

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Archdeacon Sinclair on Parish Colonization.—We learn from *Sydney's Emigrants' Journal*, a new Colonization paper recently established in London, that the state and prospects of children, and other young persons, supported in the workhouses of England, have long been objects of deep anxiety among the philanthropic and patriotic; that it is extremely difficult to employ them suitably—still more difficult to provide for them. Archdeacon Sinclair, the much respected Chairman of the Kensington Union, has prepared a plan of Parish Colonization, not only admirable in its intentions, but which seems perfectly practicable. The Archdeacon proposes to obtain authority by Act of Parliament, by which, in case any Colony shall see fit to establish Schools of Industry, in which boys and girls from their eleventh to their fourteenth year shall have moral and religious training, and be instructed in the arts best adapted to make them useful Colonists, it may be lawful for the Lords of the Treasury to pay for the transport of pauper children from any seaport in the United Kingdom to such Colony; and also for any Board of Guardians to defray from the poor rates, the expense of sending such pauper children to the sea port, and of maintaining them in such Colonial School of Industry,—provided the expense shall not exceed two years' support of each child in the workhouse; and that each child shall be an orphan, abandoned by its parents, or that the parents or guardians consent to its emigration.

The expense of supporting a child in an English workhouse is 4s. 6d. per week, or £11 14s. sterling per annum; the sum to be devoted to each child that emigrated, would be £28 8s. sterling. As it is proposed, that to each Colonial School of Industry, several hundred acres of land should be attached, and that the number sent to each Colony should not exceed 600 boys and 600 girls per annum it is thought that the labour of these children might be profitably employed, and that the School might to a certain extent be self-supporting. The children at all events would have the benefit of the sum it would cost to support them during two years in England, and being trained in the Colony, they would form a valuable class of farm servants and settlers.

We are unable to present the details of Archdeacon Sinclair's plan at greater length; but it strikes us that it might be advantageously bro't to bear in New Brunswick. We judge from the success of the Orphan Asylum in this City, the children first placed in which, who were of sufficient age to go to service, having been eagerly sought after by farmers and readily engaged by them.

At a farm school the juvenile emigrants, under suitable superintendence, could be taught the mode of clearing up wild land, and the culture of wheat, oats, potatoes and other crops; and they could be employed in herding sheep and cattle; the girls could be taught the duties of the dairy as also knitting, spinning and weaving, and they might make most of the clothes worn by the inmates. We should like much to see this plan of emigration tried under proper and judicious regulations, as it appears more likely to succeed than any plan we have yet seen proposed.—[New Brunswick.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS.—The shipments of Breadstuffs from New York for Europe for the week ending Oct. 30th. were 42,537 barrels of flour, 109,460 bushels of corn and 5,712 bushels of wheat. The shipments from Philadelphia for the week ending Oct. 27th were 12,251 barrels of flour, 1,040 barrels of meal, 19,812 bushels wheat and 36,362 bushels of corn. The total exports of Breadstuffs from this country from Sept. 1st up to the latest dates, is 197,960 barrels of flour, 12,065 barrels of meal, 356,544 bushels of wheat, 2,418,566 bushels corn.

FROM HAVANA.—The New York Sun has received papers from Havana to the 23rd ult. Accounts from Pinar del Rio in the Voeltzshoj state that a serious storm had occurred in the neighbourhood. The tobacco plantations were totally destroyed, and all the Savannas and low ground from Sagunillas to Galafre in the Bahada del Far were laid under water, in some places for six or eight

miles in width.—The rapid river of Cayagua, after threatening to lay waste a large extent of country, poured its waters into a new bed, and the very great destruction of property which would otherwise have ensued, was saved by this fortunate occurrence. The violence of the wind in some parts caused much damage as the water. No less than 44 houses were blown down in the vicinity of Sabalo and Guane. A Spanish brig was wrecked at Cape Borrientes, the crew managed to escape. The schooner Bitlar was reported lost upon the Northern coast, with all on board. A great number of cattle of all kinds perished; the tobacco crop, the principal crop in that part of the Island, is gone, and the plain trees are nearly all gone.

THE FISHING BUSINESS.—The following paragraph from the *Portsmouth (U. S.) Journal* shows that our fishermen are able to compete with the Americans; and if they would only exhibit a little more enterprise they might make our neighbours almost entirely dependent on them for a supply of the indispensable article of fish—

The present week three Nova Scotia cargoes of Fish have been brought into our port, and the British owners sold to our principal dealers over a thousand quintals for \$1 75 per quintal. This was done while our fishermen have had good fares, which they could not sell for less than two dollars per quintal without loss, and have had the satisfaction of seeing our own market supplied by foreigners, while their own fish remain a dead weight on their own hands.

Loss of the Ship Michigan, of Portland, and Six Lives.—The Ship Michigan, of Portland, from Glasgow for New York, was fallen in with by the brig Joseph Anderson, on the 30th ult., being then in a sinking condition. Captain Mason, his wife, Frederick Stinson, (first mate,) and three seamen, left the Michigan in a whaleboat for the brig, which was lying to under the Michigan's lee; when within about twenty yards of the brig, a sea capsize the boat, and all on board perished. Captain Mason and wife sank immediately, but Mr. Stinson and the three men (names not known) were seen clinging to the boat's bottom for about an hour. The ship and brig were got about as soon as possible, but too late to save any of the unfortunate men. On the 4th Mr. Miller, with the crew, eleven in number, succeeded in reaching the brig in the ship's long boat. When they left the sinking vessel she had 7 feet of water in her.

FROM YUCATAN.—Mr. David G. Wilds arrived in New Orleans on the 28th ult. from Merida, empowered by the government of Yucatan to raise troops with which to make head against the Indians. The design is to form a regiment of Americans. There are about eighty Americans now in actual service in Yucatan, and 150 more have gone thither under Capt. White; but a full regiment of at least 600 men is needed.

Oil Mill Village Burnt.—A heavy fire occurred at Oil Mill Village, in Ware, N. H., on Wednesday last. The fire broke out in a peg factory, and consumed the hotel and stables, a grist mill, a pail factory, a store, and several barns with the contents, embracing nearly the whole village. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, and may prove to be much greater, and falls heavily on L. Simons & Co., and Perry Richards.

Snow Storm.—A regular old-fashioned snow storm sprang up about 12 o'clock last night, and great fears are entertained for the safety of vessels bound up and down. The Steamer Lexington was reported ashore this morning at Silver Creek.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

FROM TEXAS.—By two or three arrivals from Texas we learn that six companies of the 3rd Infantry were encamped near Lavacca. The Galveston News says that the reports at Port Lavacca were, that twenty six persons had been killed by the Indians. The publisher of the Lavacca Herald had, for the time being, left his paper and joined a scout party who went in pursuit of the Indians. The greatest repudiation prevailed among the people, and fears were entertained that the

Indians would attack and fire the town, but the arrival of Government troops contributed greatly toward quieting their apprehensions.—[New Orleans Picayune, October 30.]

EDITORS LOOKING UP.—Both Horace Greely and James Brooks, Editors of the New York Tribune and Express have been elected to Congress, each by about 2000 majority—Mr. Greely for the remainder of the present Congress, and Mr. Brooks for the next Congress. They will represent the sixth Congressional District comprising several of the city wards.—*Sentinel.*

Wreck of a schooner, with loss of Nine Lives.—The Kingston Whig states that the schooner Ellen, belonging to E. Brown & Co. which left Kingston in ballast the week previous, was driven into Wellington on Wednesday last, dismasted and all hands missing.—The unfortunate vessel had been landing fish on the beach of Prince Edward, and in attempting to claw off the shore she perished. Nine souls were on board.

The Weather at Quebec.—The Quebec Morning Chronicle of last Friday, says:—The weather has assumed a wintery aspect. We had a considerable fall of snow yesterday and from the sharp frost which has followed, it would appear as if it would remain with us. About twenty-four vessels are yet in port.

SHIPWRECK.—The Brig Siroc, of Eastport, went ashore on Squiate Rocks near the lighthouse, on Sunday morning 5th, about one o'clock. It was thought she would bilge on Sunday night. She was loaded with coal.

THE STANDARD
PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING
BY A. W. SMITH.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1848.

UNITED STATES.—From our American exchanges we learn, that the Election for President has terminated in favour of General Taylor, by a large majority. The Whigs have been successful after a lapse of twenty years, in placing a man of their party in the Presidential Chair. The General, or "Old Rough and Ready," as he is familiarly called by our Neighbours, is said to be a plain, honest man, of considerable natural abilities, with integrity of character. Gen. Cass, (says one of our exchanges,) "may hang his harpoon on the willows" during his life time. Millard Fillmore (a Whig) it is reported, has been elected Vice President.

We copy from the Halifax Guardian, the following extract from a forthcoming work on the industrial resources of Nova Scotia, by Dr. Gesner, the remarks will apply with equal force and truth to New Brunswick.—
The Doctor says:—

"Besides the resources that Nova Scotia possesses in common with the sister colonies the province abounds in the most valuable minerals. None of these mines are worked, for the British capitalist is chary in the erection of smelting furnaces, in the present state of the colony. What would Nova Scotia be under the full improvement of such resources? Why, her now unproductive and vacant wilderness lands would pour down to the seaboard immense supplies of grain and other agricultural produce; our small towns would rise into places of note, with whole streets of shops; our rivers would be the seats of manufactures; our bays and harbours would swarm with ships, transporting our coal and other minerals abroad. Upon our own soil iron could be smelted and manufactured for home consumption and exportation. The fisheries would be rendered profitable, and the whole country assume the cheering aspect of prosperity. Our intercourse by railway with the neighbouring province, would unite us all in one common interest. Our colonial and foreign trade would expand, and every branch of industry would feel its effects. then, indeed, our public works would pay, we would cease to bear of the rivalry of our neigh-

bours, and the reproaches that are cast upon the country for its lack of

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We feel obliged, to call on all who are indebted to us; whether subscribers to come forward and settle before the 1st of December, as remaining unpaid after that date will not be placed in our collection. We will be under no obligation of adopting this course in deference to rights; we cannot pay our others will not pay us theirs, upwards of three years due stock of paper is yet to be put with some other indispensable cash articles,—we trust our bear this in mind, and pay us those who have already paid our acknowledgements.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.—We have received and now opening at Store, a carefully selected Goods, suitable for the season low prices—for cash.—Parties of the latest style and trial for winter wear, will do purchase at C. KEIVE'S

The Ship Samuel Russell arrived at Anjer, August, having sailed a distance of 1964 miles per hour over eight miles per hour.

MARRIAGE.
In New York, Oct. 19, time Buck, Mr. George M. fax. N.S., to Miss Sarah N.B.

DIE I.
At St. John, on the 9th inst. only son of Charles aged one year and one m

SHIPPING.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
Nov. 14, Schr. Mayflower, Mize, m.
Nov. 18, Bge Laconic, by Steu " Mariett, Greenl.

At New York, 10th, Drogheda; on the 24th 49, passed the wreck of a person on board, name, as it was blowing Cleared at New York Port: Liverpool.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having Estate of Mrs. Ann draws, in the County of requested to present the in three months from the indebted to the said Estate immediate payment.
Geo. St. Andrews, 16th Nov.

Hams, H.
JUST received and scribe a Lot of pr Nov. 18, 1848.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having Estate of James St. James deceased, same duly attested persons indebted to make immediate payment.
ROBERT N. JOHN SPE. St. James, Sep 1,