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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 7] SAINT ANDREWS, N.B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 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.
Canada	Feb. 21	For Boston.
Niagara	Mar. 10	New York.
Europe	Mar. 24	For Boston.
Niagara	Apr. 7	New York.
Europe	Apr. 14	For Boston.

DEPARTURES FROM AMERICA.	1849.	
Europe	Jan. 10	New York.
Canada	Jan. 24	For Boston.
Niagara	Feb. 7	New York.
Europe	Feb. 21	For Boston.
Niagara	Mar. 7	New York.
Europe	Mar. 24	For Boston.
Niagara	Apr. 4	New York.
Europe	Apr. 18	For Boston.
Canada	May 2	New York.
Europe	May 16	For Boston.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

Protection Insurance Company of N. Y.
CAPITAL, \$200,000.
Camden Insurance Company of N. Y.
CAPITAL, \$100,000.
WITH A SURPLUS OF OVER \$20,000.

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 differences, the Courts of this State will be recognised.

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
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
FEB.	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			
MARCH.	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.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
JUNE.	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
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	29	30	31				
AUGUST.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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SEPT.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	30						
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOV.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
DEC.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

THE FATHERLESS.

Speak softly to the fatherless!
And check the harsh reply
That sends crimson to the cheek,
The tear-drop to the eye.
They have the weight of loneliness
In this rude world to bear;
Then gently raise the fallen band,
The drooping floweret spare.

Speak kindly to the fatherless!
The lowliest of his band
God keepeth, as the waters,
In the hollow of his hand.
'Tis sad to see life's evening sun
Go down in sorrow's shroud,
But sadder still when morning's dawn
Is darkened by the cloud.

Look mildly on the fatherless!
Ye who have power to wile
Their hearts from sadened memory
By the magic of a smile.
Deal gently with those little ones,
He pitiful, and He,
The friend and father of us all,
Shall gently deal with thee!

WHAT IS HOPE?

What is Hope? The morning gale,
That bears upon its wing
The perfume of the thousand flowers
Of life's fresh blooming Spring.

What is Hope? Life's noontide sun,
In Summer's blushing prime,
That, with its tints, so brightly gilds
The fleeting wings of time.

What is Hope? The mellowing breath
Of Autumn's gentle gale,
That ripens for the reaper, Death,
The wanderer of life's vale.

What is Hope? Life's waning moon,
When Whirly storms rise,
That, through the vials, brightly seen
Doth guide us to the skies.

LOSS OF H. M. BRIG-MURINE.—H. M. Brig

Murine, Commander Palmer, has been totally lost in the Adriatic, near Venice, on the 31st December. The ship's company were fortunate, all saved except five persons. The Murine was the second of five experimental brigs recently built by the British government, and, the Osprey, we think, having been previously lost on the coast of Africa.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—The Barbados Mercury

of the 29th December, says:—
"We write under the most pleasing aspect. The island is in a flourishing condition. Rain has been abundant; every day, for the last fortnight, has brought with it soaking showers, all over the Country. The Cane, for the present crop, are excellent; they could not be better; they flourish under the best state of vegetation; and if the weather should be favorable, a large, very large quantity of Sugar will be made. An intelligent, experienced planter assured us, a few days since, that it was the opinion, the Sugar crop would surpass all previous crops, in quantity, ever made since the island became a Sugar producing one."

A break has occurred between the House

of Assembly and the Governor's Council. The House of Assembly is considered at an end—it having adjourned in disgust with that feeling.
A day or two ago, we took a short drive to examine the vicinity of the Ore in Kingsclear, about six miles from this City. The spot which we particularly examined, and from which we procured specimens, now to be seen at this Office, is on the farm owned by Messrs. John and James Sutherland, on the verge of the River, where there is also a fine bed of clay, with Limestone in its vicinity. The Ore is said to extend far and wide throughout the Settlement, and appears to us to be precisely of the same character with that now in a course of preparation near Woodstock. This notice will, we hope, induce men of capital, who know the true value of the discovery in this convenient section of the country, to call and examine for themselves.—Frederickton Reporter.

TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—Among

the petitions presented in Congress on Monday last, was one for aid in constructing a line of electric telegraph across the Atlantic.

MILCH COWS. If you desire that these

should yield liberally to the pail, you must feed them with something better suited to the secretion of rich milk than dry provender. Roots or meal slops of some kind should be given them twice a day, of least, say morning and evening. They should have littered beds, dry lodgings, moderately warm, be regularly watered, twice a day, just before being fed, be carried or combed and rubbed with a whip of straw twice a day, and receive twice a week an ounce of salt, rubbed and lime, mixed together.—Maine Farmer.

CALIFORNIA.

So much has been said respecting California and the geographical position of that locality so little known, we have collected from various sources, and condensed, the following brief sketch of that "el dorado."

California, is a peninsula lying on the western coast of North America, formerly supposed to have been an island. It was visited by Sir Francis Drake in 1578, who called it New Albion, and took possession of it in the name of Queen Elizabeth. He wintered in the bay now called San Francisco, but for some time called Sir Francis Drake's Bay. In 1602 the Spaniards made a settlement at the same place, and gave it the name of San Francisco. The Spaniards held possession until Mexico became an independent republic, of which it was a portion. In 1845 differences sprung up between the people and the government, which led to a rebellious movement, and foreigners were directed to leave the country. This led to hostilities, and the United States anxious to acquire more territory, under the pretence of redressing the wrongs done to her citizens—looked the town of Sonoma; repulsing the Mexicans. During the summer they took possession of Monterey and San Francisco, and relieved the garrison of Sonoma. These movements put the entire North into the possession of the United States. In the South, they had taken possession of the country, in December. In the beginning of 1847 a regiment of Volunteers arrived from New York, with stores and materials for the proper fortification of San Francisco, Monterey, San Diego, and the other towns of the country.

The inhabited part of California is a strip 700 miles long and about 100 or 150 in breadth, along the coast, bounded on the East by the mountains called the Sierra Nevada. Another strip of desert land lies in land, on the other side of the mountain; but it is in possession of savage Nations and scattered tribes of Indians.
The general route is by way of the Isthmus of Panama, but there are others also, traversed by these pilgrims of the Pacific. The journey, by sea, round South America, is 17,000 miles, and takes six months. That by Chagres, across the Isthmus of Panama, which connects North and South America, is about 3,500 miles, and takes from 30 to 35 days. The expense by this route is about 400 dollars for best accommodated passengers and half that sum for second class persons. There is another route, instead of going round by sea, it is recommended to take a "short cut" across the continent, which would reduce the length of way to 3,000 miles. This way would be to St. Louis, then to Fort Leavenworth, on by Fort Kearney to South Pass, and thence to the Feather River. For this journey, wagons are recommended, large enough to be the houses of the travellers and their families on the way.

There are other routes, such as that by Vera Cruz and Mexico, the mere enumeration of which would be of little benefit.
It is supposed that there are between four and five thousand men at present burrowing and digging for gold in California. In a little time the number of seekers will be quadrupled. Simultaneously with the vast and general streaming of the people in that direction, ships are employed in carrying out all the necessities of life to a place perfectly unprovided with them. Trade and manufactures have received a sudden impetus.

The present population of the strip of land between the Nevada range and the Pacific presents the most curious social phenomena. One of the poets, Virgil, speaks of man with his face turned seaward to the sky. In California he does not turn his face in any such foolish direction. All men there walk with their eyes in the ground. They do nothing but dig, shovel, and wash. The relations of social life seem totally done away with. Nobody will cook the victuals—except in a savage snatching sort of a way, for himself. Servants all run away, and families must do their own washing. Col. Mason, the governor of the Province, must cook his own victuals, his hired servants having absconded. Everybody with two hands makes from 50 to 100 dollars a day; in wet or dry diggings. Not a ship that touches on the coast, but the sailors leave her and run for pickaxes and shovels; and the disconsolate captives, in many instances, have nothing to do but run after them. We have just read the letter of an officer of a U. S. Ship of War on that dangerous coast, which speaks of "a rush made by eight seamen" to desert the vessel! The Union is winking with open arms to admit California, when it shall have made its constitution. But California does not want a constitution—does not want to be admitted! It only wants to be let alone. The idea of leaving the diggings, to make laws or towns and to elect Members to Congress! It is absurd! So that this late acquisition is without a constitution of government, a social wilderness!—Judge Lynch is Lord Chief Justice, and Homicide and Revolver are his officers. Nevertheless, he has had little or nothing to do—the judge; very man minds his own business and grub

for himself—unless indeed he finds a refractory stranger in his diggings—when he gives him his quietus with a pickaxe.

These golden discoveries are producing their natural effect. Steamers have been sent around to ply between Panama and California. Two companies—Messrs. Aspinwall, Channing and Stephens, one of them—are projecting a railway or railways across the Isthmus of Panama. We believe, indeed, that the company we have named have already begun operations. Two, or even three railways may soon cross the narrow irregular strip of land between North and South America. There is another great road projected—which will vie with the Appian, Flaminian or any of the noblest, was of ancient Rome; that is, the road across the continent leading from the Atlantic to the Pacific—by the inland route we have already mentioned, or some other in the same direction.

These discoveries in California will form an era in modern civilization. They will people the shores of the Pacific with Europeans, and create there a powerful and wealthy state in a space of time of which the world has as yet furnished no parallel, in old or recent times.
It is calculated that gold to the value of 100 millions of dollars will be soon sent into circulation from California. This will greatly stimulate commerce, depress the value of money, and raise the prices of all necessary articles of consumption. A great many on the seaboard must go craze the sands of the Sacramento in the hope, when they want the enormous price of a coat or a large leg of mutton. The relations of commerce and trade will undergo a great change. But the result will be that this vast commonwealth will increase in riches and in splendor and become with her freedom joined to her prosperity, the envy and wonder of the world.

ORIGINALITY.

If we study great men, we shall find they were not so much distinguished by originality as by range of extent of thought. If we require of them that absolute originality which consists in weaving, like the spider, their web from their own bowels, we shall not succeed in obtaining it. No great man was ever original. Least of all does originality consist in publicness to other men. A great man is a centre of things—seeing the wants of other men; and sharing their desires—adds also strength of arm to come at their point. The greatest genius is the most indebted man—the greatest poet is a man who does not wake up and say, "I will square the circle, ransack botany, and discover another food for man; I have a new organic power." Not he is forced on by the genius of his contemporaries. He stands where all the eyes of men look, and their hands all point the direction in which he should go. He finds the materials ready to his hands, they have sunk the hills, and dridged the rivers for his reach. Men, poets, and women, have all worked for him, and he has entered into their labors. Great general power, we might almost say, consists in not being original at all, but to the greatest extent receptive.

EMERSON.

ANOTHER AMERICAN STEAMER PUT INTO HALIFAX.—The steam ship United States, 23 days from Southampton for New York, put into Halifax on Tuesday night last, shortly after midnight. She experienced very rough weather on the passage.

STRUCTURE OF THE HEART.—"An anat-

omist (as Dr. Paley observes) who understood the structure of the heart, might say before-hand that it would play; but he would expect I think, from the complexity of its mechanism, and the deficiency of many of its parts, that it would always be liable to derangement, or that it would soon work itself out. Yet shall this wonderful machine go night and day, for eighty years together, at the rate of a hundred thousand strokes every twenty-four hours, having, at every stroke a great resistance to overcome; and shall continue this action for this length of time, without disorder and without weariness.

Each ventricle will at least contain one ounce of blood. The heart contracts four thousand times in one hour; from which it follows, that there passes through the heart, every hour, four thousand ounces or three hundred and fifty pounds of blood. Now, the whole mass of blood is said to be about twenty-five pounds, so that a quantity of blood, equal to the whole mass of blood, passes through the heart fourteen times in one hour; which is about once every four minutes.—Buck's Practical Exposition.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn from a cor-

respondent that the house of John McPherson, North Green, Antigonish, with all its contents, was consumed by fire on the night of Tuesday, the 23rd ult. and, melancholy to relate, a boy of about five years of age was burned to death, the other inmates narrowly escaping with their lives.—Halifax British Colonist.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

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 then paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

NEW-BRUNSWICK Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Extracts from the Journals.

Thursday, 1st Feb., 1849.—Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from Thomas Jones, James W. Street, and William Whitlock, Esquires, with 325 others, inhabitants of the Town and Parish of Saint Andrews, praying for a repeal of the Duty on Bread Stuffs.—read.

Also a Petition from James W. Street, of Saint Andrews, praying for a return of Excess of Duty paid on Foreign Gin.—referred to the Committee of Trade.
Also a Petition from Church Meigs, Lorenzo Drake, and 30 others, inhabitants of the Island of Grand Manan, praying on a amendment in the Act relating to Highways.—read.

Also presented a Petition from John Wilson, of Saint Andrews, praying for return of Duty on a Cargo of Lumber exported to Demarara in the brig 'Lhaia' in June 1847.—referred to the Committee of Trade.

Mr. Brown, Also presented a Petition from Timothy Hart, a licensed Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint James.—referred to the Committee on School Petitions.

Mr. Brown, Also presented a Petition from Mary S. Bell, a licensed Teacher, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to her for teaching a school.—referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Brown, Also presented a Petition from Barbara Morrison, a licensed Teacher, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to her for teaching a School.—referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Brown, Also presented a Petition from Sarah Kelly, a licensed teacher, praying that the Provincial allowance which he read.—referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Also presented a Petition from Eliza R. DeWolfe, for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint Andrews.—referred to the same Committee.

Also presented a Petition from Jarvis Black, an old Soldier for a continuation of the Provincial Pension; which he read.—referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Brown, Also presented a Petition from Thomas Haverly, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School.—referred to the Committee on School Petitions.

Mr. Boyd moved for leave to bring in a Bill to legalize the conveyance of Water to Turner's Grist Mill, in the Parish of Saint Patrick.—read a first time.

Mr. Boyd, Also presented a Petition from Charles J. Briscoe, Walter and Seacher, to the Treasury Department at Saint Andrews, praying for an increase of Salary.—referred to the Committee of Trade.

Mr. Thompson, Also presented a Petition from Benjamin Williams, of Saint George, praying to be reimbursed amount over-expended which was rejected.

Mr. Thompson, presented a Petition from Margaret Grierson, Widow of an old Soldier, praying for a continuation of her Pension.—referred to the Committee of Supply.

Also a petition from Mary Pratt widow of an old soldier, praying a continuation of her pension.—referred to same committee.

Mr. Brown brought in a Bill to incorporate the St. Stephen and Caledonia Bridge Company which was read a first time.

Friday Feb. 2.

Mr. Boyd moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act relating to Insolvent Confined Debtors.—read a first time.

Mr. Thompson, presented a Petition from Mercy McNeil, Widow of an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying that the Provincial Pension may be continued to her.—referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from Wm. C. M'Kay, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Surgeon, praying that he may be allowed the balance of his claim for Medical attendance on sick Emigrants by the ship "Star," during the past year.—referred to the Committee for taking into consideration the claims for the support of Emigrant Poor, to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from Samuel T. Gove, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Surgeon, praying to be allowed the amount of his claim for attendance on sick Emigrants by the ship "Star."—referred to the same Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from the Honorable W. F. W. Owen, John Robinson, Esquire, and 80 others, inhabitants of the Island of Campo Bello, praying for such alteration in the Act relating to Highways, as will authorize the levying of a New Tax, in place of the present mode of performing Statute Labor; which he read.

Mr. Boyd, presented a petition from Saint Andrews Division, No. 16, of the Society of Temperance, praying for a repeal of the Act regulating Tavern Keepers and Refreshment, and that more stringent provisions be enacted to prevent the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, which he read.