

# The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

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## European Intelligence.

We continue our extracts to-day from late English papers by the "Europa." From the leading commercial articles, it is evident that a more favorable opinion was entertained respecting the crop. Should the fine weather continue for a week or two, strong hopes were entertained of the harvest being secured in good order. A Liverpool paper says:

All speculation may be considered suspended during the crisis of the harvest, and the state of trade, therefore, exhibits at present little if any variation. Fortunately we have had a week of glorious weather, a succession of fine days since Sunday last, and no doubt the harvest, by this time, has been nearly gathered in. A few more fine days, of which there is every prospect, will enable the farmer to secure the remaining crops of cereals.

We rejoice also to learn that the loss in the potato crop is less extensive than at first reported, not only here but in Ireland. The Dublin Evening Post, received yesterday, says:—"The weather has continued favourable since Saturday, and we are now better warranted in indulging the hope then expressed that the general return of the harvest will not fall so far short of an average produce as had been apprehended a week or two since. It is impossible as yet to form anything like a correct estimate on this subject; and the government, therefore, have acted most judiciously in waiting until the termination of the harvest, in order to ascertain the real extent of the deficiency, before proposing any measure to meet the exigency."

The Liverpool Journal of the 2nd inst. contains the following in a postscript:—"The evening papers of yesterday states that the Russian army in the Caucasus has been literally cut to pieces by the chiefman Shavinal."

By the electric telegraph, the news has reached us that at Leghorn the regular government has been overthrown, and a provisional government set up.

## THE INSURRECTION IN ITALY.

We have mentioned in our inside columns the answer of the Austrian cabinet to the French and English governments in respect to the proposed intervention in Italy, and the view which the Paris papers of Thursday took of that reply, as necessitating armed and immediate intervention in Italy. The received editions of the late papers of yesterday do not tend to increase confidence. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writing on Thursday, says—"I have not till this instant seen, since the affair of the Spanish marriages, an expression so serious respecting European prospects as exists this day (Thursday) Gen. Cavaignac is believed to have apprehended the crisis, as means have been taken to reinforce the army of the Alps."—"The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, says distinctly "The government have given orders for the immediate embarkation at Marseilles of a brigade, consisting of two regiments of infantry, to be sent to Italy, but the exact place is not mentioned. It is said very confidently that it has been determined to send a fleet into the Adriatic, for the defence of Venice, from any attack of the Austrians, and that England concurs in the expedition, which consists of 4000 men." This is as yet, however, only rumour.

## DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Peace is at last certain. The Rob Roy steamer, which arrived from Cronstad, at Hull, on Thursday, and brings the following news, communicated to her commander at Copenhagen by Sir Henry Williams Wynn:—"An armistice was signed at Malmo on Saturday, the 26th of August, to continue in force until the 1st of March, 1849.

This armistice has been sent to Berlin for ratification.

Russia has concurred with France and England in protesting against the present pretension of the German Diet in respect of the Duchies.

The sum of £3,700 has been collected at Liverpool in aid of the sufferers by the packet ship Ocean Monarch.

LEITH.—IMPORTS OF TIMBER.—There is more timber at present in Leith than ever since it was a port. This large importation during the last few weeks is chiefly owing to the unsettled state of matters abroad. The bulk is from the Baltic, where freights scarcely can be obtained for British ships— cargoes of grain being freely taken at 1s. per quarter that formerly brought three. The yards, and all the stowage room in and around the port, are crowded with timber. The trade of the port, generally has improved within these few weeks.

At the present moment there are no fewer than 12 extensive factories in Glasgow, capable, when in operation, of affording employment to about 5000 people, standing idle, and of these 8 or 10 have done nothing during the last 8 months.

Father Mathew has again put off his visit to the United States, in consequence of ill health.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Horsfield Peters, Esq., to be assistant Judge and Master of the Rolls for Prince Edward Island.

The effective force of the French army, which, before the revolution in February, amounted to 347,767 men, is now 522,127.

An importation of apples and pears has just been made by the *Mercury*, arrived from the Cape of Good Hope. This consignment of fruit from so distant a colony is considered somewhat remarkable.

The Commissioners of Customs have ordered the prosecution of Captain Fenwick, of the *Edison*, arrived at Newcastle from Quebec, to recover the penalty of £200 for his having had contraband tea on board, and attempting to bribe the officer of customs.

## CANADA.

The Timber trade of Canada. The Ottawa Advocate of the 31st ult., has the following remarks on the timber trade in that Province:—

"Never during the existence of lumbering, has the trade been in such a depressed and unimproving state as it is at present, and it behoves every one interested in its prosperity—in the prosperity of Canada—to unite and cooperate in devising measures for its improvement. It is not necessary to recount the evils injuriously affecting the timber trade of Canada—they are well known—but it is evident that something must be done to place it upon a better and more advantageous footing. Through the agency of Imperial enactments favourable to the Baltic trade, operating injuriously upon our Canadian trade, and subsequently local influence connected with the management of the trade itself, aided in its depression, until step by step, the business has declined to its present almost ruinous condition. The expected repeal of the navigation laws are looked forward to with hope by the commercial world in Canada, as certain to produce favourable results upon the staple business of the country; but since the suspension of these enactments has been delayed for another year, small hope is at present entertained of any material improvement taking place; therefore, those engaged in and all whose prospects are more or less affected by the lumber trade, should busy themselves in its behalf. In order to aid in this desired object, we again direct public attention to the meeting to take place at Bedard's Hotel, on the 4th September, to take into consideration the present state of the trade, and to devise the most rational and efficient measures to improve its condition."

The *Europa* brought out 117 passengers, 12 landed at Halifax, among whom was His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton, who arrived here on Thursday afternoon, in the steamer *Commodore*, via Annapolis. We learn that His Lordship returns from his visit to England in the enjoyment of excellent health.—[New Brunswick, 16th.

We have much pleasure in copying from the London Railway Times, the following brief notice of a small work on Railway Colonization, by W. Barrow, Esq., Secretary of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company. In late numbers of the Standard we have given several extracts from Mr. Bridges pamphlet, and we are happy to observe, the favourable notice it has called forth from that long established, highly respectable and influential journal the Railway Times.—[Ed. Standard.

"We fully appreciate the laudable efforts which are now being made to extend the means of colonization among the redundant classes of society but we cannot conceal from our readers the apprehension with which we regard the conduct of some, who are putting themselves forward in the movement. Rash, unprincipled speculators will crowd in with exaggerated offers and tempting promises, and a heavy burden be cast upon the country through the multiplication of the claims for help which will be hereafter uttered by their dupes. It is, therefore, an incumbent duty of the Government to place itself at the head of the movement, or at least to anticipate, by well diffused authoritative information, the impression which, from thousand most questionable sources, is daily being made upon the simple and uninformed, whose imaginations are stimulated by accounts which cannot be realized. As a specimen of what we desire to see adopted and circulated by authority, we may address a small pamphlet compiled by Mr. W. Barrow, as pregnant with that healthy and practical information which, by pointing out to capitalists the existence and qualities of a field for their occupation, will secure to those who are compelled by necessity to expatriate themselves an immunity from the perils and privations to which they have been, and, from the ravenous impositions of emigration clubs and societies, are still likely to be exposed.

The worth of Mr. Bridge's book consists in its practical character, it is sufficient to note the well digested system in which he has arranged his propositions to understand the quality of the work."

## Death of a British Officer and Literary Man.

Lieut. George F. Ruxton, of the British army, died at St. Louis on the 26th ult. of dysentery. He was an accomplished man, and of rather liberal views towards this country. He published last winter a clever work—"Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains,"—and was the author of the series of sketches called "Life in the Far West," now published in Blackwood's. He was on his way again to the Pacific, when death arrested his course at St. Louis.

## Philosophic Courtship.

Sir Isaac Newton was urged by one of his friends to marry. He excused himself by saying that he had no time to court a wife. His friends said they would assist by sending to his apartment a woman of worth. He thanked them for their offer and, promised to receive a visit from her. His friends applied to the woman, and requested her to dispense with the usual ceremonies of courtship and wait on the philosopher; which she consented to do.—When she came to his apartment, and produced her letter of recommendation, he received her politely, filled and fired his pipe, sat down by her side, took hold of her hand and conversed on the subject. Before they had brought the point to a close, some question about the magnitude of the heavenly bodies struck his mind with such force that he forgot what he was about—he turned his eyes to heaven, took the pipe out of his mouth with his left hand, and being lost in study, without design took the lady's left, which he held in his own, and with one of her fingers crowded the tobacco in the bowl of his pipe, and held it so long that her heart as well as her fingers took fire, and she in a huff sprang up and went off, leaving the philosopher to finish his study alone.