

MAIL STAGE,  
ST. STEPHEN,  
AND BAKING  
has contracted to run  
ST. ANDREWS  
MILLTOWN, and  
as a week, according to  
ment, viz:  
advertis on Mondays,  
days, at 6 o'clock, A.  
y, Thursdays and Sa-  
k A M and St. Stephens  
same days.  
disposition of the Sub-  
y years has driven upon  
every attention to the  
ence of Passengers, will  
a full share of public  
s will remain open  
Hotel, St. Andrews  
Stephen; and Ray!  
THOMAS HARDY  
4, 1849.  
ICE.  
ee per cent. on the Capital  
ote County Bank is this  
1 or after the 4th proximo.  
J. RODGER, Cashier.  
TS, &c.  
Liverpool, via St. John,  
received as follows:  
nest Cognac, ERANDY,  
Martell & other brands,  
ulands,  
unit,  
H. J. W. STREET.  
ening School.  
HARLEY, grateful for  
ement he has continued  
ay School, begs leave  
inform his friends and  
e intends opening on  
MONDAY the  
November,  
instructed in all the  
for mercantile or me-  
Hours of attendance  
ck, Saturdays excepted,  
17, 1849.  
CARD,  
ets, Mechanics, Farmer  
specially informed that  
OWLEY'S  
ID PROTESTANT  
nce Office,  
395 Washington Street, w-  
ers Street, Boston,  
of both sexes, supplied  
their patronage  
Groceries, &c  
sale by the Subscriber  
"UNION" COOKING  
and Ningyong Teas,  
shed Sugars,  
k, Hams, Lard,  
Almonds, Arrowroot,  
ococa, Cigars, Tobacco,  
ropers 1-linglass, &c.  
ROBERT KER.  
FICE-  
any demands against the  
x, late of the Parish of St.  
requested to present them  
re months from this date;  
to said estate are request-  
ement to  
LENTINE, J. Executor.  
1849.  
Nails, Spikes.  
aque VOLANT, from Li-  
pool:  
128 Bundles of Regime-  
mon-Iron, assorted,  
ron, 2 Mill's Anvils,  
I cut each, cut Nails,  
cut each Spikes, from  
end Boat Nails,  
x Nails,  
England, Scythes, 39  
ed  
ovels,  
er goods in the Har-  
be sold by Wholesale  
est market prices for  
ed payment.  
J. W. STREET.  
28, 1849.  
FICE.  
any demands against the  
end John Dunn, late Rec-  
uglas, in the County of  
tested to present the same,  
re calendar months. De-  
sons indebted to the said  
make immediate payment  
utors.  
ANNE R. DUNN,  
J. H. WHITLOCK

The Standard.  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
A. W. Smith.  
At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.  
TERMS.  
12s 6d per annum—if paid in advance.  
15s, 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 3s  
Each repetition of 12 lines 1s  
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line  
Each repetition of 12 lines 1d per line  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on

# The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E caris sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 17] SAINT-ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1850. [Vol. 17]

## Counting-House ALMANAC. 1850.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

From the New Brunswick Reports.  
Tuesday, April 16th.  
This morning Mr. Street presented a petition from the Master of the Rolls, complaining of the proposed reduction in his salary, and praying to be heard at the Bar of the House, for the purpose of stating reasons why his salary should not be meddled with. Mr. Street moved a resolution to the effect that the petition be received, and that a day be appointed to hear that officer. After considerable discussion, the resolution passed (15 to 13) and Thursday was appointed in accordance therewith.  
A Bill to incorporate the Canada, N. B. and N. S. railroad Company was taken up for a 3rd reading. The 2d section of the Bill gives to the Company all the ungranted lands on a line with the railway, extending ten miles on each side; also authorises the Government to purchase all the granted lands on the line, and to give £20,000 Sig. yearly as the work progresses.  
On motion of Mr. Barbaree, the House went into Committee on a Bill to regulate that all kinds of Grain hitherto sold by measures to be in future sold by weight.  
The House next went into Committee of Supply. Hon. Mr. Partelow moved for £500 to be granted to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of St. John, to enable them to erect a Steamboat Wharf at Reed's Point. Hon. Mr. Partelow, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Ansley and Mr. Jordan supported the motion but it was lost—the St. John members forming the minority.  
Hon. Mr. Partelow for a grant of £50 for returned duty on a Fire Engine, which is being imported from New York to St. John. The Resolution passed.  
Hon. Mr. Partelow moved for a grant of £20 to remunerate Mr. Blach for expenses incurred in coming to Fredericton at the opening of the session, for the purpose of reporting the debates.  
Dr. Wilson would like to get an explanation. He supposed it was "all right," but he would like to know who authorized Mr. Blach to come to Fredericton to report for the House.  
Hon. Mr. Partelow explained; when it was decided that £10 be allowed.  
Hon. Mr. Partelow moved for a grant of £85 to Col. Shore, for his services as Adjutant-General of the Militia during the past year. Here a scene followed as absurd as it was ridiculous.  
Mr. Ritchie moved, as an amendment, that £10 be granted. He thought that sum was quite sufficient to pay for postage and other incidental expenses incurred in the Militia service during the year; and considering the large salary that officer enjoyed, he might well afford to perform a little extra service for the country.  
The amendment was then put and lost—The original motion was also lost by a large majority. Several other motions and amendments were then put and negatived, when the  
Hon. Mr. Partelow said, as he had brought in the resolution, he would now move that it be withdrawn, and leave the next House to decide what the adjutant was entitled to for his services in that capacity.  
Mr. Ritchie moved a reconsideration of the resolution, which was carried, 17 to 15.—A Juss then was made as to how the resolution was to be disposed of. His Honor, the Speaker explained, when Mr. End moved for £55. Lost. Mr. Tibbits moved for £40. Lost. Mr. J. Earle moved for £35. Also lost.  
Hon. Mr. Partelow then moved for reporting progress, which motion was also lost—A pause.  
Mr. Street then moved for £69. Lost.  
Mr. Hayward said the most sensible motion the Committee could now make was, for an address to His Excellency to dissolve the Assembly forthwith. They were ruining the Country; and the course he recommended was the most equitable that could be adopted. Hon. Mr. Partelow would press his motion for reporting progress. It was absurd to get on in that manner, delaying the business of the Country. He was convinced the question could be settled in very few minutes to-morrow morning.  
The Committee had been engaged nearly two hours on this subject. Progress was reported and the House adjourned.  
ONWARD!—Onward is the language of creation. The stars whisper it in their courses; the seasons breathe it as they succeed each other; the night wind whistles it; the water of the deep roar it out; the mountains lift up their heads and tell it to the clouds; and time the hoary headed potentate, proclaims it with an iron tongue! From climate to climate, from ocean to ocean, from century to century, and from planet to planet—all is onward.  
From the smallest rivulet to the unfathomable sea—everything is Onward!—Cities hear its voice and rise up in magnificence; nations hear it and sink into dust; monarchs

learn it, and tremble on their thrones; continents feel it, and are convulsed as with an earthquake.  
Men, customs, fashions, tastes, opinions and prejudices, are all onward.—States, provinces, counties, towns, districts, cities and villages, are all onward. That word never ceases to influence the destinies of men. Science cannot arrest it, nor philosophy divert it from purpose. It flows with the very blood in our veins, and every second of time chronicles its progress.  
From one stage of civilization to another, from one attitude of glory to another, we still move upward and onward. Thus did our forefathers escape the barbarisms of past ages; thus do we conquer the errors of our time, and draw nearer the Invisible. So must we move onward, with our armour bright, our weapons keen, and our hearts firm as the "everlasting hills." Every muscle must be braced, every nerve strung, every energy roused, and thought watchful.—Onward, is the watchword.  
A STICK OF TYPE.  
A Stick of Type! what shot or shell  
From war's grim camp hath half the power  
—A Stick of Type! with this one thought  
That Freedom's Man's God-given dower!  
That Stick of Type hath more of might,  
Than warrior hosts or fortress walls;  
And it shall batter towers to dust,  
That laugh at siege or cannon-balls.  
That Stick of Type! I see it break  
The eldest of the blood built thrones,  
And lift the yoke from millions, bowed  
O'er dead slave-millions' bleaching bones.  
That Stick of Type! Careerer fleets  
Before it idly flap their wings,  
And bannered armies pass like chaff,  
Grown hideous 'mong remembered things.  
That Stick of Type! God bless the Faust,  
Who wrought it in his conquering brain;  
That Stick of Type! God bless the Hoe,  
Who scatters it abroad like rain.  
The Type! the Press! the living thought!  
By steam and lightning sped abroad,  
Shall conquer yet, and bring to man  
The Freedom, Love and Truth of God!  
Dow, Jr., in one of his sermons' discourses as follows:  
"The printer is in a very disagreeable situation: his money is scattered everywhere, and he hardly knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his type, his journeyman's labor and living must be paid for. You, Mr.—, and Mr.—, and a hundred others that I could name, have taken his paper, and you and your children, and your neighbors, have been instructed and amused by it.—If you miss one paper, you think very hard of the printer—you would rather go without your best than to be deprived of your newspaper. Have you complied with the terms of your subscription? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the printer with his money as he has to furnish you with your paper? Have you paid for his hand work and head work? If you have not, go and pay him off."  
EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.  
The tide of emigration from the Atlantic and Western States to the golden region of California, continues and increases beyond anything we ever heard of. There is not a steamship which leaves here for Chagres, that is not filled with new adventurers, who have thrown up their occupations and business at home, abandoned all old occupations, and old friends, families and acquaintances, for the purpose of trying their fortunes among the hills and valleys of that wonderful land, with its wonderful deposits of gold. Two steamships, the Georgia and Cherokee, and one bark, sailed from this city on Saturday, with some seven-hundred and eighty passengers; and the Empire City will leave to-day, with four hundred and seventy-five more making in two days a drain of nearly thirteen hundred from the population of the old States, to be added to the new State on the Pacific. Such an immense emigration is without a parallel in the history of this country. In fact, the California fever has become a mania, and the vast emigration which has already gone thither, and that which is expected, begins to excite alarm in some of the Western States, whose prosperity depends on the industry and labour of the very class of persons who are seeking California. There is every reason to believe that the overland emigration, during the present year, will be immensely greater than that of the last, and fears are entertained that some of the extreme Western and Southwestern States will be depopulated.  
Of course, all who go to California will not succeed to the extent of their hopes and expectations. Not more than ten or twenty per cent will ever return from there with fortunes, and hundreds and thousands will meet with nothing but disappointment, sick-

ness, disease, and an early grave. Thousands of young men who left the Atlantic cities with their minds unbalanced by the golden prospect which their fancy had created, have fallen victims to disease, superinduced by hard labor, exposure, and want of proper food. None but men of strong constitutions, and who are inured to labor of the hardest and severest kind, should think of encountering California. The hand that has been accustomed to a kid glove has no business in California. Mechanics, handicraftsmen of every kind, and laborers, have every chance to do much better in California than they can in the old States; while to young men brought up tenderly, without trades or professions, and incapable of under-severe labor and the severities of the weather, it offers nothing but an early grave. Such persons should wait until society and business become better organized, when the natural expansion will create a demand for their services in the usual way.  
The number of persons who are daily arriving here from all parts of the country, for the purpose of taking passage to California, together with the great number of strangers who are usually in New York at this season of the year, is so great, that every hotel in the city is full to overflowing; and we have even heard that previous to the sailing of the Georgia and Cherokee, many of the passengers were unable to get lodgings, and were actually obliged, some to walk the streets and some to set all night in the reading rooms of the hotels, as they could get no lodging accommodations. Such a rush as this was never before experienced in New York.  
Wonderful Preservation.—Barque Sherwood, Capt. Dunbar, which arrived at Boston on Wednesday, from New Orleans, picked up Captain Hunt, of brig John Hill, under the following circumstances:  
On the 1st inst. lat. 32 48, lon. 76 56, the man at the wheel heard some one hail the barque, looked to leeward, and saw a man in the water on a canoe house, about a half a mile on the lee quarter, there being a heavy sea on at the time; kept away for him and succeeded in getting on board; he proved to be Capt. Hunt of brig John Hill, of and for Bristol, R. I., from Cardenas, (before reported by brig Yankee, at Charleston, abandoned, and all hands lost but second mate) very much bruised and nearly exhausted, having been in that situation 24 hours. Captain Dunbar immediately bore down for the wreck and thinking he saw one clinging to the wreck, went close to her with the boat, but discovered no one on board. She was laying on her beam ends, both masts gone, decks ripped up, and cargo all out. While aloft on the canoe house, several vessels passed Cap. Hunt but did not see him, he was severely bruised by pieces of the wreck drifting against him, and was several times washed off the canoe house, but managed to get hold again. He suffered severely from cold, having nothing on but his pantaloons, shirt and socks. Capt. Hunt states that the disaster to his vessel on Sunday, 31st ult., in lat 36 10 lon 77, when a tremendous sea hove the vessel on her beam ends, carried away the top of the trunk, cabin, broke lee stanchions, and swept all hands overboard. Capt. Hunt, Alex. Gifford mate, and Mr. Vaughan, a passenger, got on the side of the vessel, and were assisting the crew to get up, when a tremendous sea swept them all off. There were nine persons on board, and all perished except the captain and second mate. (Mr. Brough, who was taken off by brig Yankee at Charleston.)  
An Ingenious Swindler, or Confidence Man.—Mr. George W. Vanstavoron, residing at the Irving House; was in Liverpool on the 5th of February last, when he met a person calling himself Doctor W. J. Hull, who applied to him for the loan of twenty five sovereigns, (\$121 25) and represented to Mr. V. that his father was wealthy and resided in Charles street, Baltimore, United States, and that he was himself wealthy; that he wished to purchase a microscope to take with him, and had not the money at hand, having already made a number of purchases, which exhausted his cash; that if Mr. V. lent him the amount, he would pay it at the Irving House, or at his agents, Maiden Lane, on his arrival in this city. Mr. V. placing confidence in the Doctor, lent him the \$121 25. On arriving in this city, by the steamer America, in the latter part of February, Mr. V. called on Hull, at the New York Hotel, and demanded the return of the money. Hull gave him a check on Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, Mr. V. proceeded to Baltimore, and on making enquiry there, ascertained that there was no such bank in that city, and that the representations made by Hull were false in every particular, he having no father living in Charles street.  
The pranks of this "Confidence Man" did not end here. It appears that he went to the store of Tiffany, Young & Ellis, corner of Broadway and Chambers street, to purchase some articles of jewelry, on the 28th of March, where he stated that he had just returned from Paris, where he had been to finish his studies as a medical student, and

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that he was on his way to his father's, in Charles street, Baltimore; and that he desired to take a present home to his sisters, but that it was not convenient for him to pay cash for it then. However, if it would answer as well, he would give his check on the bank in Baltimore. Hull also gave to Mr. George McClure, the man of business in the firm of Tiffany, Young & Ellis, the names of two gentlemen who knew him. McClure, placing every confidence in him, sold him a gold chain and watch for \$80, and received from him a check for the amount on the "City Bank of Baltimore," payable on the 4th of April. The check was forwarded to Baltimore, but no such bank could be found there, and the check was returned protested by a notary public. These facts are taken from the sworn affidavits of Mr. Vanstavoron and Mr. George McClure. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the confidence Doctor. [N. Y. Herald.]

[We have much pleasure in copying the following extracts from a letter which appeared in the Wesleyan, published at Halifax—from the pen of the Rev. George Miller, at present stationed on this Circuit:]

From the Wesleyan.  
ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CIRCUIT.  
Mr. Editor.—The Saint Andrew's Circuit is not unknown to you, as I understand, as an early period of your itinerancy, it was under your superintendence. In this direction, you are still kindly remembered, as also your respected brother, the Rev. A. DesBrisay. But the prospects, through the exert of this Station are not as flattering as they were a few years ago. Since my residence here, we have been losing individuals and whole families from our congregations. The pressure of times, and the want of pecuniary means, necessarily have obliged them to leave town and country, in search of support and a living in other places. But we are not left without a people, and without congregations. If we have not a church sufficient to fill our places of worship, they are not unfrequently filled, from other congregations, with our own people. This particularly is the case, in the Town of St. Andrews, where a friendly feeling prevails, between members of the different Protestant churches. As a Wesleyan, I have no disposition, but in feeling and conduct, to quadrate with this spirit, "To be a friend to all, and an enemy to none."  
At public worship, the word of the Lord is heard, with reverence and attention; and I trust it is not without its salutary and corresponding effects. Our ordinary religious services, connected with the closing of the old year and the commencement of the new, were favoured with spiritual manifestations, from Divine presence. Contemplating the fact, that we were approaching a remarkable period in time, which never more than once, occurs in the history of any one individual, the centre of a century, and with us the centre of the nineteenth century, and when passed, the like should never again happen, to any mortal then present, might well have its exciting impulse. This inspiring influence from above was in a high degree realized, on new year's day, at the Quarterly-Love-feast, and particularly while the Covenant was renewed.—Most all the members of Society present, gave testimony to what God had done for their souls. But it was in the act of renewing our Covenant, with our Saviour God, that the sacred union of the Holy Spirit, was more sensibly felt. Such a watering from on high, I have not witnessed for many days. My regret was that so few were present.—But among this few, was the irrefragable evidence, God has not yet forsaken his people here. To his name be all the glory.  
The 22d ult. the Rev. I. Sutcliffe, from Mill Town, preached a good Missionary sermon, in the evening, at St. Andrews, preparatory to our Missionary meeting. On the close of the sermon, David W. Jack, Esq., was called to the chair. This gentleman who belongs to another Church, taking the chair, kindly directed the attention of the meeting to its great object, the glorious missionary enterprise, in which we are engaged; and subsequently the assembled congregation was addressed by the Rev. Geo. Barrett and the Rev. I. Sutcliffe, &c. &c. Notwithstanding the great scarcity of money in the place, the collection was much better, than was anticipated; and at the time, a public subscription was opened, as a new thing here, which at a future period we hope, will gain in popularity.  
O. MILLER  
St Andrews, N. B., March 6, 1850.

A JOLLY LIFE. Insects generally must lead a truly jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily. Imagine a palace of ivory and pearl, which pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a perfume as never arose from human cesser. Fancy again, the fun of tucking yourselves up for the night in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of the summer air, nothing to do when you awake but to wash yourself in a dew drop, and fall to and eat your bed clothes!