

THE STANDARD.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
H. W. 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.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Inserted according to written orders, or continued until ordered to the contrary.
First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 2s.
Each repetition of 12 lines, and under, 1s.
First insertion of all over 12 lines, 3s per line.
Each repetition of 12 lines, and under, 1s.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 13) SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1849. [Vol. 16]

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

1849.		
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.
Canada	Apr. 21	For Boston.

DEPARTURES FROM AMERICA.

1849.		
Europe	Jan. 10	New York.
America	Jan. 24	From Boston.
Canada	Feb. 7	New York.
Niagara	Feb. 21	From Boston.
Europe	Mar. 7	New York.
America	Mar. 21	From Boston.
Canada	Apr. 4	New York.
Niagara	Apr. 18	From Boston.
Europe	May 2	New York.
Canada	May 16	From Boston.

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, and being authorized to receive applications and issue Policies on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, and Vessels on the Stocks, Buildings, Furniture, and Goods, at the current rates, to the amount of \$10,000 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 recognized.

E. D. GREEN, Agent.
Refer 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
	29	30	31				
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
	29	30					
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
	29	30	31				
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
	29	30					
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
	29	30	31				
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
	29	30	31				
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
	29	30	31				
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
	29	30	31				
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
	29	30	31				
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
	29	30	31				
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
	29	30	31				
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				

[FROM THE COURIER.]
THE FIRE.
That on the 14th March destroyed that portion of the City of St. John, known as York Point.

Fire the morning-lan broke,
Or the day was beginning,
The inhabitants woke
With the fire-bell ringing.

Wake, mother! wake, daughter!
Wake, son and stake, sire!
The cry is for water—
The City's on fire!

And fiercer and longer,
More rapid it blazes,
And stronger and stronger
The element rages.

On, onward, consuming
Shop, storehouse and dwelling,
And ruin on ruin
The catalogue swelling.

And infant and mother
Pressed closely, are there,
And sister and brother
With looks of despair.

And homeless and mourning
The terrified meet,
Their houses are burning—
(Their home is the street.)

Their provisions, their wood,
Their prospects, their plans—
For a city laid waste.

Where that ruin now stands,
From centre to seaboard
Desolation sweeps o'er
In its falling deplored;

York Point is no more!
'Tis noon—and 'tis ended,
The ravage complete—
York Point is no more,
Nor alley nor street!

But a forest of chimneys
Now people the scene
Where three thousand reposed,
And a city has been.

T. R. DUFF.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.
Later European Items.—The New York papers have received letters from Dublin to the effect that the 23rd of February, which was the day of the execution of the Irish poor law question, is likely to excite a most formidable opposition in the North. Already the temper has been soured, and will not doubt give an expression of public opinion against this proposal of the Prime Minister to compel the people of Ulster to provide for the wants and necessities of Munster and Connaught, which will astonish the little lord and his family government.

The writs of error in the case of Smith O'Brien, McManus, and Donohue have reached the House of Lords, and it is reported that it is said that a favourable issue to the prisoners may be expected. The arguments in the case will not come on before Easter.

The Crown will be represented by the Attorney and Solicitor General of England and the Irish Attorney General. The prisoners' counsel are Sir T. Thesiger, Mr. Napier, and Sir Coleman and Solicitor O'Loughlin.

From the Turks Island Gazette of Feb. 7.
OUR SALT PROSPECTS.—For several weeks we have scarcely had any salt on this Cay. The supply has been exhausted at Salt Cay, and at East Harbour the quantity is very small. Many vessels have, in consequence, recently left without cargoes, and this has happened for several years at this season, a clear indication that the demand for our staple is outstripping the supply. The reverse of this is the case with the staple production of the larger Island of the British West Indies. And it would appear certain that, so long as Great Britain and the United States continue on terms of amity and friendship, the demand for our article be equal to its increasing supply, if it do not vastly exceed it—a prospect most encouraging to the present leaseholders of pond property.

Our immediate prospects in salt fishing are not only excellent, but rarely so for this period of the year. Several persons commenced taking on Monday, and in the course of a fortnight or so, if the drought continue, a large quantity of salt will be on hand.

From the Turks Island Gazette of Feb. 14.
We learn from an arrival from P. Paris, that the Haytian and Dominican forces have had an engagement on the frontier, which has resulted as usual, in the discomfiture of the former. We are further informed that Sir E. Schomburgk had gone to Porto Prince, probably as a mediator between the belligerents.

FROM BRITISH GUIANA.—We have our files to the middle of February. An attempt had been made to heal the differences between the Assembly and the government, but with out success. The Court was called, and a despatch from Earl Grey read, in regard to the stoppage of supplies. The despatch stated that as a matter of conciliation, Mr. Barkley had been appointed Governor of the Colony.

The Court, however, immediately resolved that there was nothing in the despatch to justify voting the supplies. So the matter stands at present.

Provisions were very plentiful, and were receding in price.

The writer in speaking of the gold dust on board the U. S. Ship Lexington, estimates the amount at from \$300,000 to \$500,000, and also reiterates the statement that it will be carried to Valparaiso and melted into bars before being brought to this country.

From the best judgement that can be obtained, not more than £250,000 in gold dust, independent of the Lexington's has been shipped for this country. Most of the gold dust is shipped to Mazatlan and Valparaiso, exchanged for silver, &c., and carried back to California to trade upon. It is thought also, that but little of the gold will reach this country for some time, as much of it will be shipped to London, to be there drawn upon from this country.

A story is told of several young men of capital, who freighted a brig from the Sandwich Islands, with \$40,000 in specie, with which they purchased gold dust for about \$10 the ounce—thus netting \$20,000 to \$25,000 by the operation.—Boston Traveler.

INDEMNITY BILL IN CANADA.—A Bill providing to the extent of £150,000 for the losses sustained by individuals in the Rebellion of 1837 in Canada, which was introduced by the Ministry some weeks ago, has occasioned a great outburst of feeling, as well in the Assembly as throughout the Province. We find from Quebec papers to the 24th inst. that the debate on the bill had been a lengthy one, and had ended in a sort of half measure. The question drew forth many excellent speeches; many of the principal actors in the late rebellion were to be benefited by the measure, instead of being (as intended some) punished for causing or participating in an armed rebellion. Sir Allan McNab is stated to have spoken boldly and vigorously, affirming that if the measure were carried, the sooner the stars and stripes replaced the Union Jack in the Province the better for the people. The Quebec Morning Chronicle remarks:—It will, indeed, be ominous for the future condition of Canada, if the Conservative party of Upper Canada, with Sir Allan McNab, the very quintessence of loyalty, at its head, begin to incline in favour of annexation. The gauntlet has been thrown: the ire is broken; and it is probable, ere long, the Parliament of Canada will be divided into two parties, the one composed of Canadians of British extraction, desirous and struggling for annexation to the States; the other composed of French Canadians, loyalists in despite of their inclinations, preferring to serve a nation which has always treated them with democracy and favor, to becoming incorporated with a people whose rude, powerful character would annihilate all possibility of a flourishing French nationality in Canada—Louisiana to wit!

William Lyon Mackenzie, of Upper Canada—Rebelling notoriety, availing himself of the general amnesty, arrived at the Exchange Hotel, Montreal, by the American Stage, on the evening of the 24th ult.—Mr. Bidwell, who was formerly Speaker of the Upper Canada Assembly, and is now in excellent practice at the New York Bar, will not return to Canada. Neither is Dr. Robert Nelson, one of the best surgeons in America, likely to return.

BRICK'S MONUMENT.—A considerable sum of money was subscribed by the Militia Officers of this Province, some 7 or 8 years ago, in aid of rebuilding this interesting memorial of departed worth and labour. It may prove interesting to the contributors to be apprised that this matter was mooted in the Canadian House of Assembly on the 22d ult. when Mr. Thompson moved to refer to a committee a petition for enquiry, relative to the subscription made for Brick's Monument.

Sir Allan McNab explained, that the subscription for this Monument amounted to only £2,700, whereas the lowest tender for erecting the Monument was \$600. The money was laid out at compound interest and had since accumulated. It was proposed last year to give out the contract, and pay in Bank Stock Afterwards, however, some objections were made to the course, and it was determined to put the thing off till a better time should arrive for realizing the investment. The bill was in the hands of the Committee, but if the House chose to take it out of their hands, it was not for him to oppose it.

The Freshet in the Mississippi—Great Destruction of Property.—A telegraphic despatch dated New Orleans, March 9, says that the Mississippi river has broken over its banks, and the water has made a complete breach over many valuable cotton and sugar plantations, causing an immense amount of damage to property—the full extent of which is not ascertained. Great fears are entertained as to the safety of plantations at other points. Even New Orleans is threatened with inundation.

The Levee is broken at Baton Rouge, and the Donaldsonville river running in, doing immense damage to the plantations.

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS.
Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages 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 ordered their papers to be discontinued.
If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

A despatch from Pinsburg states that the city was filled with incendiaries. The mayor has offered a reward for their detection.

GREAT FLOOD AT CHICAGO.—A Despatch from the West states that there has been a great flood at Chicago, and the overflow of water was still increasing. The damage to property had already reached fifty thousand dollars. No farther particulars are given.

SAR FEVER.—British ship Canbrin, which put into Delaware Breakwater a short time since, arrived at this port this morning. She has one hundred and fifty passengers. Seventy eight deaths have occurred on board since she left Ireland, and fifty-two are now sick on board with the ship fever.—[New York Commercial, March 12.]

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—Steamboat Woodman, from New Orleans for Rio River, when leaving Bayou Sara, on the 2d inst. collapsed both flues of her boiler, killing and scalding several persons; three killed outright, and others missing—among the latter, one engineer. Twenty five others were dreadfully scalded,—part of whom, it is thought, cannot recover. The scene is described as most heart-rending.

AN AMERICAN'S OPINION OF ENGLAND
The Rev. Mr. Hodge, an American clergyman, who has recently returned from England, has been lecturing on the institutions of that country, and the character of her people—we take the following extracts from one of his lectures:

"The history of the English nation is the most complete history of the progress of liberty which the world affords. No race has ever more degraded than the Anglo Saxons, and no one has ever attained to greater happiness and power. The history of England is, more emphatically than that of any modern nation, the history of humanity. Other European nations may possess more perfect theories of government, but that of England surpasses all others in its practical workings.

"The discipline of the conquest may, on the whole, have been useful to England. The amalgamation of the two races has produced a character in which the German strength and staidness is united to the moral and energy of the Gauls. The difference between the Saxons and Normans previous to the conquest was merely one of development. The Saxons possessed more of truthfulness, patience, constancy and the English more of home. The contest of these two races was like the mingling of snow with water, the rude temper of the one was melted by degrees into the genial nature of the other.

"The Norman race has been gradually dying out, and the Saxon race steadily advancing ever since the conquest. Indeed, the Saxon blood now preponderates in the people.

"But how, inquired the lecturer, did these subjugated Saxons rise superior to their conquerors? By the triumph of industry over brute force. During the middle ages the workmen were more dependant on the fighting men; but the superior toil and patience of the former has transferred the power from the baronial classes to the exchange, the press, and the loom. Industry prevailing over force, this is the law of Society, the formula of history.

"The reign of Henry VII. has been regarded as the period when all distinction between the Saxon and Norman races disappeared; but on reflection from tyranny did not take place till more than a century after. Even in the reign of Elizabeth, the most injurious monopolies were permitted in every branch of industry. But that haughty Tudor was at length compelled to yield to the growing spirit of liberty, and her last Parliament may be regarded as a selenite in English history.

"Next to our own nation, England enjoys a larger amount of liberty than any nation in the world. In some respects, liberty is superior to our own; inasmuch as it is more secure. Other things being equal, liberty is the greatest when the government is the strongest. England is not only the strongest nation that now exists, but in character, in credit, in the opinions of men of every nation, the strongest that ever existed. The prompt protection that the English government affords in any part of the world, even to her meanest subject, is an important element of liberty.

"France, to-day, possesses a government theoretically more democratic than our own, but in ten generations she will not attain to the measure of English liberty. In England, liberty bears the stamp of legitimacy; in France, it has a red, revolutionary look. In the former nation it wears the sober aspect of the Puritan; in the latter, it is wreathed in the smiles of a dancer, and is frisky as new wine. Whenever the Englishman plants his foot, there he stands, strong in his Saxon intelligence and Norman valor. He is not easily stirred, but when he does move, it is for good, and that whether armed with his capital, or armadas are riding in his seas. In France, liberty is spasmodic, and her government oscillates between absolutism and anarchy. In France, liberty is a sentiment; in England it is a fact. France is the least conservative nation in Europe; England is the most so.