

# The Standard,

## OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 11

SALE

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 3, 1850

12d 6d per annum.—if paid in advance.  
10s, if not paid until the end of the year.  
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.  
**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Inserted according to written orders, or continued till forbid if no written directions.  
First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 2s.  
Each repetition of "Ditto," 1s.  
First insertion of all over 12 lines, 3d per line.  
Each repetition of "Ditto," 1d per line.  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

### ENGLISH MAILS.

Days on which the steamships sail from Europe and America.		
Europe	Dec. 16	New York.
America	Dec. 30	For Boston.
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.
Canada	Apr. 14	For Boston.

### DEPARTURES FROM AMERICA.

Europe	Jan. 10	New York.
America	Jan. 21	For Boston.
Canada	Feb. 7	New York.
Niagara	Feb. 21	For Boston.
Europe	Mar. 7	New York.
America	Mar. 21	For Boston.
Canada	Apr. 7	New York.
Niagara	Apr. 14	For Boston.
Europe	May 7	New York.
Canada	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 \$300,000.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT.  
CAPITAL, \$150,000.

THE Subscribers, having received the Agency for the above-named Insurance Companies for Maine and vicinity, will receive applications and issue Policies on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freight, and on 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 recognized.

E. D. GREEN, Agent.

Refer to Wm. K. T. T. Agent, St. Andrew, N. B.

### POETRY

ASSENT TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Dear a mortal voice extant—

I'll tell the world—my share is done.

Why, I'll tell the world—my share is done.

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### AGRICULTURE.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Characteristics of the Season.

In this latitude, any show of vegetation before the 23d spring months, is always regarded as premature; hence the adage that "all grass which grows in March will die in April." In fact it is not usually till the near approach of May that the greenness of the fields and forests becomes fairly conspicuous.

April last, exhibited nothing to excite particular remark, except that the month was very dry. May commenced with abundant rain, which suddenly clothed the trees with foliage of unusual richness. From the middle of this month till the middle of June, the weather was cold and wet; but it then became warm and all crops rapidly advanced in growth. Up to the latter part of July, all parts of the country were well supplied with moisture. After that period, however, many crops were visited by drought. A belt of country extending from the Alleghany range to the coast, including some of the southern counties of this State, the northern part of New Jersey, and a considerable portion of Connecticut, has suffered severely from this cause.

The average degree of heat for the season has been less than usual—the number of hot days comparatively few, and the period of warm weather extremely short. There was frost in most places on the first of June, and in particular, on the 13th, 15th, and 17th, by the first week in September, and the middle of the month in September and October were chilly and dull—there being not few fair days.

Hay gave a fair crop, and the growth of grass was generally good in all parts of the country, during the early part of the season. Wheat gave a fair average yield in most sections, though in one neighborhood the crop was damaged by severe weather after it was cut.

Rye was generally full yield, and of good quality.

Barley did not yield well as usual in the central portions of the State, where it is generally raised, and some other sections.

It is generally thought with some reason, that the present article for corn, and consequently, and which is becoming very scarce, is a valuable article, has been a fair crop, and the corn and more northern parts of the country, where in some instances, it failed to ripen fully. But taking the whole country together, the crop has never done better, and the quantity produced must be unprecedented. The best prospects of a large yield of corn are coming in, and which we are entitled to send the foreign ports in good order, and it can be brought from the interior of our country, where it is raised at a cheap rate.

Potatoes have been less injured by the "dew" or rot, than for the last year or four years. The crop was more or less affected about this first of August, and some instances suffered to the amount of 10 per cent or more. The general yield, however, was light—in many places no half average—even where the tubers have shown symptoms of decay. Our accounts from Europe represent the disease as less serious, generally, than in former years. In England and Scotland, the crop is decidedly better than that of 1847, and in Ireland the deterioration has been less, except in a few districts.

Of fruits there was an entire failure in this vicinity, of cherries, plums, and peaches, occasioned, as is believed, by the starting of the buds in the fall, and the sudden return of extreme cold in February. A hundred miles farther south, however, the fruits were generally good, and in New Jersey and Delaware peaches were never more plentiful. Apples are plenty and good. Pears in this vicinity were not as good as usual. The trees have suffered greatly from blight, the cause of which is veiled in some mystery. But in view of all the products of the season, the American husbandman has abundant reason to be satisfied. In all the essential articles of subsistence, the earth has yielded a bountiful increase. No dread of famine disturbs the minds of any of our people, but from all quarters we hear the joyous intelligence, that there is "bread enough and to spare."

A Great Nursery.—Perhaps the largest nursery in the world, is Booth's in Holstein, one of the Danish provinces. It consists of 180 acres, and requires on an average, 130 men and 20 women, to cultivate it. Eighty packages are employed during the packing season. The average profit for the last thirty years, has been \$15,000 annually, though at one time for twelve years, the sale of dahlias alone netted \$30,000 per annum, and to which eleven acres are still devoted. Some rare Orchideous plants sell for \$300 each. Of this family of plants, they have 6000 varieties, and 2000 of the Dahlias. The collection of ornamental trees is enormous.

### PLEASURE AND HAPPINESS.

COMPARED.

By Mrs. M. M. M. M. M.

It is a common saying, that pleasure is a mere shadow, and that happiness is a permanent state. But the laws of nature are learned only by watching the secret processes and the slow operations which are going on, and thus ascertaining the causes which produce the effects which we see taking place around us. The man who watches closely—who suffers himself to be taken place without looking into the cause—who, in fine, observes the most minute details of the most common things, will find that the laws of nature are not so simple as they are often represented to be.

Pleasure is ever on the wing, it is like a flash of lightning, bright, but it is not permanent. It is like a flower which is in bloom for a short time, and then it is gone. It is like a dream which is sweet, but it is not real. It is like a shadow which is cast by a body, but it is not the body itself.

Every one is capable of feeling a lively pleasure, and it can be traced to the particular circumstance by which it is produced. Pleasure is superficial, and it is shed upon us like an artificial heat which, because it is not natural, is not lasting. The source of it is not within ourselves, but is adventitious, and entirely depends on circumstances.

Happiness, on the contrary, is lasting, and shines with an equal radiance; it fills the mind with a steady and perpetual illumination, like the glorious sun, it embellishes every object, and invests them with a robe of light and gladness. It resembles a general warmth, proceeding from ourselves, but which we are conscious enjoy as if it were communicated to us.

Happiness is closely allied with contentment, which must pervade the heart where it dwells. This virtue, says Addison, is the most kindly influence on the soul of man; it extinguishes all murmurs, repinings, and lamentations towards that Being who has assigned him his portion in this world. It destroyed all inordinate ambition, giving sweetness to his conversation, and a perpetual serenity to all his thoughts.

We are not dependent upon circumstances for Happiness; it is the manner of feeling which constitutes it. Its great source is a consciousness of a satisfying rectitude of conduct, and cannot be wanting to him who is possessed of this conviction, without which all the worldly advantages that could be showered upon us would fail to produce the heaven-born serenity.

Another main source of happiness is, having a full reliance on that Great Being, who upholds us by his goodness, and surrounds us by his love. His happiness the world can give no more take away, he who possesses it is not giving up his comfort for fear, for fear of no danger. All nature inspires him with joy, and from the winds murmur glad tidings; the stars are the scriptures of heaven; the tokens of love and immortality; and he feels secure under the shadow of the Almighty wings, knowing that he depends on One whose power qualifies him to make us happy, by an infinity of means; whose goodness and truth engage him to make people happy who desire to be happy, and whose goodness will secure us in this happiness to all eternity.

HINTS TO THOSE THAT WOULD BE RICH.—The use of money is all the advantage here is in having money.

For six pounds a year, you may have the use of one hundred pounds, provided you are a man of known probity and honesty. He that spends a good day, spends all above six pounds a year, which is the value for the use of one hundred pounds. He that wastes a day, wastes the value of one hundred pounds. He that wastes a day, wastes the value of one hundred pounds.

He that loses five shillings' worth, loses five shillings' worth, and might as well throw five shillings into the sea. He that loses five shillings, not only loses five shillings, but a fine advantage that might be gained by turning it in dealing, which, by time a young man became old, will amount to a considerable sum of money. He that sells upon credit, asks a price for what he sells equivalent to the principal interest of his money for the time he is kept out of it; therefore, he that buys on credit pays interest for what he lets money out to use; so that he that possesses anything he bought pays interest for the use of it.

When buying goods, it is best to pay ready money, because he that sells upon credit expects to lose five per cent by bad debts; therefore, he that buys on credit pays interest, as a price that shall make up that deficiency.

Those who pay for what they buy upon credit, pay the share of this advance.

He that pays ready money escapes, or may escape, all charge.

A penny saved is twopence clear.

A pin is a great year.—Franklin.

### THE VALUE OF OBSERVATION TO THE FARMER.

By Mrs. M. M. M. M. M.

Perhaps to no man in the world is the value of observation so great as to the farmer. His business is principally with natural objects. His occupation leaves him in many things to nature for follow nature. But the laws of nature are learned only by watching the secret processes and the slow operations which are going on, and thus ascertaining the causes which produce the effects which we see taking place around us. The man who watches closely—who suffers himself to be taken place without looking into the cause—who, in fine, observes the most minute details of the most common things, will find that the laws of nature are not so simple as they are often represented to be.

It would be interesting to have a history of many of the most useful improvements that have been made from slight observations, which first gave the hint to set the experiment on foot. Mrs. Child gives a pleasing statement of the value of observation, in one instance. A farmer not fifty miles from Boston, says she is quite famous for the improvement he has made in the wild grape. He found a vine in the wood which dozens of his neighbors, passed every week, as well as he, observed, that where the oxen fed upon the vine, the grapes were larger and sweeter. He took the hint. The vine was transplanted and closely pruned. This produced the same effect as browsing had done; the neighborhood, then in a wild state supported a great weight of vines and tendrils, went entirely to the body of the grape. His neighbors would have known this as well as he, if they had thought about it; but they did not observe. It is by thus observing, that we are enabled to gather experience, and experience guides to future success.—Maine Farmer.

New Brunswick Building Society. What has this Society accomplished in the short time since it went into operation?

It has granted in advance to its members upon undoubted security, no less than £1500 in each—and thus has £3000 of the stock is sold.

It has paid off incumbrances on property, which, at the time, the owners could not have accomplished in any other way.

It has caused the employment of a number of workmen, in the erection and finishing of houses, which might otherwise have remained unemployed.

It has created an undoubted safe Savings Fund, with every facility for withdrawing any amount deposited, and it allows a high rate of interest than can be obtained elsewhere.

It has induced parents and others to appropriate a portion of their annual income for the benefit of their families, and others, dependent on them, or for the purpose of accumulating a sum to pay off a debt or form a business capital.

It has drawn money from sources, where it was lying idle, and induced its circulation among the working classes.

It has had to contend against prejudice and a total ignorance of its principles, on the part of the public; yet it has now earned for itself a good name, and has already shown itself to be a Society of immense utility in this Province, and one worthy of general support.—New Brunswick.

Freshet and great destruction of property in Oak and Macome Counties.—We regret to learn that extensive damage to dams and mills in Macome and Oakland Counties, on Faint Creek and Clinton River, was occasioned by a freshet on Saturday last. The work of destruction commenced at Hemingway's mill on Point Creek, above Rochester, and ran on down the river, which contained a pond of water covering about 4000 acres and 12 feet deep. This immense mass of water swept everything before it into the Clinton River, and down that river to the navigable waters at Mt. Clemens; we are told that every mill dam on the Creek and River were carried away. We hope, however, in the absence of more authentic information, that the report will prove exaggerated.

Carpenter's mill, on Point Creek, was undermined, and half the foundation carried off. The mill, however, stands. At Rochester, a pen containing 100 hogs was swept away, and several cattle drowned. The unfinished bridge at Utica, nearly completed, was destroyed. It is impossible to estimate the damages until further information is received. It must be immense.

There are, we believe, three flouring mills in the village of Rochester, and four above, including Hemingway's. Two at Utica, including Chappell's, on the canal, probably suffered another at Frederick, near Mt. Clemens. There are probably others that we do not now recollect.

Besides these, there are a number of saw mills on the line of the river.

### 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 their papers are sent to the former direction, they are not responsible.

### ACT FOR THE REGISTERING OF VESSELS.

By Act for the registering British Vessels, 5th & 6th Victoria, Cap. 59, it is required by

SEC. 11.—That no Ship or Vessel shall be entitled to any of the Privileges or Advantages of a British-registered Ship, unless the Person or Persons claiming Property therein shall have caused the same to have been registered in virtue of the said Act, or of an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intitled *An Act for registering British Vessels*, or of an Act passed in the Fourth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, intitled *An Act for the registering of British Vessels*, or of such Person or Persons shall have caused the same to be registered in manner hereinafter mentioned, and shall have obtained a Certificate of such Registry from the Person or Persons authorised to make such Registry and grant such Certificate as by Law directed.

And by Sections 19, 20, and 21, it is enacted That the Owners of British Vessels to give Notice to Principal Officers of Customs at the Port of Registry of the Loss or of each Vessel. On their Vessels are absent from the Port of Registry for Three Years, to state the Cause. Under a penalty of five pounds.

How much Lime ought a Son to have?—Not a son of a man who considers that a reputation of lime, is indispensable to the fertility of a soil. He thinks that the proportion of lime to the soil is not too much, and that there is not much lime in which it would be profitably to increase the quantity beyond six to ten per cent, provided the carbonates is in a sufficiently minute state of division.

Big Coast Farms.—H. L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of patents, has a thousand-acre farm field, yielding 90,000 bushels of corn, in the Wash valley. Other fields amounting to 6,000 acres are adjoining.

Envy.—When a statue has been erected in the obelisk, a celebrated statue in one of the public games of Greece, by his fellow citizens of Thebes, are told that it excited so strongly the envious hatred of one of his rivals, that he went to every night, and endeavored to throw it down by repeated blows, till at last unfortunately successful, he was obliged to leave it from his pedestal, and was crushed to death beneath it on the fall. This is a truly what happens to every envious man. He may perhaps throw down his rival's glory, but he is crushed in his whole soul beneath the glory which he overthrew.

The Boston Courier of Monday last states, that Capt. Barto, who recently sailed at Campo Belto, and his vessel, (the schooner Sophia) while on her passage from New-York to St. John's (N.F.) had been run down off Cape Sable, and that he alone escaped and landed at Campo Belto, after being two days at sea in a small boat has been discovered to be a regent. It appears that after leaving New-York he bore away for the Bay of Fundy on the figure-head of the vessel, altered her rig and shot her up the Bay to Parrsboro' in charge of this sprayer, where she was entered as the schooner Sprayer—the cargo which was an assorted one having been landed at Stevenson's Island, (known better among mariners by the name of Desolation Island) in the State of Maine. The cargo was supplied by various parties in New-York, and was insured in several offices in that city. Information of the transaction has been sent to the Collector at Parrsboro and an investigation has properly been commenced.

Prognosis.—The Hon. John Lowell, in an address before the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture in 1818, made the following remarks in reference to the connection of chemistry with agriculture. They evince the wisdom and sagacity of an able mind. "There are few persons who have read the late able and interesting work on agricultural chemistry, by Sir Humphrey Davy, who do not perceive its immense connection with this important art, or who do not feel a proper conviction of its future usefulness." Sir Lowell went on to say that though he regarded this as a subject, which the practical farmer need not trouble himself with, yet he should become "confused and bewildered," yet he thought there was "a reasonable ground of hope, the more of leisure and since would be led to more accurate and philosophical views of agriculture, and that from their experiments, their neighbors would derive great ultimate advantage."

Life has two restative moments, one when the spirit catches sight of itself, and the other when it recognizes a kindred spirit. People are for ever lamenting and pining around truth; but the vision is seldom so vivid as to their; we are daily handling and talking to our fellow-creatures, yet it rarely do we behold the revelation of a soul in its naked purity and fervid night.