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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E vocatit sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 22] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 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
Europa	Feb. 10	New York
America	Feb. 24	For Boston
Canada	Mar. 10	New York
Niagara	Mar. 24	For Boston
Europa	Apr. 7	New York
Cambria	Apr. 14	For Boston

DEPARTURES FROM AMERICA, 1849.

Europa	Jan. 10	New York
America	Jan. 24	For Boston
Canada	Feb. 7	New York
Niagara	Feb. 21	For Boston
Europa	Mar. 7	New York
America	Mar. 21	For Boston
Canada	Apr. 4	New York
Niagara	Apr. 18	For Boston
Europa	May 2	New York
Cambria	May 16	For 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, \$160,000.

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 difference, the Courts of this State will be resorted to.

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

Counting-House ALMANAC, 1849.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEBRUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPTEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NOVEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

TURN OUT OF THE AMERICAN FACTORY GIRLS.

Some Yankee factory girls down in Maine have struck for higher wages; and, as they are obliged to give a month's warning before quitting work, they have meanwhile issued a sort of notice or advertisement to the world at large from which we copy a paragraph:—
"We are now working out our notice, and shall soon be out of employment—can turn our hand to most anything—don't like to be idle—but determined not to work for nothing where folks can afford to pay. Who wants help? We can make bonnets, dresses, puddings, pies or cake; patch, darn, knit; sew and fry; make butter and cheese; milk cows, feed chickens and hogs; sweep out the kitchen, and put the parlor to rights; make beds, wash, iron, wash and iron, besides being remarkably fond of babies—in fact, can do anything that the most accomplished housewife is capable of, not forgetting the scolding on Mondays and Saturdays; for specimens of spunk will refer you to our overseer. Speak quick! Black eggs fair foreheads, clustering locks, beautiful as a Hebe, can sing like a seraph, and smile most bewitchingly; any clerical gentleman in want of a housekeeper, or a nice young man in want of a wife, willing to sustain either character; in fact, we are, in the market.—Who bids? Going, going, gone. Who's the lucky man?"

This is certainly a spirited, if not a modest appeal to mankind in general; and it is a matter of rejoicing to see the "girls" making efforts to get married, as well as to resist the oppression of the cotton lords.

A MOTHER.

There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has suffered even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency—who that has pined on a weary bed in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land, but has thought of the mother that has looked on his childhood, that smoothed down his pillow and administered to his helplessness? Oh! there is an endearing tenderness in the love of a mother to her son, that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is not her to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor awakened by worthlessness, nor stilled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience; she will surround every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame and exult in his prosperity; and if adversity overtakes him he will be endeared to her by misfortune; and if disgrace rest upon his name, she will love and cherish him, and be all the world to him.

A TIDE WHEEL.—The Boston Chronotype says: "We have been shown a model of a Tide Wheel invented and patented by Mr. Freeman F. Myrick, late of Lynn and now of South Hadley Falls, which bids fair powerfully to aid the Yankees in their efforts to make all nature work for them. The wheel is placed in a frame fluted by two large, with its shaft a little inclined from the vertical, so that its iron floats are exposed to the tidal current on one side while they are lifted out on the other. Those who are in search of the means of subjecting such powerful current in their use, will do well to look at this invention of Mr. Myrick's, which strikes us as simple and practical, and adapted to save a large portion of the power. By an ingenious device the position of the wheel can be easily changed so as to take advantage both of the ebb and flow of the tide, without changing the position of the boats.

More Gold.—As one of the crew was digging for claims recently at Point Gunton in the south-west part of Yarmouth, he discovered a bright, shining substance in the sand, which after due examination and inspection he felt certain was gold dust. The next day an expedition, consisting of three vessels and about thirty men, started from Harwich to the new Eldorado armed and equipped for mining operations. We have seen a man, says the Yarmouth Register, who has about a speck of the precious article, the result of one day's digging. It is stated that there were at least two persons, actively engaged in securing the "treasure."

Grinding a woman to sleep.—A woman whose husband was in the habit of snoring so loud that he could be heard further than the fly wheel of a sixty horse power engine, had become so accustomed to the music that she found it impossible to get to sleep without it. Her husband being necessarily absent for a week or two, the lady was getting into a very bad way, having passed two nights without losing her eyes, and probably would have died had it not been for the ingenuity of the servant girl. On the third night she took the coffee-mill into the tired woman's bed-room, and ground her to sleep.

A man should be careful not too hastily to change his old opinions.

Suicide of Dr. Colidge.

News has been received in town of the suicide of Dr. V. P. Colidge, confined in the Thornton State Prison for the murder of Edward Matthews. Colidge had plotted with a prisoner about to be released, the murder of Flint, who it will be recalled was a student with Colidge at the time of the Matthews murder, was a chief witness for the Government in the trial. The plot was that the prisoner, after his release, should go to Bath, where he should receive that his sickness was in the lower part of the body, and that while Flint was heading down, he should strike him in a spot particularly pointed out by Colidge, where such a blow would probably be instantly fatal. He was then to flee near him a long of poison, and a forged letter purporting to be a confession that he was the murderer of Matthews, instead of Colidge. If this plot was successful Colidge would, as he supposed, be liberated. But indignantly writers detailing the whole plot, in the handwriting of Colidge, were found by the Warden on the prisoner who was to act so prominently a part in the tragedy, and who was to be paid a thousand dollars for the accomplishment of the murder. Colidge, upon this discovery, was forthwith placed in close confinement, when probably seeing that his plot projects were all foiled, he ended his career by taking poison.—[Augusta paper.

CULTIVATION OF TREES.

Few persons have a correct idea of the rapidity of the growth of well cultivated trees, and many are deterred from planting them, by the consideration, selfish at the best, that they shall not live to reap the fruits of their labors.

Such persons may derive encouragement from the statement of a few facts. In the spring of 1836 I set out, in front of my office, in Chester, two elm trees, 12 feet high, and well proportioned. They were then so small that I could easily carry them, with the full top upon my shoulder, and were, perhaps, two inches in diameter. I measured them carefully in the fall of 1847, and found them of equal size, and each measuring 45 inches in circumference. They stand about 18 feet apart, and some 12 feet from the building for which they form a perfect protection from the summer's sun, their branches being already interlaced. The elm is in that neighborhood of more rapid growth than the oak, maple, or indeed more than any other forest tree.

An apple orchard may be brought to commence bearing in four years from transplanting from the nursery, which should be the second or third year from the time of budding. By the eighth or tenth year, your orchard will manage well, and you will be able for all your trouble and expense in planting it, and will continue producing as long as you have any right to expect to live. Peach trees usually bear a third year from the step and the second year from the bud. [Hill's Monthly Visitor.]

WRECK OF THE EMPIRE.

The New York Albany and Troy papers are filled with details of the frightful disaster which befel the steamer Empire, off Newburgh, on Thursday night. By collating these accounts we shall probably render our readers a greater service than by copying them entire.

The accident happened in Newburgh bay, near the western shore, where the water is fifty or sixty feet deep. The little schooner Noah Brown was loaded ten feet high with lumber, so that the man at the tiller could not see what he was running into, and for the same cause was not likely to hear what was said to him. Thus he was not only blind and deaf, but it seems he had no lights out for anybody else to see. He was beating his way down against wind and tide, according to the statement of a passenger, Smith, the pilot of the Empire at the wheel, asking his men at the wheel with him, "How is that vessel standing, to east or west?" They replied, "Standing to east." Smith said, "No, she is standing right for us; she will sink in five minutes." He then called out to the vessel, four times, "Go about," and rang the bell to back the Empire. It was too late. In a few minutes more the lumber vessel ran her bowsprit through the side of the steamer under the guard before the wheel-house, and close to the surface of the water, staving to three or four berths in the forward cabin. The water rushed in like a "crescent." The boat would have sunk almost instantly if the light freight had been down decks and the boilers had not buoyed her up. As it was, the floating pastboard pulpit was soon ten minutes settling down till the water was a foot above her upper saloon floor. In the meantime the people on board, between two and three hundred, were rushing upward, with the wild cry of self preservation, surprise and horror. Some jumped overboard into the water, some got on board the little schooner that had done the mischief, and a few cowardly fellows took possession of the boat and put off, refusing to take a woman, who begged to be saved.—Fortunately the steamer Rip Van Winkle was but two miles behind. She

came up, and strange to say, shot by a mile, before any signal of distress was made by the Empire. Coming back, she took off the passengers who remained, and also received many who had been picked up by the fishing boats.

At the time the Rip Van Winkle came along side the passengers had taken refuge on the deck, where crowds of those who had been rescued from their berths by the rushing water, were shivering to their night clothes. Many did not say a single article of clothing besides what they wore in their beds.—From the ladies' cabin which was nearly filled with water, a cry was heard and breaking through the floor of the saloon above, it was seen a crowd of ladies, one of lady was rescued who was floating in the ribs of the saloon, not having more than six inches of air. Another voice was heard, but it could not be seen before any relief could be extended. The New York Evening Post gives the following details of the rescue of some who jumped overboard:—
Daly & Garrison, fishermen, were out with their men, in the river, fishing, when the collision occurred. They rowed at once, with three boats well manned, to the scene. They say they carried off at different times, fifty-six persons—at one trip, 16; at another, 7; at another, 10; at another, 23. Most of these went up the river in the Rip Van Winkle.

Mr. Boardman, of Troy, was found by Daly on a box, almost exhausted. He did not know how to swim. Ezekiel Jennings, son of Mr. Daly's men, found a thick set man floating on another box, who fell exhausted from the box just as Jennings came up. He seized him as he rose to the surface, and brought him into the boat.

A Mr. Barry, agent of a Telegraph Company at Montreal, was also picked up by the boats. He had once been wrecked in the Caribbean sea, and on that occasion, after clearing the ship a few rods in a small boat was near being dragged down in the vortex made by the sinking vessel. He did not know how deep the water might be here, and so being a good swimmer resolved to make the experiment of swimming ashore. He was enveloped in heavy overcoats, which, when wet, naturally prevented his swimming.

He made for a plank on which a boy was supported. The boy, frightened, begged him not to come to the plank, as it would not support two. He told the boy to be perfectly quiet and stick to the plank and he would help him ashore. He was picked up in a state of utter exhaustion, and thinks he could not have sustained himself but a very few minutes longer.

Mr. Barry gives an illustration of the selfishness of fear that is a most incredible. Immediately after the collision some men jumped into the boat filled her, cut her loose and paddled off a short distance, and lay to, near a light that seemed to belong to a small boat at anchor. They refused to receive a female who appealed to them to be taken in, either because they had no room, or fearing that if they came too near the steamer, their boat might be filled and sunk. Barry recognized one of these unfortunates as Wells's landing when he came ashore. We are told that Mr. Tomlin, also from New York, who was on his way to Troy alone to see a child at school there, jumped overboard and was picked up.

CANADA.

The Countess of Elgin, on the 17th inst., presented His Excellency with a son and heir. Her Ladyship and the infant are doing well.

In the House of Assembly yesterday, the Bill to incorporate a Company for the construction of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal, was read a second time and referred. The Bill for the more efficient administration of justice in the Court of Chancery (U. C.) and the Bill for the establishment of Court of Common Law and the Court of Appeals in Upper Canada were concurred in by Committee.

The remaining orders of the day were postponed till Friday next.—[Quebec Chronicle, 18th May.]

The Transient says it was rumored yesterday that the Parliament would be prorogued on Thursday next, and that it was not the intention of the Governor General to prorogate it in person.—[Ibid.]

The Montreal Herald of the 16th inst. says:—The following dissent was laid before the Legislative Council yesterday:—
"Dissentient.—Because in presenting to His Excellency the Governor General an Address condemning the deplorable excesses recently committed in this city, (the enormity of which can neither be justified nor excused,) it is our opinion that the House should not merely have expressed its unfeigned anxiety to provide for the repression of disorder and the restoration of peace, but have also frankly declared that it had found the immediate cause of those lawless proceedings in the disastrous advice which His Excellency had been induced to act upon in assenting to the numerous Petitions remonstrating against that obnoxious measure, and the known state

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

of excitement into which the Province had had been thrown by the prospect of its becoming a law.
Signed by 17 members of the Legislative Council.

POETRY.

THE SONGS OF YORE.

[There is truth and some poetry in the following lines from the St. Louis Revue.]
Alas! the good old songs of yore
Have gone quiet of date—
Surpassed by "Old Virginia's Shore,"
And the "North Carolina State."
No more are heard the pleasing notes
Of "Coming through the Rye;"
But turn you where you may, you'll hear
"Susanna don't you cry."
To sing the song of "Home, sweet Home,"
A girl could not be led;
But ask her for some "favorite tune,"
She'll strike up "Uncle Ned;"
Then finish off with "Buffalo gals,"
Or else with "Dearest Mae."
Forgetting that she ever knew
Some more heart-breaking lay.
Oh, give me to me the songs of yore,
That come warm from the heart;
That make each pulse throb with delight,
And bid the passions start.
Sing me the song of "Hours there were,"
I'll erave not what belongs
To the list of songs—please I mean
Of FAREWELL SONGS.

INDIAN FIGHT.—A gentleman who came down from the Indian country a few days since, informs us that a rather canny in just before he left, and reported that a sanguinary battle had been fought on the prairies between the Comanches and an allied force of several other tribes, led by a Shawnee chief, and that after a desperate fight, in which about five hundred were slain, the Comanches fled, leaving the field in possession of the victors.—[Little Rock (Ark) Democrat.]

EXPENSIVE FIRE IN FREDERICTON.

—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY!
We are indebted to the Editor of the Head Quarters for the following account of a disastrous fire which occurred at Fredericton on Tuesday morning, and offer our acknowledgments for his prompt attention. We sincerely condole with the sufferers, and trust that their loss may not prove so heavy as is anticipated.

HEAD QUARTERS OFFICE.

21 May, 1849—1 past 5 P.M.
To the Editor of the New Brunswicker:
Sir,—This morning at 10 o'clock a tremendous fire broke out in rear of the premises formerly known as the "Market Inn," which in a few minutes spread with such rapidity that it communicated with the front and rear before the engines could be brought to bear. In less than an hour and a half, the fire consumed the house and store building, the dwelling house and store of Messrs. James Taylor, Simr. & Co.; the dwelling house of James Taylor, Esq., M. P. P.; the dwelling house and premises of J. McIntosh, innkeeper; the dwelling house of John Ritchey and others; the store of W. A. McLean; the bookstore of Francis Beverley; all the dwelling-houses from front to rear of Cameron's Alley; a two story dwelling house belonging to Donald Macleod, besides a number of smaller buildings, making a clean sweep between Queen and King streets, from the Bliss property as called, up to Mr. Henry Beck's book-store, including the store of George A. Perley, which was quiet destroyed, although the whole building was not entirely consumed.

The civil and military worked like Trojans. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor was at the Fire Engine, with his staff of, hard at work; His Lordship the Bishop was also in the line carrying water. The fire is now subdued. Messrs. Taylor and Mr. T. Stewart have sustained great loss; the former had only £700 insured, the latter, nothing. Mr. J. P. A. Phillips, publisher of the Head Quarters, lost a great deal of his furniture; Mr. James Taylor's furniture was only partly rescued. About twenty-five families are turned out of doors. This is the largest fire which has occurred in Fredericton since 1825. The Central Fire Insurance Company has about £250 insured; foreign offices about £2000. The residue of the loss, the amount of which is not yet ascertained, will fall upon individuals. W.G.

Mr. Punch declares that of the national debt, that on windows should be lighted first, and remarks that the window tax should now be defined as "The Poor Man's Shutter."
A meeting was to have been held at Halifax on Tuesday last, for the purpose of extending the Telegraphic line from America to this City.

OCIETY.
Assembly held Vice
Meeting, held at the
institute, Saint John

Subscriptions 12s. 6d.
7s. per share; present
are payable in Saint
in every month, and
generous, on the Thurs
on the third day of
1849.

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