

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 notified in writing to the contrary.  
First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 3s.  
Each repetition of 12 lines, and under, 1s.  
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3s per line.  
Each repetition of 12 lines, and under, 1s.  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

# The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 12] SAINT ANDREWS, N.B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1849. [Vol. 16

ENGLISH MAILS.  
Days on which the steamships sail from Europe and America.

1849.		
Canada	Jan. 13	New York.
Niagara	Jan. 27	For Boston.
Europe	Feb. 10	New York.
America	Feb. 21	For Boston.
Canada	Mar. 10	New York.
Niagara	Mar. 24	For Boston.
Europe	April 7	New York.
Canada	April 11	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. 5	New York.
America	Mar. 21	From Boston.
Canada	April 4	New York.
Niagara	April 18	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.  
Camden Insurance Company of N. J.  
CAPITAL, \$100,000.  
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF CONNECTICUT.  
CAPITAL, \$150,000.

THE Subscribers, having received the Agency for the above-named Insurance Companies for Canada and vicinity, will receive applications and issue Policies on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freight, and Vessels upon the Stocks, Buildings, Furniture, and Goods, at the current rates, to the amount of \$100,000 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 resorted to.

E. D. GREEN, Agent.  
Wm. Ker, 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
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.

FREEDOM OF THE MIND.  
Free is the eagle's wing,  
Cleaving the sun's warm ray;  
Free is the mountain spring,  
As it rushes forth to day!  
But free far the mind—  
Precious its liberty!  
No hand must dare to bind—  
God made it to be free!

You may chain the eagle's wing,  
No more on clouds to soar;  
You may seal the mountain spring,  
That it leap to light no more;  
But the mind, let none dare chain,  
Better it cease to be!  
Hail, not forever, but reign—  
God made it to be free!

Free is the mountain breeze,  
Floating from airy height—  
Free are the rushing seas,  
And free heaven's golden light!  
But free the human soul,  
Or the exulting soul,  
Is the mind beyond compare—  
God made it to be free!

Then guard the gem divine,  
Thou gem of gold more rare;  
Keep watch over the sacred shrine—  
No foe must enter there!  
Oh, let not error lead,  
Nor passion reign o'er thee;  
Keep the freedom of the mind—  
God made it to be free!

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.—The Illustrated London News of the 24th February, says:—  
"We are in the midst of a season without parallel in the annals of winter sports, and modern Nimrods pursue their quarry over banks of primrose and through beds of violets. In many parts of the country the grass in the rich lowlands is as far forward as it usually is in April, and in districts under tillage, the crops are waving with luxuriance. The salmon fisher is abroad habited as in merry May, and ladies go forth to steeple-chases beneath the shade of their parasols. In the racing stables the teams are as fit as if the Derby were to be run to-morrow. Yachts are being hauled out in Portsmouth harbour and elsewhere; and the cricketer betinks him of his bat. Such is the aspect of this month, once proverbial for its bleakness—such is the February of 49, whose predecessors were either black or white."

Sudden Case of Drunkenness.—We are informed that a son of Mr. John Lamson, of Lunenburg, about 10 years of age, who has been dead five years, attended church (unlike too many who can hear) a few days since—after the services, he very much to the surprise and gratification of his parents, and again unlike too many, was able to repeat much that the preacher had said, having recovered his hearing during the service.

The boy is said to have felt what he termed a rumbling sensation in his head for a few moments previous to this sudden restoration. We recommend this case to the consideration of those who are morally deaf to benevolent and humane enterprises. There are many who constantly hear a rumbling sound, who are yet unable to hear effectually the words of the preacher, or the voice of conscience.

Hatching Fish.—Hatching eggs by artificial heat is well known and extensively practiced in China, as is the hatching of fish. The sale of spawn for this purpose forms an important branch of trade in China. The fishermen collect with care, on the margin and surface of the water, all the gelatinous matters that contain spawn of fish, which is then placed in an egg shell (which has been fresh emptied) through a small hole, which is then stopped, and the shell is then placed under a sitting fowl. In a few days the Chinese break the shell in warm water, warmed by the sun. The young fish are kept in the water until they are large enough to be placed in a pond. This plan in some measure counteracts the great destruction of spawn by trout-netters, which have caused the extinction of so many fisheries.—Medical Times.

Diffusion of Books.—It is true that a wise man, like a good reaper, can gather gold out of the drossiest volume, and that a fool will be a fool with the best book; yet, without a book, there is no reason that we should deprive a wise man of any advantage to his wisdom, while we seek to restrain him from a tool that which, being restrained, will be no hindrance to his folly.

The Dials of Public Clocks.—The dials of the new clock at the palace of Westminster are to be thirty feet in diameter, the largest in the world, excepting a skeleton dial at Mafines, on which the time is shown by only one hand, and which makes one revolution in twelve hours. The dial of St. Paul's Clock, which is only fifteen feet in diameter, is the largest in this country, that is furnished with a minute hand. A few of the clocks in Flanders strike on large bells. But those generally require to be wound up once, and sometimes twice in the twenty-four hours.

## ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. JOHN.

About 100 Buildings Destroyed.  
We copy the following particulars of another destructive fire at St. John, from the New Brunswick of the 15th inst.  
Scarcely have our citizens recovered from the turmoil occasioned by the recent fire in King-street, before we are called upon to record a still more disastrous conflagration, which has befallen our devoted City. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the inhabitants were aroused from their slumbers by the alarm bells, and from the glare which at that early hour was visible, it was evident that the fire had gained considerable headway, unseen by mortal eye. When first discovered, the flames were running along the roof of the barn in the rear of the house owned and occupied by Captain Thomas M. Smith, in George's-street, which rapidly extended to the adjoining buildings, and in a very short space of time the whole range of dwelling houses situated on that street, and occupied by Mr. John Bryden, Mr. John Thompson, and others, were on fire. A strong wind which prevailed at the time from the northward, drove the flames on the range of buildings fronting on Union-street, and soon enveloped them in one sheet of livid flame, which shot up its spiral form towards heaven, illuminating the darkness of the night, and reaching the large range of buildings fronting on Mill-street, sweeping both sides of this street, and running down into Drury Lane, and Smith-street. The scene was now awfully grand and imposing—the red glare of the flames extending over this large space-filling of buildings from the half-burnt buildings, and upon the crash of chimneys in their descent to the ground—added to the tumult which prevailed around, occasioned by the efforts of the people to save whatever had been snatched from the burning mass, and the heroic efforts of the firemen to arrest the progress of the flames at every available point—filled up a picture which may be imagined not yet described, and rendered it one of intense terror and confusion.

It is impossible for us at this hour to ascertain the names of the principle sufferers by this calamitous fire, or ever learn with certainty the number of houses destroyed. A description of the boundary will, however, give some idea of the extent of the conflagration, and the destruction of property. From the sketch of the district, we should think that about one hundred houses have been destroyed!

George's Street.—The whole of the buildings on this street were destroyed, with the exception of the one on the north corner, occupied by Mrs. Fisher.

Union Street.—All the houses from George's street, including the residence of the Hon. R. L. Hazen, on the opposite side to the eastward, were destroyed, down as far as the corner house of Mr. John M'Sweeney, in Smyth-street, embracing three streets.

Mill Street, East side.—All except the four-story house at the corner of North-street, and the adjoining one, were consumed.

West side.—Every building on this side, with the exception of Mr. D. Call's, was destroyed, being the only house in the whole block saved.

The block bound by Drury Lane and Smyth-street was entirely destroyed, and several houses on the west side of Smyth-street such injured.

The most determined efforts were made to this quarter to check the further spread of the flames. The engines stationed here worked manfully, especially the Union Engine, and the Engine owned by the firm of Messrs R. Rankin & Co. John Pollock, Esq. the head of the firm in this City, was early on the spot, with the engine and men belonging to that establishment, and the highest praise is due to them for their indefatigable exertions. Had the fire crossed this street the destruction of property would have been much greater than it now is; and we should have had to record the loss of an immense quantity of lumber and other materials stored on the wharves, besides, most probably, the ship India, and several other vessels, which were lying aground in the slips.

The Militia also were early at the scene, and as usual exerted themselves to their utmost. We also noticed the efforts of the firemen belonging to the engine stationed in front of the residence of the Hon. R. L. Hazen, in Union-street, and who successfully combated the flames in this direction, which were most intense, and prevented them from spreading to the houses owned by the Messrs. Lawton, on the opposite side of the street.

Although the destruction of property has been great, yet most of the houses destroyed were not very valuable, being all built of wood, and generally tenanted by the humbler classes, who resided in this section of the City. The loss, we regret to say, will be severely felt by them, who are thus turned out of doors at this unfavourable season, and the number of these is very large, being estimated at from two to three thousand persons, who have been left without a shelter.

We are bound again to record our testimony in favour of the Water Company, from whose plugs a plentiful supply of water was obtained at an early hour, and which so materially contributed to check the progress of the devouring element.

From what we can learn, the Insurance Companies have not suffered so severely as might be expected, and the loss is divided among so many that it will not be severely felt.

We learn that this is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, having originated in a building where no fire was kept. This is the worst feature in this melancholy affair, and proves that the incendiaries must have been actuated by the most fiendish spirit.

## NEW-BRUNSWICK Provincial Parliament. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 7th March.  
Extracts from the Committee of Trade Report.

The Petition of James W. Street, of Saint Andrews, praying that he may be reimbursed and excess of Duty paid on a quantity of Foreign Gin on the 31st March last, bonded in the Warehouse at that place: As it appears that this excess was paid on account of the Deputy Treasurer's ignorance of the rates prescribed by the Revenue Law of last Session, and that the Petitioner would have allowed the Gin to have remained another day, by which he would not have been liable for such excess, your Committee recommend that the amount thus overpaid, £7 17 6, be granted him.

The Petition of John Wilson, of Saint Andrews, praying reimbursement for Export Duties paid on a cargo of Lumber shipped to Demarara in 1847 in the brig Thalia: The proper certificates of lading having been forwarded, your Committee recommend that £8 1 4, the amount of said Duty, be refunded him.

The Petition of Charles J. Briscoe, Waiter and Searcher at Saint Andrews, praying an increase of Salary: The Committee cannot recommend his prayer.

The Petition of Nathan Smart, of Saint Andrews, praying relief in consequence of a seizure by the Provincial Revenue Officers: The Committee find that the seizure was made and the articles were condemned under the Revenue Laws: Your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

The Petition of Zachariah Chipman, of the late firm of Pingree and Chipman, praying reimbursement of Duties paid on a quantity of goods burnt at the destruction of their Warehouse in 1848: As this Petition is supported by the necessary affidavits and certificates, your Committee recommended a Grant to them of £190 15 1.

The Petition of Thomas Moses Deputy Treasurer, West Isles, in the County of Charlotte, praying compensation for loss of property in the event of the office being removed to Campo Bello, as also to be placed on a fixed Salary, in lieu of Commission as heretofore: Your Committee cannot recommend the first part of the prayer of this Petition; the latter will come under the consideration of the House, when in discussion of the amount required for the collection and protection of the Revenue.

The Petition of Zachariah Chipman, of the late firm of Pingree and Chipman, praying reimbursement of Duties paid on Merchandise destroyed by fire: Your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of this Petition.

The Petition of William Todd, Junior, of Saint Stephen, praying reimbursement of Duties paid on a cargo of Lumber shipped in a vessel called the Mary, for Berbice, and which Duties were exacted by the Deputy Treasurer as a consequence of the Certificates not having been exhibited during the period prescribed by Law: The Certificates having been now furnished, your Committee recommended a Grant of £9 to be made him.

The Petition of Freeman H. Todd, of St. Stephen, praying reimbursement of Duties paid on a cargo of Lumber shipped to Trinidad in the brig Robert: No Certificate of the Lading accompanies this Petition, and your Committee cannot recommend its prayer.

The Petition of Freeman H. Todd, of St. Stephen, praying to be refunded Duties on a cargo of Lumber shipped by the brig Robert for Jamaica in 1848, which vessel was lost on the Passage: Your Committee recommend that £16 13s. be granted him.

The Petition of Andrew McCulloch, praying Return Duties on four cargoes of Lumber shipped to the West Indies from Saint Stephen: As there is a Certificate only for the landing of one cargo, and that by the late Collector at Barbadoes, of 93 M. feet of Lumber, your Committee cannot recommend a Grant beyond £1 13s. to this Petitioner.

The Petition of Samuel McGowan, praying remaneration for services performed in prosecuting the Provincial Revenue and Customs, your Committee express no opinion on the subject matter of this Petition.

The Petition of John Mark, of Saint Stephen, praying reimbursement of Export Duties paid on two cargoes of Lumber shipped to the West Indies: No certificates of the landing of these cargoes are attached to this Petition, and their prayer cannot be recommended.

## LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS.

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 paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

FROM THE ISTHMIUS OF PANAMA.—The Crescent City, Capt. Stoddard, from Chagres Feb. 17th, and Havana Feb. 23rd, arrived at New York on Saturday morning. She went out to Chagres in nine days. She brings some further intelligence from California, but nothing of later date. She brings no gold freight.

A Spaniard in Panama, who was direct from San Francisco, says emigrants of all kinds and colors are pouring in in multitude. Lawyers, ministers, women in male attire, robbers, aristocrats, and outcasts from civilized life, all are flocking to the gold regions; but living is excessively high, and for each person that is so fortunate as to find a mass of sufficient to enrich him for life, there are dozens who can scarcely make a living. Many robberies have taken place but they are chiefly confined to food and clothing. These things, at times, when there is a scarcity in the market, bring excessive prices. One day flour may at retail bring \$200 a barrel, although a few days before it was sold for \$15. The new commerce and green horns are frequently swindled in the most shameful manner, and redress is out of the question. For instance, a green one who has goods for sale, often takes large quantities of glittering ore, supposing it to be gold, but too late finds it nothing but copper and iron ore—but he can do nothing to recover his property. Spurious silver ore is common. A company is about to be formed of those who can raise males or means to travel overland to the states. It would in their condition be a terrible expedition; but they prefer doing so to living as at present. The only thing that can give prosperity to California is its establishment into independent states.

ANNEXATION.—The Montreal Transcript, in deprecating the idea of annexation to the U. S., makes the following noble declaration to the sentiment of which we heartily subscribe:

If we desire to belong to a large confederation, let it be to a confederation protected by the British Institution. What we want is British annexation, and it is at hand if we only seek for it. Included in a Legislative Union, with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward, and Newfoundland, we should present an aspect which the mother country would have reason to be proud of, and our enemies would be forced to respect. In such a system distinctions of race would have to give way to an earnest British spirit to progress, and the day that sees such a union will be a proud day for the Western Continent. It will add—not a state to a union of states—but a nation to a nation.

A bootmaker of Ognacoe, Ill., exhibits eight pairs of large size boots, made by a man named Grinnell, in one day. The work is done in a superior manner.—American paper.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY IN TURKEY.—The Constantinople Journal gives some curious details regarding a city said to have been discovered in Asia-Minor by Dr. Brunner, one of the agents employed by the Government of the Sublime Porte of the Empire for the purpose of taking censuses. While occupied in exploring the sandjak (excavations) of Bonosok, on the confines of Pontus, Cappadocia, and Galatia, Dr. Brunner, whose attention was attracted by the bold and curious passages opened into the living rock, was accompanied by a villager, who offered to show him things far more interesting on the other side of the mountain if he would trust to his guidance. After some hesitation, the Doctor armed himself, and followed his guide, taking his servant with him. Half an hour brought them round the mountain, and here the Doctor found himself, says the narrative, in presence of the ruins of a considerable town.—These ruins are situated in the south east part of the village of Vankem, and to the north of the village of Tschekue, half a league from each other; and the Doctor's profound study of all accounts, ancient and modern, of Asia Minor furnishes no trace by which he can identify them. The site of town is half a league in length. It contains seven temples with cupolas and 213 houses, some in good preservation, others half checked up with their own ruins and with fragments of rock detached from the overhanging mountain. The houses have compartments of three, four and six chambers. The largest of these edifices is 20 feet long by 28 wide. So far as the ruins would permit the Doctor to estimate it, he conjectured the height of some of the temples to be from 20 to 30 feet. There are traces of plaster on the interior walls, but not in emblem or inscription. Dr. Brunner is to search the interior of the ruins of the city. Dr. Brunner says this discovery is a puzzle for the archaeologists.