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The Standard

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 16] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1849. [Vol. 16

ENGLISH MAILS.		
Days on which the Steamships sail from Europe and America.		
1849.		
Canada	Jan. 13	New York.
Niagara	Jan. 13	For Boston.
Europe	Feb. 10	New York.
America	Feb. 21	For Boston.
Canada	Mar. 10	New York.
Niagara	Mar. 21	For Boston.
Europe	Apr. 7	New York.
Canada	Apr. 14	For Boston.
DEPARTURES FROM AMERICA.		
1849.		
Europe	Jan. 10	New York.
America	Jan. 21	From Boston.
Canada	Feb. 7	New York.
Niagara	Feb. 21	From Boston.
Europe	Mar. 7	New York.
America	Mar. 21	From Boston.
Canada	Apr. 7	New York.
Niagara	Apr. 14	From Boston.
Europe	May 2	New York.
Canada	May 16	From Boston.

MARINE AND
FIRE INSURANCE.
Protection Insurance Company of N. J.
CAPITAL, \$200,000.
Canadian Insurance Company of N. J.
CAPITAL, \$100,000.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CONNECTICUT.
CAPITAL, \$150,000.

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E. D. GREEN, Agent.
Refer to Wm. Kerr, Esq., Agent, St. Andrews N.B.

Counting-House ALMANAC, 1849.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30	31				

MINISTERIAL DUTIES.

Now we are not going to say, the Minister has more labor, more hardships and less rewards than other classes of people—but that they do have more labours, more hardships, and less rewards of certain kinds than they should have.

Some people, poor ignorant souls, seem to think a minister is not only public property, but that he belongs, soul and body, to each and all, severally, of his numerous congregation; and that he is bound by all the obligations of his office, to do their biddings, and please them all. Now, if it is impossible to serve two masters, for a still greater reason he cannot serve hundreds. Your minister has one Master, Jesus Christ, if he serves him, he will find it almost always impossible to serve any particular clique, or individual of his parish. To spite every one he must have as many colors as a chameleon and thousand times more sides than the man famous in story for having seven.

That minister, who strives to please all, for the sake of pleasing, and becomes the submissive servant of his people, will doubtless please Satan and become his servant. It is not his duty to preach what will please; but to preach the gospel. It is not his duty to smooth down the gospel and make it palatable; but to deliver it in his strength and stern integrity. He may not, he must not break the point and turn the edge of the sword of the Spirit; but thrust it home to do its work on the hearts of men. He is not permitted to do all his people wish—visit where they shall say and no where else, call when and where they may dictate, believe what they think is true, advocate this and condemn that, as it may appear good to them—he has a higher and a better guide; his own *Conscience* must be his guide.

But the object of this article was to point out a class of ignorant, self-righteous, self-constituted (a sort of spiritual spirit guard) of their minister. Sometimes they are rich, but often poor; sometimes they have a little common sense, but often none, sometimes they have some goodness and piety, but often self-esteem and hypocrisy. I need not describe this class: every Pastor knows them to his sorrow. They continually flit through his waking and his slumbering dreams. Their counsels distil upon his head like the fogs and mists of an Eastern gale. Their long list of sorrows and sanctimonious complaints are mere troublesomes and more productive of spiritual famine than the frogs and locusts of Egypt. Their every whim must be humored. Neglect, but for once only them or their admonitions and your faith is sealed. A thousand babbling tongues are set on fire of mischief, your good name torn from you, your piety scandalized, and your piety worthless and unchristian, your every thing wrong. You must call on them twice as often as elsewhere, and bear their and their complaints and evil propensities, while you should be gaining recreation, with some sensible friend, or obtaining strength and hope from the cheerful charitable party of some living, humble christian. When weary with study and discouraged by trial, it is a hard case to be compelled to go where your weariness will become more weary, and your discouragement threefold discouraged, when the next door will bring you into an atmosphere, that will drive away your cares and invigorate your weary mind and strengthen your faith.

Such a but ought not to be the condition of our Ministers. If your minister calls, strive to make his call pleasant and profitable. If he stays away, suppose he is doing better elsewhere, and rejoice at his success. Forget for a while the importance of your little insignificant self and remember there are other being in this great world, who think themselves somebody, when they are nobody any more than you, or I or the rest of us. Come, be a man, or a woman once in your life, and let your Pastor enjoy his and be useful; if you must be meddling, go pay his salary, listen to his preaching, and neglect your own, let him alone and attended to yourself, and my word for it, you will hear a better sermon the next sabbath—not so much because it is better, as because you are better.

Some may say, "Some minister put that in his head." But we have scarcely seen ours nearer than the pulpit for months. [Peepcock Journal.]

My serious Sickness.—A mysterious sickness prevails in Milbury and Sutton, Mass. A letter in the Medical Journal describes the symptoms thus:—The patient is seized with severe cold and shivering, and in a few moments becomes insensible. After this the patient complains of his head and back. There has been one case of death in less than twelve hours; others have lived twenty-four or thirty-six hours, and case continued two weeks. In Sutton a man 40 or 50 years of age, one of the Overseers of the Poor, was taken as he was on the point of going to meeting, and died on Monday. There have been twenty deaths in the two towns of this city.

We understand that a merchant of this city was seized upon Change on Monday with

precisely similar symptoms, and was carried to his home insensible. [Boston Traveller.]

UNPUBLISHED SONG.

BY THE LATE THOMAS BOND
There is the dew for the flow'et,
And honey for the bee;
And love for the wild bird,
And love for you and me!

There are tears for the man,
And pleasure for the few;
But let the world pass on, dear,
There's love for me and you!

There is ease that will not leave us,
And pain that will not flee;
But on our earth unaltered
Sits love, 'twixt you and me!

Our love, it ne'er was reckoned,
Yet good it is and true;
It's hall the world to me, dear,
It's all the world to you!

The Sea Serpent again.—Capt. Adams of schooner Lucy and Nancy, which arrived at Jacksonville, (Florida) on the 1st ult from New York, had sight of a monster in many respects resembling the sea monster, described by many others.

Capt. Adams states that on the morning of Sunday, the 18th of Feb., about 9 o'clock, off the South point of Cumberland Island, about twelve miles from the St. John's (Fla.) bar, the attention of himself, crew and passengers, was suddenly riveted upon an immense sea monster, which he took to be a *serpent*. It lifted its head, which was that of a snake, several times out of water, seemingly to take a survey of the vessel, and at such times displayed the largest portion of its body, and a pair of frightful fins or claws several feet long. His tail was not seen at any time; but judging from the dimensions of the body, the captain supposes the length to be about ninety feet long. Its thick tapered snout from the head to the body, and it appeared to measure about seven feet across the broadest part of the back. The color of the creature was a dirty brown. When first seen it was moving towards the mouth of the St. John's. The monster moved from the side of the vessel, and placed itself athwart her track, in front of her bows. By Capt. Adams, not feeling partial to an encounter with his snakeship, ordered the vessel to be kept off. A boy on the deck, not knowing his antagonist, had seized a harpoon, and was in the act of striking, when he was prevented by the vessel's moving off.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

On Monday an important Bill passed the House after a warm debate. This was a Bill brought in by Mr. R. D. Wilmet, to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes. The principal provisions of this Bill are to authorize the issue of Provincial Paper to the amount of sixty thousand pounds, in notes not to exceed ten pounds, but not limited as to the minimum value. These notes are made a legal tender for duties at the Treasury, for payment of Crown Lands, &c., and all payments to the Crown in either of the public departments are required to be made either in these notes or in specie. This Bill met with warm opposition from His Honor the Speaker, and from the Hon. Provincial Secretary, but was finally carried by a large majority. It is expected that this measure will have to pass through a fiery ordeal in the Legislative Council, but we hope it will come through unscathed, for if ever there was a time when temporary relief should be given to the currency of the country by extraordinary means, this is the time, and, if we are not mistaken, Mr. Wilmet's Bill is the way to do it.

On Tuesday 31 inst. the House passed a Bill for the improvement of Agriculture, which was prepared and reported by the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Hon. L. A. Wilmet.

The object of this Bill is to give additional encouragement for the formation and support of agricultural societies. It also provides that whenever a society subscribe and pay £25, that then they shall be entitled to three times that amount from the Province, instead of double as formerly, but contains a proviso that no one county shall be entitled to more than £150 per annum, and that all the Province money shall be expended on premiums on agricultural stock, produce, and domestic manufactures. There is also a section providing for the payment of a Teacher for one Agricultural School, at a salary of £150 a year, when it shall be certified that such Teacher has had an average attendance of twenty scholars for one whole year, and that the inhabitants of the district have subscribed and paid £25 additional for the support of the Teacher.—This Bill met with but little opposition, and appears to be considered a good measure by the agricultural members. Indeed its provisions could hardly fail of being satisfactory to every man who will take the trouble of investigating the subject.

As the Session draws towards a close, the

work of hon. members is increased, and His Hon. the Speaker seems determined, if possible, to push forward the business of the Session by keeping the House up to their work every minute of the day. It is supposed they will be prorogued about the end of next week. [Head Quarters.]

The court of directors of the East India Company gave a dinner on Saturday to Sir Charles Napier previous to his departure for India. In the course of the evening several speeches were made; Sir Charles said:—Two considerations prevented my declining this grand and honorable command. The first was, that I have the kind advice and assistance of the greatest soldier in the world. The next was, that I go forth with most full and perfect confidence in the support and cordial co-operation which I shall receive from her Majesty's ministers and the hon. court of directors. But at present my wife and gentlemen, you will, I think, all agree with me that the old proverb applies.—Least said is soonest mended. The Duke of Wellington and Lord Hardinge said that there was nothing in the present circumstances of India to give alarm.

A cargo of eggs direct from Spain, arrived last week at Cork.

Wm. Rankin, a private of the 53d, was last week married to Miss MacLaurin, heiress to £15,000, who was given away by her father.

Sub. Marine Telegraph.—A sub-marine electric telegraph is being constructed between Dublin and Holyhead, across the Irish Channel, under the direction of Mr. C. J. Blunt. The work is undertaken with the sanction of the British Lords of the Admiralty.

MORE ABOUT THE LUMPS.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal under date of San Francisco Feb. 1 writes an interesting letter from which we make the following extracts:—

"Our gold region of placer, is actually the only thing or circumstance that I ever knew not exaggerated. Law, gospel and politics are becoming obsolete in the great eagerness to obtain a share of the placer. Last July our gold diggers were satisfied to obtain two or three ounces of gold per day; now they throw up the spade and pickaxe if they don't find a 'chunk' every hour or two. Up to this date \$800 has been paid for a single lump. I am informed there is in this town a piece weighing thirty pounds; I have heard of several pieces weighing each five pounds; there is in town a piece of stone weighing seven pounds, containing about three pounds of gold; it looks as if the stone and gold had been melted up together. In January 1847 Alta California contained 16 to 18,000 whites; in January, 1850, she will number 30 to 100,000 inhabitants; two hundred vessels will land in this year, 50 to 100 passengers each—the steamers 200 a month; \$9000 will come by land from Oregon, 10,000 from the department of Sonora, 400 more from other States of Mexico, 50 to 60,000 by land from our own country. We are to have thousands from every part of the Pacific, and next year from Europe.

From November to March, the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys are too cold for gold digging; although the people have built from four to six hundred log houses, and are busily engaged in finding gold. From the first of April to August there will be daily turned out of the banks and rivers, six to eight thousand Troy ounces gold, 21 to 24 carats fine, which sells here for merchandise at \$16 per ounce, \$14 for cash. After August thousands will leave the placers; one fourth of those who remain in August and September will be sick with a fever which holds them from thirty to a hundred days."

"We have no workmen nor time to do anything but dig or pocket gold. No one has much time to dun a debtor and no debtor has any time to listen to a creditor—a very happy state government at Washington appears in the same way as far as attending to California, which with New Mexico cost Uncle Sam \$15,000,000, the interest of which is say \$75,000 per month, which the duties collected in this port alone will cover and the placer will distribute one million per month and no mistake. A thousand man, woman, or child, who may need a thousand dollars, has only to go to the 'California Placer Bank' and take it, and he finds himself immediately a ready-made stockholder and Director. All are on the go—ahed-get-gold principle; doctors, lawyers, traders, boatmen, carmen, diggers, thieves, and murderers. Up to this date the murdered bodies have been recognized—at least could be counted. This year, I fear they cannot be counted."

Gold, real pure gold, is so plenty, you may see it piled upon counters and tables like so many bags of shot, one two three hundred ounces to a bag. Nothing is more common for a person travelling from one town to another on horseback, to refuse to carry gold for a friend on account of its weight; it is equivalent to ask a friend to carry a bag of corn to mill in any other country. We have become a strange people, and live in a strange

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS.

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country. Nature is not satisfied with covering the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin with gold, but, to please us, she has this winter covered the earth with snow to call up old associations. We have, for the first time, snow in our streets."

THRIFT OF THE YANKEE.—The Tuscaloosa Monitor gives the following graphic sketch of the American character:

A mountain of granite appears rather a tough subject to deal with, yet a Yankee will borrow into its bowels, and lo! the granite becomes gold in the vault of the Commonwealth Bank, in Boston. A pond of ice presents a chilly prospect to the eye, but the Yankee, nothing daunted, will leave up his chrysalis masses, and straightway the ice glitters in diamonds upon the bosom of his rosy-cheeked spouse. Wherever the Yankee layeth down his hand, gold springeth. Into what soil soever he thrusteth his spade, gold springeth therefrom. In the dim twilight, by his chimney corner, he sits in meditation, and thoughts chase one another through his brain, which thoughts are gold. Various they are, it may be in form and seeming.—One is but a gridiron, another a baby-jumper, and a third a steam-engine, but he writheth them all down in the patent office at Washington; and then putting them in his pocket in good golden eagles from the mint at Philadelphia.

But your genuine Yankee conceiveth not merely his own sagacious conceits; the follies, the tears, and the errors of others, are more over all gold to him. He fabricateth and mermaids and sea-serpents, and locketh up in his iron chest hoards of golden credulity.—He manufactureth a sort of chalk and wheat-bread, which he warranteth to cure asthma, hydrocephalus, epilepsy and yellow fever, and presently buildeth him a great house on the banks of the Hudson. When a sudden delirium seizeth all the world, prompting them to emigrate in floods nowhere, he quietly mustereth his fleets of transports for that destination, or buildeth a railroad in that direction, regardless of what is at the other end, and piteously the passage money in his pocket. He erecteth to himself no castles in the air, but he diligently aideth his neighbour to do the same, and out of the proceeds grow up to him castles upon the earth. Such is the modern Midas—the Midas who out the longers—the cool, sagacious, calculating Yankee.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following extract from a letter from a gentleman in San Francisco, to his friends in this city, indicates the opening of a profitable trade with the gold regions in ready made houses.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

San Francisco Jan. 31.—Do not forward me the goods ordered in my last, but in their stead send me three or four middling sized house frames complete. The rent of these will be a fortune to me. The place is already full of goods of all kinds, and they sell at low prices, while from the amount of property here, and the greater amount on its way, rents are very high; one hundred dollars a month is paid for a small room. Lumber is worth a high price—indeed it cannot be bought at all. You have no idea of the scarcity of houses. People are living in tents, stables, or any place that can be obtained. A bed cannot be had for any price."

RECOVERY OF THE GOVERNMENT JEWELS.

A telegraphic despatch from New York to the Mail, states that Henry B. and Philander Jones were arrested in New York yesterday, charged with robbing the Patent Office at Washington, of the Government Jewels. 121 diamonds, 143 pearls, 3 pounds gold in bars, supposed to be the scabbard of the sword presented to Cor. Biddle by the Emperor of Russia the Gold Snuff Box, and one pint bottle of Otto of Roses, were found buried in the cellar of Jones, who is a shoemaker, in Pike street.—The parties are in prison, and will leave for Washington to-morrow morning, in charge of officers A. M. C. Smith and Stevens.

FROM BRITISH GUIANA we have received by the brig Meteor, our files of papers to the 6th of March. The bark Una arrived at St. Lucie on the 7th of Feb. 20 days from Sierra Leon, having on board 367 captured Africans—who were to be immediately set to work, as they were in great demand. Most of them were said to be healthy and robust. Dispatches have been received stating that captured negroes are hereafter to be sent to British Guiana instead of Sierra Leone. This is welcome as a great boon to the islands. These men have been brought to Barbadoes on suspicion of having been concerned in sundry piracies. They were arrested by the Venetian government, and delivered over to the British authorities. Several murders and small robberies have taken place in various sections of Guiana.

Norway is ready to reciprocate with Great Britain in reference to shipping