

THE STANDARD.
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.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Inserted according to written orders, or con-
tained till the 12th of the month, and under.
First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 3s.
Each repetition of 12 lines, 1s.
First insertion of 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 111 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1840. [Vol. 16]

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

Destination	Day	Time
Canada	Jan. 10	New York
Niagara	Jan. 27	For Boston
Europe	Feb. 10	New York
America	Feb. 21	For Boston
Canada	Mar. 10	New York
Niagara	Mar. 21	For Boston
Europe	Apr. 10	New York
Canada	Apr. 21	For Boston

DEPARTURES FROM AMERICA.

Destination	Day	Time
Europe	Jan. 10	New York
America	Jan. 21	For Boston
Canada	Feb. 10	New York
Niagara	Feb. 21	For Boston
Europe	Mar. 10	New York
America	Mar. 21	For Boston
Canada	Apr. 10	New York
Niagara	Apr. 21	For Boston
Europe	May 10	New York
Canada	May 21	For Boston

MARINE AND
FIRE INSURANCE.
Protection Insurance Company of N. J.
CAPITAL, \$200,000.
Canadian Insurance Company of N. J.
CAPITAL, \$100,000.
WITH A SURPLUS OF OVER \$20,000.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CONNECTICUT.
CAPITAL, \$150,000.
THE Subscriber, having received the Agency
for the above-named Insurance Companies for
Canada and vicinity, will receive applications and
issue Policies on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freight,
and Vessels upon 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
resorted to.

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

Counting-House ALMANAC, 1849.

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

POETRY. TO THE ABSENT.

Oh! could I share but once again
The glorious, glad, and gay,
My joy inebriate heart, and brain,
Should never drink a milder glee.
For thou in memory's corner
A gem, a wreath, a light, a shine,
And, dearest, can I ever forget
The justice of that gem is mine.
A thousand songs the drunken day
Is singing to the busy noon,
And few are they who hear the lay
But tangle in the jargon tune.
I hear the bostonsian chant, and yet
My heart will seek a distant shore—
Then think not, I could ever forget,
When noonday's every thought is there.
The voiceless spirit of eve expands
His subtle mists o'er the air,
And silence, with uplifted hands,
Would fan direct my homage there.
The starry watch of night is set,
But vainly speaks the twinkling sign—
Then think not I could ever forget
When evening's every thought is mine.
And through the dreamy path of night,
I hear thee sing a bliss to me,
I breathe a captive wild, and bright,
A Heaven, for oh! I can still thee.
And morning's dawn but wakes regret
As fades the vision all divine—
Then think not I could ever forget
When night's unconscious thought is mine.

THE SUREST MEANS OF SUCCESS.

"One thing is certain," says De Gaulle, "that the great-
est of all obstacles to the improvement of the world,
is that belief of its improbability which damps the
exertions of so many individuals, and that a prop-
erly as the contrary opinion becomes general, it
realizes the event which it leads us to anticipate."
Surely, if anything can have a tendency to call
forth in the public service the exertions of indi-
viduals, it must be an idea of the magnitude of that
work in which they are co-operating, and a belief of
the permanency of those benefits which they confer
on mankind by any attempt to inform and enlighten them.
These sentiments are as applicable to efforts
upon a small as upon a large scale. In the
establishment of a parochial school, in the founding
of a church, in the endowment of a college, or even
in the distribution of religious tracts, or in any of
what are considered the minor acts of Christian
benevolence, it is necessary that we place a high
estimation upon the object to be attained, in order
to call forth the zeal which is most apt to secure
success. And when we add to this belief that it
is practicable and attainable, the obstacles in the
way, and the disappointments to which we are sub-
jected in its prosecution, have the tendency of giving
an additional impulse to the exertions by which it
is to be effected. Now this sphere of individual
exertion is limited; and to fill that sphere properly
is all that is required. But be it narrow or wide,
small or great, there may be applied to it the
sentiment of the poet on another subject. "Act
well your part there all the honor lies."—Watch-
man and Observer.

From Hogg's Instructor.

INSTRUCTION RIGHTLY GIVEN.

A pleasant incident occurred in a public
school some time since. It seems that a
boy attending the school, of the age of six
or seven years, had, in their play of bat and
ball, broken one of the windows, no clue to
the offender could in any manner be ob-
tained, as he would not confess. No would
any of his associates expose him. The case
troubled the teacher; and on one of the citi-
zens visiting the school, she privately and
briefly stated the circumstance and wished
him, in some remarks to the scholars, to ad-
vert to the principles involved in the case.
The address had reference principally to the
conduct of boys in the streets and at their
sports; the principles of rectitude and kind-
ness which should govern them everywhere,
even when alone, and when they thought no
one was present to observe. The scholars
were deeply interested in the remarks. A
very short time after the visitor had left the
school, a little boy rose from his seat and said,
"Miss L., I batted the ball that broke the win-
dow." Another boy threw the ball on the table
and it struck the window. I am will-
ing to pay it." There was a death-like si-
lence in the school as the little boy was speak-
ing, and continued for a minute after he had
closed. But it went but right for one to pay
the whole for the glass, said another boy ris-
ing in his seat, "all of us should pay some-
thing, because we were all engaged alike in
the play, I'll pay my part." "And I." "And I."
A thrill of pleasure seemed to run through
the school at this display of correct feelings.
The teacher's heart was touched, and she
felt more than ever the responsibility of her
charge.
The above conveys useful instruction.

From the New Brunswick RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

St. John, March, 8th.
The order which prevailed during the day
of the different polling places, was disturbed
towards evening by a crowd which gathered
at the foot of Coopers Alley, nearly in front
of Mr. James Neibery's and on enquiry we
learned that it was occasioned by some per-
sons having been seen going in this shop armed
with pistols. The mob increased in num-
bers and violence, and the authorities seem-
ed powerless to preserve order. As might
have been expected, fire-arms were soon
brought in requisition, and several shots were
fired from various directions. A man named
Robert Busby a butcher by trade, and who
we learn, resided in Portland, was shot by a
ball, and almost immediately expired. See-
ing matters likely to grow worse, the Mayor
obtained the assistance of a detachment of
the Militia, on their appearance order was
at once restored.
It is certainly a melancholy state of affairs,
when the Civil power is reduced to the ne-
cessity of calling in the Militia to aid in
quelling their local squabbles, and which
might on almost every occasion be suppres-
sed, if our authorities acted with that decision
which we have a right to expect. If the day
Police were unable to preserve order, a suf-
ficient number of Special Constables ought
immediately to have been sworn in; but, as
we have frequently had occasion to remark,
the present Police force seems to possess no
any good whatever. We consider it a dis-
grace to the City, that such an inefficient
body of men should be supported at the pub-
lic expense.

It is deplorable to think that men in an en-
lightened community—a community profess-
ing Christianity, and that too in the nineteenth
century—could be found guilty of harboring
such deadly feelings of animosity against those
of their fellow-men who might differ from
them on conscientious grounds, and seize
every favorable opportunity for displaying
these revengeful—these Jewish—sentiments.
But one thing is certain—the Civil authorities
must act, and act too with vigour, if they ex-
pect order to be maintained. The left
party to violating the peace, by which party
soever it may be made, must be met with a
determination which will effectually check
these enterprises in future, and shew to the
people that the law will be upheld, let the sacrifice be what
it may. Let our authorities at once adopt
this course, and all will be well; let them
adopt any other, and at their, and at their
door will the sin rest. They know their duty
and they must perform it, or else be held an-
swerable for the consequences.

The people of this City are constantly talk-
ing about retrenchment and reform in the
affairs of the Province, but it strikes us that
they do not look sufficiently to Frederickton,
where, for a long series of years, corruption
has been supported, and more successful opposi-
tion manifested to many proposed reforms
than any other place in the Province. When-
ever exigencies occur, the people must look
to their Representatives for some decided ac-
tion, and if they do not meet them in a man-
ly and patriotic manner, let them be removed,
and others elected to fill their places. By
common consent, this Province is daily going
down in the scale, or at least, not making
that progress which ought to be expected, con-
sidering its great capabilities and resources.
Immigrants from England, Ireland, and other
places, join hand in hand with the native
born to try their fortunes in other lands; and
they will continue to do so, taking with them
their skill and wealth, to be gladly received
by the Yankees, until there is some evidence
that the Government of this Province is to be
conducted for the benefit of the people, and not
for cliques and office-holders. Do the people
consider that the enormous revenues of the
Province do not pay its expenses, but that
year by year additions are made to its already
large debt? Do they consider that it costs
more to govern one hundred and fifty or two
hundred thousand peaceable New-Brunswick-
ers, than any other two hundred thousand
people in the world? Let the people look to
Frederickton—to the acts of their Representa-
tives, and ask how is this? Mr. Parlow has
introduced a Bill into the Assembly to raise
one hundred thousand pounds this year by
taxation, in various ways, from the improver-
ished inhabitants of this Country, while from
the frontier of Canada to the St. Croix, we hear
of complaints and suffering, and many find it
difficult to scrape enough together to supply
their immediate wants. Still our Representa-
tives, with an indifference which cannot be
explained, and a cruelty that makes the people
pride with dissatisfaction, propose to add to
their troubles, by inflicting additional taxation
to support a "do-nothing Government," and
keep in power a corrupt coalition. No one
can question the devotion of the people of this
Colony to the British form of Government;
their deeds are matters of history; but it
cannot be denied that the Country in grow-
ing under the accumulated corruptions induc-
ed by sixty years of bad legislation. The
salaries of our officials are enormous, yet we
scarcely hear a word from the Government

about retrenchment. We are, however, given
to understand that the present high salaries
are established by law, and cannot be reduced
without a violation of the agreement with
the Home Government. This is the language
of some of the members of the Coalition; but
they know this reasoning to be false. They
know that since the settlement of the Civil
List, the times have wholly changed, that
the Government price of land has been reduced
from six shillings to two shillings and six
pence per acre, and that the British Govern-
ment has since bartered away some millions
of acres of our best land, and most valuable tim-
ber land to the United States. All these things
have occurred since the settlement of the Civil
List, and every member of the Coalition
must know that if a proper statement were
made to the Home Government, the reduction
which we seek would be made at once.
In the present depressed state of the times,
when labour will not command remunerating
prices, and consequently when taxation will
be severely felt—it should be the duty of
our Representatives to reduce the expenses of
the Government as much as possible, and we
will trust they will not go on this Session as
in times past, and leave nothing to shew but
a large amount of money foolishly squan-
dered.—Hog.

Masonic Association.—We have learned
with sincere pleasure that the Hon. Alex-
ander Keith, who has for so many years exer-
cised the high and responsible office of Pro-
vincial Grand Master under the English juris-
diction in these Colonies, with credit to
himself and advantage to the Craft, has been
appointed by His Grace the Duke of Athol,
Most Worshipful Grand Master for Scotland,
by commission, dated Edinburgh, 8th Nov.
1840, to be Provincial Grand Master, it
has been made by His Grace the Duke of
Athol in accordance with the unanimous
wish of the Scottish Masons, and is we con-
sider, the highest compliment that could be
paid to Mr. Keith's services and merits, this
being the only instance in which the English
and Scottish Masonical Jurisdiction has been
vested in the same individual.—[Halifax
Courier.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF INTemperance.—An
appalling case of murder and suicide occur-
ed at Port Stanley, on Friday last. A Mr.
George Bostwick, in a fit of temporary in-
sanity, caused by long intemperance, mur-
dered his wife and one of his children, in a
most shocking manner; and afterwards cut
his own throat. Bostwick perpetrated the
horrible deed on his wife and child with a
sort of iron poker, having struck the unfor-
tunate lady so violently with it that the brains
issued from one side of her head. After Bost-
wick had committed the murder, he fastened
up all the doors and was seen by a neighbour
through one of the windows cutting his throat.
Four of the wretched man's children had es-
caped from the house, while he was killing
the mother and younger child. A Coroner's
Inquest has been held, and you will no doubt
see the verdict.—Mr. George Bostwick was
the son of Col. John Bostwick, connected
with a great number of respectable families in
Western Canada, to whom this will be a ter-
rible shock.—[Hamilton Spectator.

PIRATES.—The Belgian consul at Gibraltar
has transmitted to his government some infor-
mation respecting the navigation of the coast
of Rif, near Cape Forcas, and the piracy
carried on there. He states that the forces of
the pirates, who traverse the coasts of Morocco,
render it imperative on the part of masters
of vessels to give Cape Forcas a wide berth.
He also alludes to the capture of several En-
glish vessels by the pirates.

EARTHQUAKES IN THE WESTERN ISLANDS.
—The Azores have been kept in a state of
constant alarm for nearly two months past by
a succession of earthquakes which have
thrown down many houses and churches on
this island. The alarm was heightened to an
intense consternation one night in December
by the appearance of a brilliant Aurora Bore-
alis in the west; such a phenomenon is with-
out a precedent in that quarter.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Wash-
ington, March 1, announces Gen. Taylor's
Cabinet thus:—Meredith of Pennsylvania, to
be Secretary of the Treasury; George W.
Crawford of Georgia, to be Secretary of War;
Abbot Lawrence of Massachusetts, to be
Secretary of the Navy; Ewing of Ohio, to
be Postmaster General; W. B. Preston of
Virginia, to be Attorney General.—[Boston
Courier.

A fire broke out at Halifax on Wednes-
day night last, which consumed a long range
of wooden building in Upper Water-street,
belonging to the Hon. J. H. Cogswell. One

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

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
ad their papers to be discontinued.
If subscribers remove to other places
without informing the publisher, and then
order is sent to the former direction, they
are held responsible.

Disastrous Accident.

The Royal Artillery, quartered here, are in the habit, during the
winter months of practicing with ball
and shells, on the ice below the town. They
had been doing so on Wednesday last, and
yesterday, a little boy named Jareisse St. Jean,
picked up a shell which had not exploded.
He carried it to his mother's house in St.
Nicholas Tolentine street, Quebec. Subse-
quently, being utterly ignorant of the nature of
the dreadful instrument he had found on the
ice, he laid it on a bed, and tried with it
to penetrate the foot hole—the shell, expect-
ed, carrying away the poor boy's right hand,
three fingers of his left hand, and inflicting a
fearful wound in one of his legs—at the same
time dangerously wounding his mother in the
leg, and carrying away the window of the
room. The boy was taken from Dr. God-
frey's surgery in the English Hospital, and
is, so far, doing well.—[Montreal Herald.

From the Scientific American. COMPENSATION.

One of the finest instances of compensation
in the world is found in the perpetual re-
generation and purification of the air we breathe.
Nothing else more beautifully illustrates the
saying of the wise Hebrew, that all the works
of the Most High are made two and two and
not one against the other.
The animal kingdom lives by breathing as
well as by eating. From the man down to
the sponge, all animals eat and breathe. By
breathing we mean that they absorb oxygen
from the air, and return an equal volume of
carbonic acid gas,—composed of the oxygen
they had absorbed, and carbon from their blood.
This supplies their animal heat. It is in fact
the burning of charcoal, as eternal fuel. Man
does this breathing in his lungs, fishes in their
gills, insects by live tubes, all creatures in
some manner absorb oxygen and return car-
bonic acid.

But carbonic acid is deadly poison to an-
imals life. All animals therefore are per-
petually robbing the air of its power to give
them life, and filling it with poisonous gas.
Mark now the beautiful arrangement.
All vegetable things absorb this carbonic
acid, and return an equal volume of oxygen
gas, retaining the carbon to the growth of
their own substance. From the oak down
to the minute conferva, known only to the
microscopic eye, all plants have this only
source of carbon, to the air, absorbed by the
water and carried to the leaves of growing
tissue.

Again, all animal things live, directly or
indirectly, on vegetable things. Thus, then,
does the perpetual movement of nature run
through its grand and simple chords. Plants
are the food of animals, and purify air for
animals to breathe. Animals live upon plants
and restore to the air the food for plants to
feed upon. Who was the master composer
that arranged so wide and deep a harmony?

THE ANCIENT WORLD.

It is not an usual thing in examining and
stone rocks to find indication not only of an
ancient sea bottom, but also of that interme-
diate space between the reach of the highest
tides and low water, which formed the actual
sea-shore land and sea. Among the more
common indications of this state are the
ripple-marks often seen on sandstone, and many
irregularities of surface, apparently pro-
duced by the passage of waves, crabs, star fishes,
&c. Of all the ancient lines of sea coast that
have yet been introduced to our notice, there
is none more interesting than that of the new
sandstone, for we find there not only
marks of waves and the ripple of the water,
but almost every other marking that can be
imagined likely to have been made under
such circumstances, and among these are
distinct traces of numerous four footed an-
imals of many different kinds.

Every one will remember the astonishment
which Robinson Crusoe is represented to have
felt at the sight of a human foot print on the
island which he thought deserted; and scarcely
less surprising or interesting, was the
first discovery of these indications of animal
existence in a rock so barren of fossils as the
new red sandstone, and in a formation in
which, till then, there had been no suspicion
of the existence of any animals more highly
organised than the fishes. Nothing, however,
can be more certain than such foot steps do occur,
and although very little is to be determined
from the mere form of the extremity, still
even that little is of the greatest possible in-
terest, when as in the cases before us, it is nearly
the whole extent of our information. It is
especially interesting to find that the foot-
marks exhibited indications of some animals
entirely different from those whose remains
occur in the bed, and some which present only
faint and distant analogies, with modern
species, but which are yet made out by study-
ing the peculiarities indicated in the "recess"
and most interesting of the fossils.