

THE STANDARD.  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
A. 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.  
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First insertion of 12 lines and under 3s  
Each repetition of Ditto 1s  
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line  
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# The Standard,

## OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E parit sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 43] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24 1849. [Vol. 16

### THE CANADIAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle of the 11th inst. publishes the address to the people of Canada on the state of the Province, which is a windy document. It only appeared in two papers at Montreal—the Herald and Courier—the Gazette and other papers being apparently displeased at the "hole and corner" manner of its birth.

The address commences by describing the number and magnitude of the evils which afflict Canada in a commercial point of view, and the enormous and expensive form of Government which exists in that Province. It then proceeds—

Having adverted to some of the causes of our present evils, we would consider how far the remedies ordinarily proposed, possess sound and rational inducements to justify their adoption.

1.—"The repeal of protection in the markets of the United Kingdom."

This, if attainable in a sufficient degree, and guaranteed for a long period of years, would ameliorate the condition of many of our chief interests, but the Empire forbids the anticipation. Besides, it would be but a partial remedy. The millions of the Mother Country demand cheap food; and a second change from protection to free trade would complete that ruin which the first has done much to achieve.

2.—"The protection of home manufactures." Although this might encourage the growth of a manufacturing interest in Canada, yet without access to the United States market, there would not be a sufficient expansion of that interest, from the want of consumers, to work any result that could be admitted as a remedy for the numerous evils of which we complain.

3.—"A Federal Union of the British American Provinces." The advantages claimed for that arrangement are Free Trade between Provinces, and a diminished governmental expenditure.

The attainment of the latter object would be problematical, and the benefits anticipated from the former might be secured by legislation under our existing system. The marriage of the Sister Provinces would not benefit our trade in timber, for they have a surplus of that article in their own forests, and their demand for agricultural products would be limited to absorb means of supply. Nor could Canada expect any encouragement to her manufacturing industry from those quarters. A Federal Union, therefore, would be no remedy.

4.—"The Independence of the British North American Colonies as a Federal Republic."

The consolidation of its new institutions from elements hitherto so discordant—the formation of treaties with Foreign Powers—the acquisition of a name and character among the nations—would, we fear, prove an overmatch for the strength of the new Republic. And, having regard to the powerful confederacy of States contiguous with itself, the military defences would be too costly to render independence a boon, whilst it would not, any more than a Federal Union, remove those obstacles which retard our material prosperity.

5.—"Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, as respects the products of the farm, the forest, and the mine."

If obtained, this would yield, but an instalment of the many advantages which might be otherwise secured. The free interchange of such products would not introduce manufactures to our country. It would not give us the North American Continent for our market. It would neither mend our institutions as to confer stability nor ensure confidence in their permanence; it would ally the violence parties, or, in the slightest degree, remedy any of our prominent evils.

6.—"Of all the remedies that have been suggested for the acknowledged and unanswerable ills with which our country is afflicted, their remains but one to be considered. It propounds a sweeping and important change in our political and social condition involving considerations which demand our most serious examination. This remedy consists in a 'Friendly and Peaceable Separation from British Connection and a Union upon equitable terms with the great North American Confederacy of Sovereign States.'"

We would promise that towards Great Britain we entertain none other than sentiments of kindness and respect. Without her consent we could separation as neither practicable nor desirable. But the Colonial policy of the Parent State, the avowals of her leading Statesmen, the public sentiments of the Empire, present unmistakable and significant indications of the appreciation of Colonial Connection. That it is the resolve of England to invest us with the attributes and compel us to assume the burdens of Independence is no longer problematical. The threatened withdrawal of her troops from other Colonies—the continuance of her military protection to ourselves only on the condition that we shall defray the attendant expenditure, betoken intentions towards our country, against which it is weakness in us not to provide.

An overruling conviction, then, of its necessity, and a high sense of the duty we owe our country, a duty we neither disregard nor postpone, impel us to entertain the idea of separation; and what ever negotiations may ensue with Great Britain, a grateful liberality on the part of Canada should mark every proceeding.

The proposed Union would render Canada a field for American capital, into which it would enter as freely for the prosecution of public works and private enterprise as into any of the present States. It would equalise the value of real estate upon both sides of boundary, thereby probably doubling at once the entire present value of property in Canada, whilst, by giving stability to our institutions, and introducing prosperity, it would raise our public, corporate, and private credit. It would increase our commerce both with the United States and Foreign Countries, and would not necessarily diminish to any great extent our intercourse with Great Britain, into which our products would for the most part enter on the same terms as at present. It would render our rivers and canals the highway for the emigration to, and exports from the West, to the incalculable benefit of our country. It would also introduce manufactures into Canada as rapidly as they have been introduced into the Northern States; and to Lower Canada especially, where water privileges and labour are abundant and cheap, it would attract manufacturing capital, enhancing the value of property and agricultural produce, and giving remunerative employment to what is at present a comparatively non-producing population. Nor would the United States merely furnish the capital for our manufactures. They would also supply for them the most extensive market in the world without the intervention of a Custom House Officer. Railways would forthwith be constructed by American capital as feelers for all the great lines now approaching our frontiers; and railway enterprise in general would doubtless be as active and prosperous among us as among our neighbours. The value of our agricultural produce would be raised at once to a par with that of the United States, whilst agricultural implements and many of the necessities of life, such as tea, coffee, and sugar, would be greatly reduced in price.

The value of our timber would also be greatly enhanced by free access to the American market, where it bears a high price, but is subject to an onerous duty. At the same time, there is every reason to believe that our shipbuilders, as well as Quebec as on the Grand Lakes, would find an unlimited market in all the ports of the American Continent. It cannot be doubted that the shipping trade of the United States must greatly increase. It is equally manifest that, with them, the principal material in the construction of ships is rapidly diminishing, while we possess vast territories, covered with timber of excellent quality, which would be equally available as it is now, since under the Free Trade system our vessels would sell as well in England after Annexation as before.

The simple and economical State Government, in which direct responsibility to the people is a distinguishing feature, would be substituted for a system at once cumbrous and expensive.

In place of war and the alarms of war with a neighbour, there would be peace and amity between this country and the United States. Disagreements between the United States and her chief if not only rival among nations would not make the soil of Canada the sanguinary arena for their disputes, as under our existing relations must necessarily be the case. That such is the unenviable condition of our state of dependence upon Great Britain is known to the whole world, and how far it may conduct to keep prudent capitalists from making investments in the country, or wealthy settlers from selecting a fore-doomed battle-field for the home of themselves and their children, it needs no reasoning on our part to elucidate.

But other advantages than those having a bearing on our material interests may be foretold. It would change the ground of political contest between races and parties, ally and obliterate those irritations and conflicts of rancour and recrimination which have hitherto disfigured our social fabric. Already in anticipation has its harmonious influence been felt—the harbingers may it be hoped of a lasting oblivion of dissensions among all classes, creeds and parties in the country. Changing a subordinate to an independent condition, we would take our station among the nations of the earth. We have, now, no voice in the affairs of the Empire, nor do we share in its honors or emoluments. England is our Parent State, with whom we have no equality, but towards whom we stand in the simple relation of obedience. But as citizens of the United States the public service of the nation would be open to us—a field for high and honourable distinction on which we and our posterity might enter on terms of perfect equality.

Nor would the amicable Separation of Canada from Great Britain be fraught with advantages to us alone. The relief of the

Parent State from the large expenditure now incurred in the military occupation of the country—the removal of the many causes of collision with the United States, which result from the contiguity of mutual territories so extensive—the benefits of the larger market which the increasing prosperity of Canada would create, are considerations which, in the minds of many of her ablest Statesmen, render our incorporation with the United States a desirable communication.

To the United States also the Annexation of Canada presents many important inducements. The withdrawal from their borders of so powerful a nation, by whom in time of war the immense and growing commerce of the lakes would be jeopardized—the ability to dispense with the costly but ineffectual revenue establishment over a frontier of many hundred miles—the large accession to their income from our Customs—the unrestricted use of the St. Lawrence, the natural highway from the Western States to the ocean, are objects for the attainment of which the most substantial equivalents would undoubtedly be conceded.

### A LONELY CLOUD.

A lonely cloud, as eve began,  
His quiet rest did take,  
As graceful as a sleeping swan  
Upon a moonlit lake:  
One star, companion of the west,  
Shone 'mid that cloudy sphere,  
Like hope, within a human breast,  
When sorrow darkens near!  
And oh! methought, for all our woes  
A lesson here is given,  
Would man might thus his griefs repose  
Upon the breast of heaven—  
Look upward to that realm afar  
When worldly cares have birth,  
And rest his hope on God's own star—  
And take his heart from earth!

### FROM THE IRON MAN.

The age is onward? We can look back  
Now like one who, having gained the summit  
Of a hill, retraces with his eye the toilsome  
Leagues he has travelled—We may look back  
And behold the monuments, mementoes,  
The dangers and disasters of the road;—and whilst  
We note all these, as warnings for our future  
Progress, we yet sit not down to survey them,  
But, casting a single look behind, press once  
More boldly forward.

For it is vain to look back. The attainable  
is only before us. The past is a ladder of  
sand, each round of which has crumbled be-  
neath our feet; and should we pause or turn  
to descend, the shades of ruin and uncertainty  
would encompass us. There is naught in the  
circle of being, naught in the range of matter,  
that is not an exemplar of the great principle  
of Progress, and a continual cycle of ever-  
growing results. Naught is ended—for nothing  
dies. Dissolution is antagonistic to all  
material or spiritual things, and retrogression,  
if nature in reality discloses such a phenome-  
non, is but transient, and mediant toward  
renewed progress. A particle of dust, could  
we trace it through all the ramifications of  
its utility, would lead us through a labyrinth  
of the 'mighty works.' From the sand whirl  
that bore it across the desert, to the column  
which held it as an integral of Palmyra's  
splendor; from the fallen and shivered column  
to the tomb of some desert Emir; from the  
tomb of the sands once more; from the sands  
to the crucible, and from the crucible of the  
glass which forms the very inkstand in which  
I now dip my pen; how simple the transition  
—the progression—for all is progression that  
is motion, since motion must effluatate re-  
sults.

Be not cast down, O little man, which art  
as a sand-grain in the whirlwind of motion!  
Thou art integrally of the world's life, and  
strength and beauty! Through the crucible  
must thou pass in thy day, but thy destiny  
ever preserve thee. Utility in the eye of na-  
ture is the keeping of her laws. Be thou,  
then what thy nature impel thee, and thy  
symmetric life is found. Thou shalt make  
harmony, if thou canst but touch the right  
string in the great harp of humanity.

### FROM CAPTAIN MARYAT'S SOJOURN IN AFRICA.

THE LION'S LEAP.  
Once I was travelling in Nemagwa, Laird,  
I observed a spot which was imprinted  
at least twenty spots of the lion's paw; and  
as I pointed them out, a Nemagwa chief told  
me that a lion had been practising his leap.  
On demanding an explanation, he said, that  
if a lion sprang at an animal, and missed it  
by leaping short, he always went back to where  
he sprang from, and practised the leap, so as  
to be successful on another occasion; he then  
related to me the following anecdote, stating  
that he was an eye witness to the incident.  
I was passing the end of a craggy hill, from  
ten to twelve feet high, when I perceived a  
number of zebras galloping round it, which  
they were obliged to do, as the rock was  
quite steep; a lion was creeping round the  
rock, to catch the male zebra, which brought  
up the rear herd. The lion sprang and mis-

sed his mark; he fell short, with only his  
head over the edge of the rock, and the zebra  
galloped away—winking his tail in the air.  
Although the object of his pursuit was gone,  
the lion tried the leap on the rock a second  
and third time, till he succeeded. During  
this, two more lions came up and joined  
the first lion. They seemed to be talking,  
for they roared a great deal together, and  
then the first lion led them round the rock  
again. He then made another grand leap,  
to show what he and they must do another  
time. The chief added, they were evidently  
talking to each other, although they talked  
loud enough, but I thought it was as well  
to be off, or they might have some talk about  
me.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The in-  
vestigation in the case of this institution was  
brought to a close on Friday last, and Mr.  
Chandler will forthwith submit the whole of  
the evidence to the Executive for their decision.  
It is generally admitted that the investigation  
was conducted in the most impartial manner,  
and of course the public will suspend their  
judgment until the decision of the Executive  
is made known. [New Brunswick.]

FROM CANADA.—Movement in favour of  
Annexation.—A despatch from Canada, dated  
the 10th inst. says:—  
A declaration in favor of annexation to the  
United States has been drawn up, and in the  
short space of five hours, received the signa-  
tures of 300 of our first merchants, land hold-  
ers and professional men, including two mem-  
bers of Parliament and two of the Queen's  
Council.

A meeting was held here on the 8th against  
the Seigniorial tenure.—Delegates from 220  
Parishes determined to support the candidate  
not in favor of its abolition.

THE CALIFORNIA FLEET.—According to  
the Boston Shipping List 464 vessels have  
sailed from ports in the United States for Ca-  
lifornia up to the present time, and of this  
number but 95 had arrived up to Sept. 1.—  
Ninety-two vessels have sailed from Boston,  
of which but 16 had arrived.

The following extracts are from a letter of  
a young man in California to his brother in  
Boston. He was at the Sandwich Islands  
when the gold fever commenced, and being a  
vigorous and healthy man, did not fear the  
hard work of the gold diggings. It will be  
heard that his experience differs somewhat  
from that of many others:

San Francisco, Aug. 29th, 1849.  
I am at work here for the present, and doing  
very well. I arrived here from the Sandwich  
Islands on the 1st of May. I left here for the  
"Gold Diggins" the 15th of last June, and got  
back again the first of this month, and have  
seen enough of the "elephant" to last me for  
present. I was at the mines about a month  
with a company of six Americans and three  
natives of the Islands, and we did not dig  
gold enough to pay our expenses. I have  
heard of a few this summer, who have done  
very well, and a great many who have done  
nothing. Digging gold is too much of a lot-  
tery for me.

You wrote to me that you thought of com-  
ing to California. I should advise you to re-  
main where you are; if you do not make so  
much money, you can have some comfort and  
enjoy yourself, and that is what a man can't  
do here. It will not do for you to believe all  
the stories you see published in the newspa-  
pers at home; if you do, you will be deceiv-  
ed, I assure you.

I saw a party last night that came across  
the Rocky Mountains. They told me that  
there were thirty thousand emigrants on their  
way here across the mountains. I do not  
know what they are going to do. I think  
that there will be a great deal of suffering  
here next winter.

THE HUNGARIAN CROWN, which was  
carried off by Kossuth, when he fled into  
Turkey, is fabled by the Hungarian legends,  
to have been sent by angels to St. Stephen,  
who was crowned with it in 1001. The  
truth, as related by history, is, that it was  
presented to Stephen by Pope Sylvester II.  
A golden circlet, presented to Duke Geisa by  
the Greek Emperor, was incorporated with  
it afterwards. It has seen many curious  
adventures in the eventful history of Hungary  
when rival claimants contended for it.—  
It was once packed away in a cask by a  
royal fugitive, who, in journeying, thus, lost  
it, but recovered it again. This same king,  
Otto, had it forcibly taken away from him  
by Waywode Ladislas, who kept it three  
years and then was forced to return it. In  
1849, it was stolen by a maid of honor, at  
the instance of the widow of a deceased  
monarch, who wished to have her infant son  
crowned with it. In 1461, the widow pawned  
it to the Emperor, Frédéric IV., for 2500  
guilders. It was redeemed, but soon stolen  
again by another woman, to crown another  
royal claimant, and after several changes  
fell into the hands of the Turks, whose lea-  
der, Solymán, returning from the siege of  
Vienna, exhibited it as the crown of the  
famous Persian King Nushiroon. He after-  
wards sent it back to the person from whom

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The Pacific News, a weekly newspaper, commenced at San Francisco Sept. 1, relates that on the Monday before eighteenth sailors and the coxswain escaped from the U. S. ship Ohio, and when some forty yards off were fired upon by the marines. In their way to the shore they were obliged to pass by the sloop of war Warren, and the ships Southampton and Fredonia, who each fired upon them, but without success. The boat was riddled, yet none were wounded. They fled on reaching the shore, and are doubtless now on the diggings.

Mr. Frisbee, a flour dealer in New York, had half his head accidentally shot off on Long Island, on Saturday afternoon, while, with others, firing at a mark.

### A GEORGIA WEDDING.

The preacher was presented from taking his part in the ceremony, and a newly-created justice of the peace, who chanced to be present, was called upon to officiate in his place. The good man's knees began to tremble, for he had never tied the knot, and did not know where to begin. He had no "Georgia Justice" or any other book from which to read the marriage service. The company was arranged in a semicircle, each one bearing a tallow candle. He thought over everything he had ever learned, even to—  
"Thirty days hath September,  
April, June, and November,  
but all in vain—he could recollect nothing that suited the occasion. A suppressed titter all over the room admonished him that he must proceed with something, and in an agony of desperation he began—  
"Know all men by these presents, that I—  
here he paused and looked up the ceiling, while a voice in a corner of the room was heard to say—  
"He is drawing feed for a tract of land,"  
and they all laughed.

"In the name of God, amen," he began again only to hear another voice in a corner whisper say—  
"He's making his will; I thought he could live long he looks so powerfully bad."  
"Now I lay me down to sleep."  
"I pray—was the next cry, when some erudite gentleman remarked—  
"He is not dead but sleeping."  
Oh yes! oh yes!" continued the Squire. A voice replied: "Oh no! oh no! don't let's."

Some person out of doors sung out—"come into court," and the laughter was general.

The bride was near fainting—the Squire was not far from it; being an indefatigable man, however, he began again—  
"To all and singular, the sher—"  
"Let's run; he's going to level on us," said two or three at once.  
Here a gleam of light flashed across the face of the Squire. He ordered the bride and groom to hold up their hands, and in a solemn voice said,  
"You and each of you do solemnly swear in the presence of the present company, that you will perform towards each other all and singular, the functions of husband and wife as the case may be, to the best of your knowledge and ability, to help you God."  
"Good as wheat," exclaimed the father of the bride.—[Stanford Advocate.]

CONGRESSIONAL STATIONARY.—You ain't got no knife Nathan," said a little boy to his companion.  
"Well, I'm going to have one when Father gets home from Washington—so is Tom, and Bill, and Jack, and Pete. Papa is going to bring us all Congressional knives."  
"Poli' your father can't get knives."  
"Yes he can! He promised mother lots o' writing paper, and pens, and burn-new writing desks for all our girls."  
"Don't be pay for em!"  
"No! he gets'em for MURDER. I don't know what that means, but Father says so!"

NINETEEN CHILDREN.—We are informed by one who has just returned from the White Mountains, that while on his journey from Portland to Conway, the driver stopped the stage to show the travellers a rare sight.—In front of a little cottage near by were eight rosy children, who, on seeing the stage before the door, cried out to those in the house to come out and get some cakes and pennies, when out rushed eleven other children of the two parents, who soon made their appearance in the interesting group. "The oldest child, as our informant was told by his father, was only 17 years of age," [Portland Journal.]

The young men of Halifax, entertained the crew of the Gie which was beaten by the New Brunswick boat, at Supper, last week, and at the conclusion of the entertainment, presented them with a purse of Twenty sovereigns.