

THE STAGE,

ST. STEPHEN,
AND BAKING.

as contracted to run
en ST. ANDREWS
MILLTOWN, and
a week, according to
ment, viz:
draws on Mondays,
ays, at 6 o'clock, A.

s, Thursdays and Sa-
A M and St. Stephens
same days.

isposition of the Sub-
years has driven upon
every attention to the
nce of Passengers, will
a full share of public

will remain open
Hotel, St. Andrews
Stephen, and Ray

HOMAS HARDY
4, 1840.

ICE.

e per cent, on the Capital
the County Bank is this
after the 4th proximo.
J. ROGER, Cashier.

IS, &c.

Liverpool, via St. John,
received as follows:
est Cognac B R A N D Y,
tarel & other brands,
lands,
ut.

ader, 25th. each, &c. Apr
J. W. STREET.

ening School.

ARLEY, grateful for
ment he has continued
y School, begs leave
inform his friends and
e intends opening on
L ON MONDAY the
November,
nstructed in all the
or mercantile or me-
lours of attendance
k, Saturdays excepted.
17, 1849.

LARD.

ers, Mechanics, Farmer
spectably informed that
OWLEY'S
ID PROTESTANT
nce Office,
395 Washington Street, to
ers Street, Boston
of both sexes, supplied to
their patronage

s, Groceries, &c

r sale by the COOKING
"UNION" THE SUBS

and Ningyong Teas,

ashed Sugars,
k, Hams, Lard,
Almonds, Arrowroot,
Cocoa, Cigars, Tobacco,
oopers l-inglass, &c.
ROBERT KER.

TICE.

any demands against the
rr, late of the Parish of St.
requested to present them
ee months from this date,
at to said estate are request-
ment to
RR. LLENTINE, Executor,
1849.

Nails, Spikes.

arque Volant, from Li-
pool:
id 28 Bundles Refined
nmon Iron, assorted,
Iron, 2 Hill's Anvils,
aps,
g 1 cwt each, cut Nails.

1 cwt each Spikes, from

head Boat Nails,
Ox Nails,
g England Scythes, &c

rted,
Shovels,
ther goods in the Hard-
ill be sold by Wholesale
west market prices for
oed payment.

J. W. STREET,
g. 28, 1849.

DTICE.

any demands against the
erend John Dunn, late Lec-
Douglas, in the County of
requested to present the same,
three calendar months from
ersons indebted to the said
to make immediate payment
rectory.

ANNE R. DUNN,
J. H. WHITE, Ck.

The Standard,
IS 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.

Inserts according to written orders, or continued

will be charged at the rate of 1d per line.

First insertion of 12 lines and under

Each repetition of Ditto

First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line

Each repetition of Ditto

Advertising by the year as may be agreed on

Counting-House ALMANAC. 1850.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

POETRY.

PADLE YOUR OWN CANOE.

My father died—peace to his soul!
When years I numbered two,
And left me 'midst this world, alone,
To paddle my own canoe.

A step-granddaddy now no more,
I taught me my P's and Q's—
And ever in my ears he din'd:
"You'll paddle your own canoe."

My home was on Elysian spot,
Of bright and sunny hue;
And, therefore, I thee sooner left
To paddle my own canoe.

And though the world I roamed at large,
O'er land and ocean blue,
And though the struggle oft was hard,
I paddled my own canoe.

For thus I argued—man to man
Is oftentimes untrue;
Then while with health and strength you're
Blessed, Just paddle your own canoe.

As partners in the strife for gain,
Self-interest will pursue;
And leave you with their debts perhaps,
To paddle your own canoe.

And, then, no sympathy you'll find,
From friends that once were true—
They know you lost, when first you ceased
To paddle your own canoe.

But I one cherished object sought,
And ever kept in view;
A friend of pure unblemished heart,
To paddle in my canoe.

A friend she is in word and deed—
Her interest mine is too;
We twain are one—I still may say
I paddle my own canoe.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evans sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 13] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1850. [Vol. 17

Scenes at the Post Office in San Francisco.
—The Pacific News contains the following
notice of the Post Office arrangement and
duties at San Francisco:

"The scene, daily exhibited at the Post
Office in this city, is probably without a pa-
rallel in any part of the world. In their an-
xiety to obtain letters, many persons are on
the ground before daylight, and the string of
applicants, at each window, amounts to an
hundred or more, before the office opens.—
The crowd increases throughout the day, the
late arrivals being obliged to stand several
hours in the ranks, before their turn. Places
near the window have been sold to impatient
individuals for as much as \$25. The box
delivery, for the first two or three days was
nearly equally thronged. This state of things
will probably continue, with little ameliora-
tion, till within a week of the next mail ar-
rival, when it will be renewed.

The mail brought by the Oregon was con-
tained in 72 bags, and numbered 45,000 let-
ters, besides an immense amount of newspa-
pers—double the size of any mail which was
ever received in New York! The bags were
taken to the office on Saturday night, after
dark. On Sunday a partial boy delivery,
amounting to 2000 letters was made; on
Monday a similar delivery; and on Tuesday
at noon, the entire mail having been distrib-
uted, the general delivery commenced. Mr
Moore, the indefatigable Postmaster, and his
clerks, worked day and night, without rest or
respite to accomplish this labour. The arri-
val and departure of the steamers at nearly
the same period, render the duties of the of-
fice unusually severe. The forwarding of
letters, in accordance with the thousands of
orders, is from all parts of the mines—a post-
office feature peculiar to California alone—
could, military or naval—is daily becoming
more and more evident. Through the want
of it all departments are most embarrassingly
cramped, and unless some relief be speedily
extended, their administration must become
impossible."

Gold Dust.—Seventy boxes of this valu-
able article have been deposited in the Me-
chanics Bank, the estimated value of which
is one million and a half of dollars. This was
brought as freight. We are informed that of
thirty two ship masters who were passengers
in the Empire City, only one entered his
gold dust as freight.—Com. Adv.

Large pieces of Gold.—A California cor-
respondent of the New York Tribune says:
"Some astonishingly large pieces of gold
are reported to have been found at the Stock-
ton mines within the last two weeks. One
piece weighing 23 pounds was brought to
Stockton on Thursday. Another piece of
incredible size and weight, was also reported
to have been brought to Stockton on Friday,
it was said to weigh 98 pounds! I saw a
number of persons on board the Stockton boat
who had seen the lump weighing 23 pounds.
The gentleman who carries the express be-
tween Stockton and San Francisco, told me
he saw and had in his hands the piece
weighing 98 lbs. If this be true it is the
largest piece of gold ever found, excepting
one found in the Ural mountains, which
weighed nearly one hundred pounds, troy.

End of a Fashionable Marriage.—The
Cincinnati Dispatch of the 25th ult. says:
"Every body will recollect the high-wrought
and gorgeous description of the wedding of
Mr. T. B. Lawrence, son of Abner Lawrence
the Boston millionaire, and present Minister
of the United States 'near the Court of St.
James.' The descriptions were high wrought
penny-a-liners were brought from the Eastern
cities to note the bridal array, the brilliant
trousseau of the bride—the magnificent jewels,
and the splendid dresses, direct from Paris.
Even the 'bridal chamber' was thrown open
to vulgar gaze. The pick and choice of the
'upper ten' of the whole Union were present.
Governors and ex-Governors were as thick
as hops. Members of Congress were as com-
mon as the federal city in term time; the
bridal attendants numbered many beautiful
representatives of every portion of the Union
—the blondes of the North and the brunettes
of the South. Every thing went merry as a
marriage bell. The parties went to their
home in Boston. The honey-moon had
scarcely waned, when a fire-up occurred and
a separation followed. The following dis-
graceful sequel to the brilliant description we
have before noticed, we find in the Louisville
papers. Whatever just cause Mr. Lawrence
may have for his course—and those only
know where the shoe pinches who wear it—
we think this sequel to the grandiloquent ac-
counts of his marriage proves him to be a
very small potato, indeed. Verily, let those
who rejoice in 'love in a cottage' ponder upon
the blind god when domiciled in a palace!—
United States paper.

Notice.—Whereas, my wife, Sallie W.
Lawrence has wilfully and without cause de-
serted me, this is to caution all persons against
harboring or trusting her on my account, as
I hold myself responsible for no debts con-
tracted by her. T. B. LAWRENCE.
Boston, Feb. 18, 1850.

W. L. McKenzie on Canadian Affairs.—
Every body in these Colonies has heard of
William Lyon McKenzie, who has figured
so prominently on the stage of Canadian
politics—a man who possesses considerable
influence among the people, but whose love
for Republican institutions led him to rebel
against the Crown of England. Mr. Mc-
Kenzie in 1837 was a Republican at heart—
in 1850, after a residence of several years in
the United States, he is a loyal man! In a
letter to the Niagara Mail, Mr. McKenzie
repudiates his former notions, and says:—

Now, I go for peace and truth. King
Hezekiah's fashion, eschew violence of all
sorts; am heartily content that the dissolu-
tionists, South, and the annexationists,
North, should have their labor for their
pains—that the Canada farmers and lum-
bers should go freely to the best market they
can get, without waiting for a new revolution
of any sort, and free of the 20 per cent.
duties, the proceeds of which would be just
as useful in their pockets, as in augmenting
Uncle Sam's army and navy, which will
have cost in this year and last \$50,000,000,
and nobody to fight with—and that useful,
practical reform, such as would not prevent
the machine of state from being easily steer-
ed, may take the place of revolution. * * *

Am I, then, unreasonable, in wishing a
nobleman every success who is doing all he
can, under a wonderfully improved order of
things, to satisfy every just desire of the
Canadian people? I see that annexation is
a trap to get the Tories back to power, and I
also perceive that a nation whom Napoleon,
Russia, and the United States engaged at
once, and did not bend, is not going to be
driven off the Atlantic side of America, when
at peace with all the world, by the mere
prowess of a handful of men who desire to
speculate on revolution, have lands to sell,
or want office.

We quite agree with Mr. McKenzie, that
Great Britain is not to be driven off this
continent by the handful of annexationists
who bluster so loudly because they have
not all the loaves and fishes at their disposal.
He then gives the following sound advice to the
Canadian people:—

I am dependent on no party in Canada. I
would have been very unfortunate for me if
I had been. I occupy, as I ever had done,
a position where I can speak my mind or be
silent. I choose to say to old friends in
Canada, that to push for a real representa-
tion in the Assembly, law reforms, land
reform, honest jury laws, retrenchment in
the public expenditures, the commencement
of a system of railways on a sure foundation,
reciprocal trade in products with the United
States, a more efficient check on official
drone who do what they please with a large
revenue, equitable assessment laws, en-
couragement to Canadian mining, manu-
factures and agriculture, thro' adequate bureau
an efficient postal system, &c. &c.—to do
this in the most perfect good faith with
Great Britain and her capitalists, and to
frown down the harpies that cry 'annexation'
to prevent all improvement, and because
they hate and fear good government, as
they do justice,—will in the end be found
to be the best policy for the country. I am
known, well known, and long known, in the
Niagara District—known, I trust, as a
sincere man even when mistaken.

The "short tract" of the Annexation As-
sociation of Montreal pretends to lay before
the people of Canada some facts to enable
them to judge of the comparative merits of
"our system of government, and that of our
neighbours of the United States." Now
instead of doing so it merely shows that the
State of New York is governed more cheaply
than the province of Canada. For ex-
ample, it shows us that while our Governor
receives \$31,111 per annum, although the population
of New York is 3,000,000, and that of Can-
ada only 1,600,000; but it does not tell the
people of Canada that, high as the cost of
their government undoubtedly is, the cost of
government to the inhabitants of New York
is considerably greater. It is not stated that
the revenues of the State are collected for
the use of the Federal government at Wash-
ington, and that the cost of State government
which is so trifling in comparison, is obtained
by direct taxation, so that while Canadians
pay for only one government New-Yorkers
pay for two. We shall not deny that there
is room for retrenchment; that indeed all
government and judicial officers are much
too highly paid in Canada; but we may be
allowed to doubt that the taxation would be
less, directly, in the event of Canada becom-
ing a State of the American union. Our
great object should be not so much retrench-
ment in the cost of government as the dis-
covery of a system which will improve the
trade of the country and add to the general
prosperity.—Quebec Morning Chronicle.

Science and Superstition.—The challenge
which the Bible uttered, and despatch with
regard to itself—"Prove all things"—is finely
illustrated in the book of Lieut. Lynch

rating his expedition to the Dead Sea and
River Jordan. The following testimony
shows how the physical phenomena of Palest-
ine, when explored even by unbelievers,
bear witness to the veracity of the Scripture
record. Of the Dead Sea, Prof. Lynch
says:

We entered upon this Sea with conflict-
ing opinions. One of the party was scepti-
cal, and another, I think, a professed un-
believer of the Mosaic account. After
twenty-two days' close investigation, if I am
not mistaken we were unanimous in the con-
viction of the truth of the cities of the plain.
I record with diffidence the conclusions we
have reached, simply as a protest against the
shallow deductions of would be unbelievers.

The Halifax and Quebec Rail Road.—
We learn from the Halifax Recorder that
the people of that city are more than usual-
ly excited on the subject of the Halifax and
Quebec Railroad, in consequence of a pro-
ject put forth by the Hon. H. H. Coatsworth.
It is proposed to have shares of £100, each,
50,000 of these are to represent the capital
necessary to erect the road. The Recorder
says:—

The colonies having pledged themselves
to pay the interest required to raise this sum,
or the greater portion of it, this pledge is ex-
pected to continue, and to be the required
guarantee to capitalists who shall advance
the money. Now the principle, it is pro-
posed, shall take a portion of the stock, and
individuals the remainder, and the entire
lands lying upon the site of the route are to
constitute in reality a bonus to the stockhold-
ers.—Crofton Uniacke, Esq. has taken up
the subject, and is agitating the city—we
hope with good effect. We know of nothing
more desirable than the erection of this
Rail Road.

Those who subscribe for stock payable in
lands, may fairly calculate that the remain-
ing half of their premises, if the Railroad is
built, will be worth more than the whole
will be, without it, for the next three cen-
turies.

BE SHORT.

Long sermons, long speeches, and long
articles, deserve equal condemnation. There
is a steadily growing impatience of the vile
"gift of continuance." Men used to tolerate
—we will not say they heard sermons of
two hours' duration. Now they look at the
clock, pull out their watches fidget and
shuffle, after a sermon has run thirty-five
minutes. And this is one of these tenden-
cies of the times that is useless to resist—
You are at liberty to be long if you please.
But the public will have their own way.
There is no coercing attention. They will
not listen to your protracted discourse, nor
read your everlasting article. We are satis-
fied that whoever is to lead and influence the
mind of the coming time must be concise.—
Men of action are not to be stirred by attenu-
ated dollops. The most effective and bril-
liant speakers in the French Assembly are
said to be the only fifteen or twenty minutes
long. It is only our professional and educa-
ted speakers that are tedious. They are im-
posed upon by a false notion of completeness.
Hearers will understand a great deal that is
not stated in words. Some things are now
generally admitted. "The flood may, by
this time, be taken for granted." If you
would learn how to be curt, and epigram-
matic, and racy, go harken to coachmen,
coal heavers, porters, and expressmen. The
common people never multiply words.—
They suggest the idea and drop it, as if glad
to get rid of it, in a hurry to let it alone.—
Three words are enough for a sentence, and
even a short word is better than a long one
at that.

Be brief.—This is the age of telegraphs and
stereography.

Be pointed.—Don't write all round a sub-
ject without hitting it.

State facts, but don't stop to moralize. It's
drowsy business. Let the reader do his own
dreaming.

Eschew prefaces.—Plunge at once into
your subject, like a swimmer in cold water.

Condense.—Make sure that you really
have an idea, and then record it in the short-
est possible terms. We want thoughts in
their quintessence.

When your article is complete, strike out
nine-tenths of the adjectives.—The English
is a strong language, but it won't bear too
much "reducing."

Avoid all high flown language.—The
plainest Anglo-Saxon words are the best.—
Never use sills when legs will do as well.

Make your sentence short.—every period
is a mile stone, at which the reader may
halt and rest himself.—Christian Register.

Simple cure for Croup.—We find in the
Journal of Health the following simple reme-
dy for this dangerous disease. Those who
have passed nights of agony at the bedside of
lovely children, will treasure it up as an in-
valuable piece of information. If a child is
taken with croup, instantly apply cold water,
ice water if possible suddenly and freely to
the neck and chest, with a sponge—the
breathing will almost instantly be relieved.—
So soon as possible, let the sufferer drink at

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express no-
tice to the contrary, are considered as wish-
ing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of
their papers the publishers 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 order
ed their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places
without informing the publisher, and their
paper is sent to the former direction, they
are held responsible.

The affectionate Daughter.—There is no-
thing more beautiful in the human character
than filial gratitude. To be kind and loving
towards a parent, is to return in some small
measure, what has been received in a very
large measure. Few children can ever have
an opportunity to repay half the tender care
and watchful anxiety which a kind mother
bestowed on them when in infancy. It is
true they were unconscious of it all, and it is
very difficult to persuade them that such con-
stant attention to their little wants and dan-
gers was necessary. But when they see
what other infants require, they can readily
understand what had to be done for them
when they were themselves the same little
helpless creatures.

Large Feet.—Some think that large feet
are ungentle, but they are convenient. A
person with large feet stands a better chance
in a high wind than one of small feet, as he
is not so liable to be overblown. Large feet
are also more convenient for kicking rascals.—
On the other hand, large feet are inconvenient
on account of the expense of shoe leather
and stocking yarn. It also takes longer to
wash large feet than small.

It is still another advantage of large feet
that it puts the owner on a "substantial foot-
ing in society"—besides, there is safety in
broad foundations everywhere.

New York Polar Expedition.—It has been
already announced that our respected fellow
citizen, Henry Grinnell, Esq., is about to send
an expedition to the Arctic Seas in search of
Sir John Franklin and party. One of the
two vessels required has been purchased, and
now lies in the East River in the vicinity of
the Tobacco Inspectors, where the necessary
caulking, alterations, &c., are in progress—
the workmen having commenced their labors
yesterday. Her consort will be procured im-
mediately, and both will be so strengthened
by timbers and fastenings as may seem best
calculated to fit them to encounter the perilous
navigation of the polar seas.

"What is your name?"—Three wild
mudlarks, were recently captured by a young
divine and brought into Sunday School in
New York.

"What is your name my boy?"

"Dan," replied the untutored one, who
was first interrogated.

"Oh, no, your name is Daniel, say it
now."

"Daniel."

"Yes, well, Daniel take that seat."

"And what is your name?" was interro-
gated of number two.

"Sam," ejaculated the archer.

"Oh dear, no, it is Samuel; sit down
Samuel, and now let us hear what your
name is, my bright little fellow!" said he,
turning to the third.

With a grin of self satisfaction, and shake
of the head that would have done honor to
Lord Burling, the young catechumen, bol-
dly replied: "Jim-ual, be Jalers!"—N. Y.
Spirit of the Times.

Rail Roads in New York.—The expendi-
tures on railroads in this state amount now to
about fifty millions of dollars.

Railroad collision in a Snow Storm.—Du-
ring the thick and heavy snow of Tuesday
the nine o'clock Newton special train from
Newton, while feeling its way from Auburn,
Dale to West Newton, suddenly came in con-
tact with the Worcester train, which was out
of time. Fortunately the usual speed of the
train had been greatly reduced, or a serious
accident would have been the consequence.

As it was, the hind car of the Worcester train
was thrown from the track and considerably
broken, but no person was injured.—Boston
Traveller.

Scene in a District School.—"First
class in philosophy—step out—close your
books—John Jones—how many kingdoms
are there in nature?"

"Four."

"Name them."

"England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales."

"Pass to next—Smith."

"Four—the animal, vegetable, mineral and
kingdom come."

"Good, go up head."

"Hobbs—What is meant by the animal
kingdom?"

"Lions, Tigers, elephants, rhinos, roses,
hippopotamuses, alligators monkeys, jackas-
es, backdrivers, and schoolmasters."

"Very well—but you'll take a licking for
that last remark."

Giles—What is the mineral kingdom.

The bull of California.
Walk straight up head.

Johnson, what is the vegetable kingdom.

"Garden peas, potatoes, carrots, ingyous,
and all kinds of greens they're good for cook-