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Days on which the steamships sail from Europe and America.

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
Gambria	Apr. 14	For Boston

DEPARTURES FROM AMERICA.

Destination	Date	Ship
Europe	Jan. 10	New York
America	Jan. 24	For Boston
Canada	Feb. 7	New York
Niagara	Feb. 21	For Boston
Europe	Mar. 7	New York
America	Mar. 21	For Boston
Canada	Apr. 4	New York
Niagara	Apr. 18	For Boston
Europe	May 2	New York
Gambria	May 16	For Boston

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FIRE INSURANCE.
Protection Insurance Company of N. J.
CAPITAL, \$200,000.
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CAPITAL, \$100,000.
WITH A SURPLUS OF OVER \$20,000.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CONNECTICUT.
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C. D. GREEN, Agent.
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Counting-House
ALMANAC
1849.

Month	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
JAN.	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		
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	
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	
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	
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 Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 24. SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1849. [Vol. 16]

The following is the Prospectus of the COLONIAL ADVOCATE, which we noticed in our last number. Our readers will readily admit, that a paper such as the Doctor purposes publishing, will be of vast service to these Colonies, which have not up to the present a Journal in London, devoted to their special interests. We trust the Colonists will promptly come forward, and that the paper will speedily be in existence. Price 8s per annum, in the Colonies.

PROSPECTUS
OF
A
NEWSPAPER TO BE PUBLISHED IN LONDON.
ENTITLED
THE COLONIAL ADVOCATE.
SPECIALLY AND EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO THE
INTERESTS AND ADVANCEMENT OF THE
BRITISH COLONIES.

In this age of excessive Journalism, when in all free countries every interest and every branch of industry is fostered and protected by the press, it is remarkable that the vast and important Colonies of England have never been represented in the great capital of the Empire. Denied any share of participation in the great Council of the nation, shut out from Lords and Commons, and even from the House of Commons, except through the one man power at the Colonial Office, possessing no specific or considered agency by which their power can be felt or their grievances listened to, either by the public or Parliament—it is, let it be repeated, most remarkable that no journal has yet been established where its existence is so clearly needed, and where its influence, as it is fair to presume, would be fraught with such advantages to the Empire at large.

It is the intention of the writer to set up such a paper forthwith; and if the British Colonists of this hemisphere will promptly come forward the paper will speedily be in existence. The British people have never fairly understood, nor properly appreciated the value of their Colonies; they have been taught by false economists and narrow minded politicians to look at the annual Parliamentary grants without taking into consideration the wealth and importance which the mother country enjoys by her intercourse with them. Viewed as the great outposts of the nation, they are the faithful vigils of her safety and the buttresses of her power. With their unlimited extent of surface, fertility of soil and aridude to become the abode of civilized man, they present a tempting and glorious field for the teaching and redemptive population of the teeming and redundant population of the parent state. Peopled with the Anglo-Saxon race, proud of their ancestry and glowing with the noble sentiments of freedom, they are the fitting elements to form those numerous Englishmen with which it seems to be the design of Providence to adorn and civilize the earth. Great indeed is the renown of a nation to be the parent of such a progeny!

The ignorance of the British public in reference to the Colonies has led to manifold evils. It has prevented Colonial affairs from receiving that discussion and investigation in Parliament which was essential to their prosperity; it has thrown the management of these important fragments of the empire almost exclusively into the hands of irresponsible persons at the Colonial Office, and has induced the people of England to regard as valueless the brightest jewels of the crown. Persons residing in the Colonies, natives of Great Britain or otherwise, are frequently astonished at the want of knowledge of the feelings and opinions of the Colonists which the acts of the government often betray.

But this, perhaps, to a certain extent excusable, because it is notorious, that the Officials at the Colonial Office are overworked. It is indeed morally and physically impossible for the principal secretary, be it capacity for business what it may, to give the requisite attention to the vast and complex affairs of forty different governments. Such an effort is beyond human exertion, and the evils under which the Colonies labor from this cause must continue, until by some new arrangement, the duties are divided and brought within the scope of ordinary abilities to perform. To advise and press some division of those duties will be one of the objects of the new journal; and should it fail in this object, which the writer by no means believes, his journal will yet have the important advantage of calling the attention of the public mind at home to the Colonial measures of the government generally, of keeping the public informed of what is going on in those Colonies, and of invoking the attention of Parliament to a more close and searching supervision of Colonial affairs at large.

Colonial representation in the British Parliament, and the scheme of a general or federative Union are other topics which the new journal will discuss on all proper occasions, and with that zeal and sincerity which the magnitude and importance of the subjects demand. The policy of the home government in reference to Free Trade, Negro Emancipation and their consequences, as

well as subsequent acts in reference thereto, will not be discussed here. Pages of such matter must be reserved for the columns of the new journal itself, where they will undergo the most rigid and ample investigation.

Next to the views here promulgated, the Colonial Advocate will devote itself to the development of the great and industrial resources of the Colonies, viz. their fisheries—their mines and minerals—their productions of the forests and of agriculture—their ability to supply the mother country with a large portion of her wants—their capacity to receive and make happy the surplus population now flowing into other countries—their field they present for the consumption of British manufactures and the investment of British capital—their admirable nursery they prove for creating seamen—and splendid inducements they offer to industrious and respectable settlers of large families and moderate fortunes. There is no country whither where the well-educated sons of persons of respectability advance in life so rapidly as in the British Colonies.

The great modern invention of Rail Roads—to be without which in the present day is to be behind the age—is every where needed, especially in the North American Provinces, and among those projected, none is more prominent and important than that from Halifax to Quebec. It will be a principal object of the Colonial Advocate to urge the value of these works on the mind of the British public, with the view of obtaining the capital their construction demands, and making known the immense advantages their completion will bring to the parent state. Had the large sums lavished in foreign loans, or even a small part of them, been invested in the Colonies, what rich results would now be visible; but it is not too late to retrieve past errors.

The vast tracts of land which the completion of such Rail Roads would open, would present the most seductive inducement to settlers of all kinds. Regions, now lying waste, would become flourishing towns and villages—forests, now roamed over only by the degenerate aborigine, would speedily be brought into cultivation, and transformed into the busy haunts of civilized man.

The politics of the new Journal will be those which are conservative of the best interests of the empire. Party will be eschewed for the more noble pursuit of patriotism. The affection which the Colonies have for the parent state will be cherished, and the arguments which bind the two together, will be strengthened, by indicating loyalty to the Sovereign, a firm and indissoluble adherence to the great principles of the Constitution, and hearty co-operation to British Consistency.

The Colonial Advocate will be a large weekly paper, and its price fixed at sixpence each, or twenty-five shillings per annum; and in the Colonies, it will be sold at six dollars annually. In addition to Colonial Intelligence it will contain the general news of the day, the debates in Parliament, the current literature, and a report of British affairs generally.

The earliest intelligence of government appointments will be given, especially when relating to the Colonies. The arrival and departure of distinguished individuals from and to the Colonial possessions, will also be noted. As a vehicle for advertising, the Colonial Advocate will offer many advantages. Persons possessing valuable properties in the Colonies, and wishing to dispose of them, will have an opportunity of laying their proposals before the British public. Many persons of moderate means would gladly emigrate, could they proceed at once to a home already prepared for them. In a word, it will be the object of the proprietor to publish a journal which will be not less useful and advantageous to the mother country than to the Colonies themselves.

By her Colonies, has arisen from her want of knowledge of their value. The reactions impulses of the British people are at variance with such indifference; and let it only be known how sadly they have been mistaken—that a noble estate they have got to possess—what strength, if properly managed, it would add to the parent arm, and what vitality to the whole system—let these things, be it repeated, be known, and the maternal heart will thrill with affection and yearn for its distant children.

If the sun never sets on the Colonies of England; if the tap of the morning drum, which awakens the slumbering legions of Britain, be carried continuously around the whole circuit of our planet—if the power of that invincible island be felt in every clime, and her banner floats on the battlements of Quebec, of Malta and Gibraltar—from the Caribbean Archipelago the steeps of St. Helena, on the plains of Hindostan and in the wilds of Australia—surely such possessions are of some value, and must be loved and cherished by the nation which owns them. That that nation can be ungenerous to her offspring is contrary to nature—that she should wish to part with them is contrary to her interest; but that she should desire to retain and cherish them, and to gather them under her beneficent wings, is proven by a thousand evidences. The heart of the British people is with them. The catastrophe of 1776 England desires not to see repeated, and few are there who would not join in the patriotic injunction of the late King William to the Commissioners—

“Remember that Canada must not be lost or given away.”

With these views and opinions the writer hopes he may with certainty appeal to the Press, and to the leading gentlemen of the Colonies, for that countenance and support in this undertaking of which he humbly thinks it so deserving. And he furthermore thinks that he may lay some claim to the confidence of his fellow subjects, when he subscribes himself,

JOHN S. BARTLETT,
Late Editor and Proprietor of the
New-York-Athenaeum.

Gentlemen desirous of subscribing for the paper, can do so by leaving their names with Geo. Fred. Campbell, Esquire, who will forward them to Dr. Bartlett.

CANADA.

Quebec, May 19.
We are happy to see that the monument to General Wolfe, near the Plains of Abraham, which has been so much defaced and the inscriptions almost entirely obliterated is about being replaced by a more substantial and suitable one, now in course of erection on the same spot.—[Quebec Mercury.]

GOLD IN CANADA.—Mr. Logan after speaking of some localities in Canada, where gold has been discovered, and giving certain analysis showing that the quantity found was too insignificant to justify working, says—
“It is unnecessary to mention that these results are valueless in an economic point of view, and no allusion to them would have been made beyond a passing notice in stating the product of the copper, did not the precious metal in a vein come in aid to illustrate the general character of the region, and in particular all allusive allusions to deposits, where the quantity may probably prove of more importance. This deposit is in the Seigneurie of Rigaud Vandreville, the property of the heirs of the late Charles Etienne Chaussegros de Levy, Esq. The spot is on a small stream called the Touffe des Pins, a tributary, falling in on the right bank of the Chaudiere, about 58 miles from Quebec. Mr. C. de Levy, one of the present proprietors, who six years ago exhibited to me the specimens of gold he had obtained, has informed me that the first piece of the metal was discovered about thirteen years ago, by a daughter of one of the censitaires, and the fact coming to his knowledge, he himself made search, and found another piece in the bed of the stream. The discovery was communicated to the public, through Silliman's Journal, vol. 25, p. 112, by Capt. F. H. Baderley, of the Royal Engineers, whose zeal in Canadian Geology is well known in the Progress and elsewhere. The weight of the piece is stated in the Journal to have been 1063 grains, but this was only a fragment separated from one of the pieces; the remainder, of which now weighs 1856 grains. Subsequently to this, Mr. de Levy, from time to time, continued to meet with small lumps and grains, in and about the same spot in the channel of the brook, and up to the autumn of 1846, the value of the whole he had collected by hand, without any process whatever washing, may have amounted to \$130.

TEXAS.—The Indian War.—Bands from Galveston to the 21st ult. state that formidable bands of Indians made a descent upon Palo Alto, and committed many acts of savage barbarity. The stage at Point Isabel had been intercepted and the proprietor and passengers all taken prisoners. A train of transport wagons, containing valuable merchandise, had been captured, there

LAW RESPECTING NEWS-PAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as willing 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 order of 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.

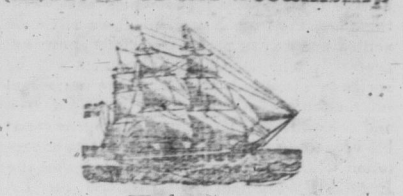
being no force to oppose the plunderers, nor any mounted men at Fort Brown.

The destruction of property along the Rio Grande, is immense, as many as seventy houses had been burnt.

The whole American population of the Valley of the Rio Grande were in a state of the most extreme agitation. The accounts from San Fernando, Western Texas, state that Major Berry's party was cut to pieces by the Indians. They were attacked 150 miles beyond the Hacienda of San Juan de Zenda, and all murdered, except one prisoner, five others, the Major and a Commander from Matamoros.

From the New-Brunswick Extra of Wednesday last, 6th June.

Arrival of the Steamship



Europa.

The Royal Mail steamer Europa arrived at Halifax shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday, in a little less than 10 days from Liverpool, bringing 57 passengers—4 for Halifax, among whom was Mr. John Owens, of this city.

The Horse Barges for the Associated Press, arrived at Digby Gut at 10 p. m., and the steamer Herald reached her wharf a few minutes before 6 this morning, having made the passage from the Gut in a little less than 7 1/2 hours.

The news both from Great Britain and the Continent will be found of much interest.

The feeling in commercial circles has not improved. The political aspect of affairs on the Continent tends greatly to retard the progress of trade. The Cotton market is very tame and prices were rather in favor of the buyer.

The market for Breadstuffs both at Liverpool and London has been quiet, but the whole steady during the week. The demand for Indian Corn has improved, and at some further advance, the currency being 33s for white up to 36s, per quarter for prime yellow, and the latter was generally held at 6d per quarter higher. The demand for Flour is moderate but steady at 23s to 25s 6d for Western Canada, Philadelphia and Baltimore, while prime Ohio has been sold at 25s per barrel.

The weather is all that the agriculturist can wish, and the young crops are of the most promising character.

An improvement has taken place in the demand for British Securities. Discounts continue easy, with an abundant supply of cash.

The Bank of England returns have resumed their ordinary character. Money continues easy; and the English Funds, notwithstanding an alarming fall which has taken place in the French Securities, are remarkably well sustained.

The deplorable destitution which has so long prevailed in Ireland goes on increasing, and the general Relief Committee in Dublin has made a public appeal to the untiring beneficence of the British people, once more to relieve the people in the south and western districts from the complication of human suffering which is depopulating the country.

Father Mathew sailed on the 24th May for New York, in the packet ship Ashburton. Affairs on the Continent are daily assuming a more threatening attitude, and the danger of a general war is more imminent than ever.

The Hungarians are said to have defeated both the Russians and Austrians.

The Emperor of Austria passed through Breslau on the night of the 20th, on his way to Warsaw, to meet the Emperor of Russia who had already arrived there. He was preceded by General Berg.

Nothing of any importance has happened at Rome, which is still said to be well prepared for defence; and no further hostilities have occurred between the French and Romans.

FIRING AT THE QUEEN.—Another outrage has been perpetrated against the person of our beloved Queen. A man named Hamilton, born in Adare, county of Limerick, fired a pistol at her Majesty, as she rode in her carriage with her children on Saturday last, on Constitution-hill, shortly after holding the drawing-room in celebration of her birth day. It has been ascertained that the pistol was not loaded with ball or any missile, but that the object of the ruffian was mainly “to get himself talked about.”

Mr. Joseph Home, M.P., has been for some time past labouring under severe indisposition, arising from an attack of water on the chest.

The Marquis of Sligo has been appointed to succeed Lord Harris as Governor of Trinidad.