Destination | Date | Ship |
|-------------|---------|------------|
| Canada | Jan. 13 | New York |
| Niagara | Jan. 27 | For Boston |
| Europe | Feb. 10 | New York |
| America | Feb. 24 | For Boston |
| Canada | Mar. 10 | New York |
| Niagara | Mar. 24 | For Boston |
| Europe | Apr. 7 | New York |
| America | Apr. 21 | For Boston |
| Canada | May 5 | New York |
| Niagara | May 19 | For Boston |
| Europe | Jun. 2 | New York |
| America | Jun. 16 | For Boston |
| Canada | Jun. 30 | New York |
| Niagara | Jul. 14 | For Boston |
| Europe | Jul. 28 | New York |
| America | Aug. 11 | For Boston |
| Canada | Aug. 25 | New York |
| Niagara | Sep. 8 | For Boston |
| Europe | Sep. 22 | New York |
| America | Oct. 6 | For Boston |
| Canada | Oct. 20 | New York |
| Niagara | Nov. 3 | For Boston |
| Europe | Nov. 17 | New York |
| America | Dec. 1 | For Boston |
| Canada | Dec. 15 | New York |

MARINE AND
FIRE INSURANCE.
Protection Insurance Company of N. J.
CAPITAL, \$200,000.
Camden Insurance Company of N. J.
CAPITAL, \$100,000.
WITH A SURPLUS OF OVER \$30,000.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CONNECTICUT.
CAPITAL, \$150,000.

THE Subscriber, having received the Agency
for the above-named Insurance Companies for
Saint Andrews, and vicinity, will receive applications and
policies in respect to Vessels, Goods, and Freight,
and will also issue policies on Buildings, Furniture,
and Goods, at the current rates, to the amount of
\$100,000 on Marine risks, and \$20,000 on Fire
risks. All losses promptly adjusted and paid, or, in
case of differences, the Courts of this State will be
resorted to.

E. D. GREEN, Agent.
Refers to Wm. Kerr, Esq., Agent, St. Andrews N.B.

Counting-House ALMANAC, 1849.

| | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| JAN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| FEB. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| MARCH. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| APRIL. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| MAY. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| JUNE. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| JULY. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| AUGUST. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| SEPT. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| OCT. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| NOV. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| DEC. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |

THE EARTHQUAKE AT NEW ZEALAND.

Accounts from New Zealand bring the particulars of a very severe earthquake, which has been experienced in that country, almost entirely destroying the town of Wellington. This town is the capital of the British possessions in New Zealand, and says the Boston Mail, has grown up so rapidly as to become known to the rest of the world. It contains some 30,000 inhabitants, and the earthquakes run up and down its streets as regularly as in those of London.

On the 13th of October, was a fine day, but very sultry, and on Saturday there was wind and heavy rain. This lasted all day on Sunday, and at half-past one on Monday morning a distant rumbling sound was heard, the sound travelling at a most rapid rate, when almost instantly, and in the course of a few seconds, the whole town was labouring under the most severe shocks of earthquake ever experienced. This continued at intervals about half past seven. Two-fifths of the chimneys were thrown down, and various public buildings were damaged. On Tuesday the shocks were again felt, and the houses quivered like ships in a gale, three persons, Barak S. Green, Lovel and his two children, were killed by the falling ruins. The colonial and military hospitals, the jail, &c., were so much injured, that the patients and prisoners had to be removed.

The heaviest and most continuous shocks were experienced at Wellington, Queen Charlotte's Sound in Cloudy Bay, nearly in the centre of the region over which they extended. The earthquakes were preceded by stormy weather, with heavy gales from the south and east, which lasted the greater part of the nine days. The volcano of Tongariro was not in activity, nor were any others known to be so. On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 17th, a bright flame was seen to shoot up in the north-east at Wellington, and on board the Sarah Ann, then off Kapiti. At Nelson the atmosphere is said to have been saturated with electricity. It is generally supposed that there has been a great outburst of life, and that the settlers are now discouraged.

On Wednesday all was tranquil, but on Thursday renewed shocks were felt, and being more violent than ever, completed the destruction. The Wesleyan chapel and other buildings were thrown down, several cracks appeared in the earth, especially along the beach, and in the sky there was a fiery glare. On Friday, the 20th of October, thirteen successive shocks were felt, and on Tuesday, the 24th, there was a renewal. On that day the earthquake appeared to have subsided, and up to the 17th of November nothing more was felt.

The shipping had offered refuge to the inhabitants, and the officials, in conjunction with the residents, were making great efforts to repair the damage. The earthquake was felt in other parts of New Zealand, but we have no particulars of damage done. So far as our information goes, the earthquakes lasted nine days, and were felt at various places, from the 73d to the 76th degree of east longitude, and from the 39th to the 44th degree of south latitude.

Too Good to be Lost.—The Philadelphia Correspondent of the Boston Age and News, in a late letter tells the following story. I heard a case of extreme modesty the other day, of extreme that it couldn't be under stood.

A lady went into Thornley's India rubber store and enquired of the fascinating Mr. T. Have you any India rubber, clay encir- cles?

What did you say, ma'am, said the store- keeper, slightly confounded.

"Clay encirclers," repeated the lady with a blush. Thornley looked around the store, first at the great piles of India rubber, then at the great piles of India rubber cloth, and then, but without seeing anything correspond- ing to the name.

You're sure it's made out of India rubber, said Mr. T., inwardly declaring that there was nothing made of that article which he had not seen.

Oh yes, replied the lady.

Do you see anything like it, at length re- turned the bewildered fellow.

The lady looked around the well filled store at length her eye rested upon a box, which she blushing pointed to. What do you suppose it contained?

Gladly, said Mr. T.

She was soon helped to a pair, and she took her leave, it all at once occurred to Mr. Thornley, that garters were "clay encir- cles."

HINTS ON AGRICULTURE.

The last three years there have been failures in the wheat and potato crops, and the consequences have been very severely felt by all classes of the community, more especially by those who depend on the tillage of the soil for the support of their families.

We think that our Agricultural friends would find a very great error in depending so much as they have done, on these two crops for support; and as experience has taught us that they are subject to various casualties in ripening, we would recommend them to diversify their system, and not rely on one or two crops for their support.

Grains and Beans, which are equally valuable as breadstuffs, and food for cattle, as the two above mentioned.

The following are well adapted for our soil and climate, and all can be used as sub- sistent crops, namely, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Rye, and Indian corn. The four first mentioned are all hardy, and may be re- sisted with an ordinary season; and the last, when sown in the autumn, will give a better crop than the others, and will be more successful.

As a substitute for Potatoes, we would recom- mend the planting of Bush Beans, Windsor Beans, Carrots, Turneps, Beets, Peas, Man- golic Wurz, and Turneps. All these can be advantageously used in feeding cattle, and the greater portion at our own tables.

Last year a very general feeling prevailed, that if wheat was sown late, it would escape the weevil, and very many acted upon this principle, but unfortunately for them, while endeavoring to escape one evil, they fell upon a greater one—they were struck with rust. The weevil certainly is very destructive, but it leaves a portion behind, and that is sound and good; but the rust destroys all, even the straw.

In reading over some American Agricul- tural periodicals lately, we perceive that this is the usual fate of late sown wheat. We would advise our agricultural friends, to run the risk of the weevil, and get their wheat into the ground at an early period as possible.

In planting Potatoes, we would recommend to all who are enabled to do it, to put them into new ground; experience has shown that they thrive better, and have a greater chance of escaping the rot.

We throw out these suggestions, and feel convinced that if they are acted upon, much benefit will flow therefrom.—[Mianight Gleaser.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

We are indebted to the New Brunswick Ex- tra of the 18th inst., for a summary of the news by the steamship Europa.

The Royal Mail Steamer Europa arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, at 10.12 o'clock, in less than 10 days from Liverpool, bringing 11 passengers for Halifax and 43 for New York.

The Express for the Associated Press left Hal- fax at 11 o'clock, and reached Grand Point, a distance of 140 miles, in the extraordinary short space of nine hours and five minutes. Owing to the unexpected arrival of the Express, the steam- er Herald lost forty minutes in getting under weigh, but arrived here, after a very good run, at 3 o'clock this morning—the distance between Halifax and St. John being accomplished in fifteen hours and twenty minutes running time!

Our Liverpool dates are to the 7th inst. The news will be found of the highest interest.

The steam ship America arrived at Liver- pool on the 3d inst., in 9 1/2 days from Halifax, and the Washington at Southampton on the 5th, in 16 days from New York.

Parliament has adjourned until the 16th inst. for the Easter recess. The two main objects which have divided its attention have been the Navigation Bill, and the "Rate in Aid Bill" for Ireland, which latter has branch- ed out into a general debate on the policy to be pursued towards that country. It will be seen that the Navigation Bill has undergone some important amendments.

The news from India is still of a warlike character, but more favourable for the British arms, which have once more been victorious in the Punjab.

The Revenue returns for the financial year and quarter ending the 31st inst. show a con- tinuous, though not a very great, improve- ment. There has been an increase of £1, 103,544 in the Customs revenue for the year, as compared with the previous year. In the Excise revenue there is an increase of £569, 632, and in the Crown Lands £39,000.

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wish- ing 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 bills, and order ed their papers to be discontinued.

If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and then paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

THE INCREASE OF MORE THAN A MILLION IN THE

Customs revenue this year is altogether satis- factory, and shows that the country is slowly but surely recovering from the depression of the disastrous year of 1846-7.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

March 31.

Since our report of the 1st instant the ar- rivals from British America consist of only 2 vessels, 618 tons, against 5 vessels, 6225 tons last year. The demand from the country is still very limited.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks, &c.—Of St. John Spruce (two car- goes (a large proportion being 3-inch Battens) were sold at £7 7s 6d per standard; a cargo of good quality at £8 2s, and in small parcels from the yard, some maddling, at £8 5s to £8 10s per standard. By auction at Birken- head a cargo of Prince Edward Island Spruce was sold at £7 to £7 10s per standard.

QUEBEC DEALS.

By auction a few standard weils sold at £8 15s per standard.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The Bank of En- gland returns during the fortnight show the general business of the institution to be in a normal state. The bullion in the vaults is about £15,300,000. Money has somewhat increased in value; the lowest bank rate is 3 per cent, but with private banks the best bills can be done at about 2 1/2 per cent. The April dividends now due will probably keep it about the present value. There is still an uneasy feeling respecting the threatened hostilities in the North of Europe; but if the Danish quarrel could be adjusted, nothing material would stand in the way of a per- manent prosperity in commercial affairs. The Board of trade returns, ending 5th March last, exhibit very satisfactory proofs of the commerce of the country having now returned to a prosperous condition. The exports of the two first months of 1849 show an im- provement upon those of last year, which is satisfactory, as they were the two months preceding the French revolution.

THE WEEKLY ACCOUNTS OF THE BANK OF

France show a progressive improvement of the trade of Paris. The French Funds, since the total defeat of Charles Albert, have been well maintained.

COMMERCIAL.

Although matters on the continent of Eu- rope, are not yet satisfactorily adjusted, still commercial affairs continue in satisfactory state. The Money market continues well supplied with cash; but in the rate of dis- count there is not any change to report. Good bills of short date continue in request, and the rates for such are 2 1/2 to 3 per cent.

IRELAND.

The intelligence from Ireland does not possess any new feature of importance. Dis- tress continues to be severely felt among the peasantry, and the Galway Mercury contains some heart-rending accounts of deaths from starvation.

TRIAL OF MR. DUFFY.

All the necessary preparations are in pro- gress for another experiment of trial by jury in a Dublin court of justice. Summonses have been served on the city jurors, and Mr. Duffy will be again arraigned at the opening of the commission on Saturday next. The case for the prosecution, however, will not be commenced before the following Monday, and the bank may be looked for in all likely good before the close of the summer.

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, A DEPUTATION, HEAD- ED BY SIR LUCAS O'BRIEN, WAITED UPON THE

Earl of Clarendon, at the Irish Office, Lon- don, to present an address from twenty-six members of Parliament, praying that all fu- ture proceedings against Mr. Charles Gar- rard, in relation to the substance of the memorial, ex- pressed his own belief that Mr. Duffy was guilty of the offence laid to his charge.

LORD CLARENDON COMMENTED IN SEVERE

language on the terms of the memorial, and designated its presentation as an improper, if not unprecedented, course. He was surprised that twenty-six members of Parliamen- could be found to sign such a document, es- pecially when there was no doubt of Mr. Duffy's guilt. Several of those whose signa- tures were appended to that memorial had not many months ago, expressed to him their sense of the danger which existed at the pe- riod of Mr. Duffy's arrest, and required the protection of the Government against an ap- prehended outbreak. Granting the prayer of the memorial would be an extremely bad pre- cedent, and one which he could not sanction.

MR. O'FLAHERTY ADMITTED THAT MR. DUFFY

had been very imprudent, but did not believe that he was guilty of the charge; or he would not have been there.

LORD CLARENDON SAID THAT ELEVEN OF THE

twelve jurors had been for a verdict of guilty. Only one juror held out, or Mr. Duffy would have been convicted.

MR. SCULLY BELIEVED THE MODE OF PROSECU- TION

to be unprecedented.

MRS. FAGAN AND SEVERALS CONCURRED

with Mr. O'Flaherty.

Lord Clarendon said that he would give an answer in writing, and the deputation withdrew.



Europa.

Interesting Intelligence.

We are indebted to the New Brunswick Ex- tra of the 18th inst., for a summary of the news by the steamship Europa.

The Royal Mail Steamer Europa arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, at 10.12 o'clock, in less than 10 days from Liverpool, bringing 11 passengers for Halifax and 43 for New York.

The Express for the Associated Press left Hal- fax at 11 o'clock, and reached Grand Point, a distance of 140 miles, in the extraordinary short space of nine hours and five minutes. Owing to the unexpected arrival of the Express, the steam- er Herald lost forty minutes in getting under weigh, but arrived here, after a very good run, at 3 o'clock this morning—the distance between Halifax and St. John being accomplished in fifteen hours and twenty minutes running time!

Our Liverpool dates are to the 7th inst. The news will be found of the highest interest.

The steam ship America arrived at Liver- pool on the 3d inst., in 9 1/2 days from Halifax, and the Washington at Southampton on the 5th, in 16 days from New York.

Parliament has adjourned until the 16th inst. for the Easter recess. The two main objects which have divided its attention have been the Navigation Bill, and the "Rate in Aid Bill" for Ireland, which latter has branch- ed out into a general debate on the policy to be pursued towards that country. It will be seen that the Navigation Bill has undergone some important amendments.

The news from India is still of a warlike character, but more favourable for the British arms, which have once more been victorious in the Punjab.

The Revenue returns for the financial year and quarter ending the 31st inst. show a con- tinuous, though not a very great, improve- ment. There has been an increase of £1, 103,544 in the Customs revenue for the year, as compared with the previous year. In the Excise revenue there is an increase of £569, 632, and in the Crown Lands £39,000.