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Seat at the Board  
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1849.  
Jan. 13 ... New York.  
Jan. 27 ... For Boston.  
Feb. 10 ... New York.  
Feb. 24 ... For Boston.  
Mar. 10 ... New York.  
Mar. 24 ... For Boston.  
Apr. 7 ... New York.  
Apr. 14 ... For Boston.

URES FROM AMERICA.  
1849.  
Jan. 24 ... New York.  
Jan. 24 ... From Boston.  
Feb. 7 ... New York.  
Feb. 21 ... From Boston.  
Mar. 7 ... New York.  
Mar. 21 ... From Boston.  
Apr. 4 ... New York.  
Apr. 18 ... From Boston.  
May 3 ... New York.  
May 15 ... From Boston.

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.  
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# The Standard,

## OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E carius succum est optimum.—Cic.

No 40] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1849. [Vol. 16

### CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

WHY CANADA LAGS BEHIND IN THE CAREER OF IMPROVEMENT.—The existence of a general inferiority and a want of public spirit in Canada, which are exhibited to their absence of railroads, and of almost every description of even coarser manufactures, is often made a subject of stupid wonder and unfeeling astonishment. The facts are in every body's mouth; but few look beyond the surface to endeavour to discover the cause. Why is this? It is not that our people are less industrious than those who inhabit the Southern side of the Lakes. The grand cause of our difficulties lies here. This Province has always been and continues to be the victim of a system of profligate public expenditure, and is yet groaning under the effects of a general system of vicious administration, the like of which never existed in any of the Old American Colonies, and do not now exist in any state of the American Union. Sir Robert Peel was right in saying that our notions, and he might have added practice, of public expenditure, were forming according to Imperial rules.

Why have a Civil List amounting to £90,000 passed nearly two years before it received the assent of the Crown in England, and framed on a scale of extravagance so gross that nothing equal to it is to be found in the whole history of colonization on this continent. And yet we have not the power to alter it. The power to force its continuance upon us is claimed (as I shall call it) and exercised by England, as if a people four thousand miles away understood our wants and resources better than we know them ourselves. In 1692 Charles II. granted to Connecticut a charter without reserving a negative on the Acts of the colony or even requiring that the laws should be transmitted to him for inspection, and no power was left to the English Government to interfere in any event whatever. What improvement has been made in the long interval of almost two centuries, on this practice of a "gratuitous Stuart"? Many of the Old Colonies, even in the days of the Stuarts, had a larger share of freedom from Imperial control or interference than Canada enjoys at this moment, with all the boasted advantages of a responsible government. Our Civil List has been fixed to please England and we are left without control over a large portion of our revenue; our Post Office is still under the control of England, with high rates, general mismanagement, deplorable inefficiency, and a Deputy Postmaster-General appointed by England, and drawing a salary from our revenues four times as large as that of the Postmaster-General of the United States, a country with more than 20,000,000 inhabitants, an annual revenue of \$30,000,000 and 100,000 miles of post road. Our public lands have been squandered and divided by State corporations amongst themselves. It is notorious that there is at this moment employed in the government offices twice as many clerks as would be found sufficient to perform the duties. A hiring priesthood feeding on the vitals of the country, is annually abstracting more than £20,000 from our revenues. Sectarian Colleges carry off £5,000 a year more. The official printing done by the Queen's printer, instead of being submitted to public competition as in the state of New York, is paid at about double the rates ordinarily paid by private persons. The Queen's Printer is thus made a prize for political partizans to contend for, and to Ministers a means of political corruption, to be used to reward faithful subserviency. While Penitentiaries in the United States are self-sustaining, in some of them a source of revenue to the State, our Provincial Penitentiary is conducted in such a way that it entails upon the country an expense of more than £11,000 a year. Many of our public works have been constructed with such ill judgment that they are useless and the money has been thrown away; the construction of others has been used as the means of enticing favourites of the government of the day, £50,000 was little better than thrown away on the back lakes and rivers of the Newcastle District. Of what avail is it that Canada borders on the finest chain of lakes to be found on the earth's surface? On this side we are fettered and trammelled by a coasting maritime monopoly; and on the other repulsed by a hostile tariff. Our great outlet to the ocean by the St. Lawrence the vessel and trade of foreigners have hitherto been prohibited from entering. The poorest, and most ignorant, and most bigoted emigration of the old world comes to Canada; the emigrants who possess money and intelligence generally go to the United States. Here political partizanship sinks to the lowest depths of degradation; the hatred, the prejudices, the bigotry, the ignorance, and the superstitions of the old world have taken root amongst us. The rancour of political faction diffuses its poison through all the ramifications of social life. Two persons of opposite politics, can never unite to carry out a public enterprise; and the consequence is that every projected enterprise dies in the acouchment. Look

at our numerous lines of railroad, which are nowhere to be found but on paper! Call to mind the mean selfishness of many of their projectors, and the mean jealousy of their rivals and opponents! Consider the depressing influence of this kind of accumulated disadvantages under which Canada labours, and continue to wonder at our want of public spirit as a people if you can. Add to all this that we are largely laden, priest-ridden, precedent-ridden people, composed of the most democratic elements, yet aping the aristocratic manners of European society on the one hand, and imbibing the European spirit of dependence, now fast departing from its native soil, on the other. An unequal and absurd suffrage, and a representation that may place the governing power in the hands of a minority; a would be Canadian Aristocracy, composed of beggars from Europe, hunting after office, full of samples of worthlessness that would disgrace the worst hell in London; politicians swayed by selfishness and faction. We appeal to the candour of every honest man to say whether this dark picture be overdrawn. We have pondered long upon these melancholy truths before giving them expression. Our Government is practically a gigantic system of corruption, extravagance, and profligacy, such as never before obtained a footing in any colony, English, French, or Spanish, on this continent. The fault is not chargeable wholly upon any set of men or party. The system is the growth of time, and we have become so used to it, that one half of the people praise it, and the other half are blind to its monstrous defects. We intend to go into these matters in detail, and compare our condition, social, political, and pecuniary with the old American Colonies and the present States of the American Union.—Toronto Examiner.

### COMMERCIAL DISADVANTAGES.

The harvest just gathered is far more abundant than any with which Canada has been blessed in any previous year. The breadth of the Upper Province was much more extensive than in any former season. The crop of fall wheat is generally good, the spring wheat middling, and the yield on the whole will be much more than an average. The best criterion for estimating the aggregate amount of this year's crop, in Canada is the surplus exported in previous years. In 1847 we exported via the St. Lawrence 651,030 bbls. of flour and 628,001 bushels of wheat, which, allowing five bushels of wheat for the barrel of flour, makes an aggregate of 3,883,151 bushels. Of this quantity 533,465 were United States wheat ground in Canada, to be exported to England as Canada flour, which at all times was admitted into the English market on more advantageous terms than foreign flour. If we deduct the amount thus imported from the United States for re-exportation there will be left the actual surplus of Canada wheat exported in 1847, 3,349,686 bushels. In that year our harvest was below an average. Last year it was little better our exports Canada wheat having been 3,413,397 bushels. In 1848 the quantity of United States wheat imported into Canada, ground and re-exported, sunk to 127,955 bushels, being little more than one fourth the amount of the previous year. Last year our exports of the St. Lawrence fell off considerably, owing to the change in the commercial policy of England; we exported in the United States, 385,339 bushels of wheat. This portion of our trade took this direction in spite of the advantages we enjoyed over foreigners in the English market when we export via the St. Lawrence. These advantages no longer exist to attract the trade of Upper Canada via the St. Lawrence; and if we found it advantageous for us to send more than a million of bushels of wheat to the United States last year, we shall send a much larger quantity this year, when our grain will enter the English market on the same footing as foreign. The aggregate amount of our surplus wheat this year will not be far short of double what it was last year. In addition to the extent of land under wheat being much greater than any previous year, and the abundance of the season's crop, the quantity of last year's growth now in the country is undoubtedly much greater than what remained a year ago of the crop of 1849, nearly every bushel of which had been cleared out, owing to high prices of that season of partial famine in Europe.

### LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, July 29, 1849.  
Fine gold continues to be found as abundant as ever; old miners will not work out earth that does not yield three ounces per day. Mr. — has put into operation one of his machines, and, although it does not (owing to the peculiar character of the soil) wash near as much earth per diem as in Georgia, yet the first report is decidedly favorable. With this machine six men procured in eight hours twenty-three ounces pure gold; and subsequently in twelve hours thirty-three ounces, from earth that had been previously washed by the ordinary process; the gold is deposited with me, and can vouch for its purity and quantity. The gentlemen washers undoubtedly worked hard to produce this result, but considering they are operating in 'diggins' from which it is supposed a million of dollars was taken last year, the result is flattering.  
Some six weeks since a party of six or eight, honest, industrious American carpenters, who to my certain knowledge had accumulated some eight or ten thousand dollars at their profession, took it into their heads to make an exploration to the head waters of the Sacramento, in pursuit of gold. They arrived at a point two hundred and fifty miles (by water) above Sutter's Fort. Here they found gold, but the deposit was by no means rich. They have returned, having been driven away by sickness of the very worst kind encountered on the rivers; some have died, others at the point of death. One of the party with whom I conversed, told me that they

wheat alone. At this time wheat is selling in Rochester for 74d to 75d, while in Port Hope and Cobourg, the opposite, Canada side of the lake, it fetches only 4s, and even that price would not be obtained if American buyers had not come to this side. If we go up the country to Galt where there are no American buyers, we find the highest price now given for wheat 3s 6d, and about a week ago only 3s 3d was given, or a little more than half the Rochester market price. We observe that in the Niagara District some of the farmers have exported their own produce, realizing for their wheat 4s 9d a bushel exclusive of duty and expenses of transportation. The price they could have obtained in the Niagara District at the time they sold was only 3s 9d;—but has since risen to 4s 14d.

A want of solvent, enterprising Canadian merchants to purchase grain, added to the 1s 3d a bushel duty which our wheat pays on entering the American market, place our farmers in a not very enviable position. In the shape of duty they will this year lose in the aggregate by our estimate of the crop, a million and a half of dollars, and this on the single article of wheat. Other Canadian products are admitted into the American market on terms equally disadvantageous to the producer, so that the actual loss our farmers will sustain this year from the absence of free trade in raw products with the United States, will probably not fall short of two millions of dollars.

Canada grain may pass through the United States to England without being subject to this impost. But it must pass through the forms required by the American Bonding Act, and must not be converted into flour. The American buyers who are now in our markets, and who have raised the price of wheat all along the frontier, are millers who manufacture it into flour, by which process it loses the benefit of the bonding and warehousing act, which entitles Canada wheat, if not ground, to a drawback or exemption from duty on re-exportation. The lack of spirited, enterprising Canadian purchasers prevents our farmers reaping the advantages which would otherwise accrue from the American bonding and warehousing law.

We look forward with anxiety to the next session of the American Congress, to see whether they will grant us that reciprocal free trade which Senator Dix endeavored to bring about last session. If it be refused then we shall be driven to seek some other remedy to extricate us from the disadvantageous position which commercially this Province now occupies.—1b.

### THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The fresh disturbances in Canada excited but little attention. "It may be the will of Heaven that Canada," says the London Times, "having attained its maturity, should soon become independent or embrace the fortunes of the neighbouring federation; but even in that case it will at least be our consolation and glory that our last act was to teach itself government."  
The increase of the cholera was leading to more vigorous and very necessary sanitary measures in London.  
Mr. Duff's new Nation had appeared in Dublin. He echoes the idea of physical force or revolutionary organization, and proposes to make war upon the social grievance of the country. The import of goods from England, which had fallen away during the famine, was gradually reviving.

crossed a plain of thirty miles in extent, covered with a rank growth of weeds, emitting an effluvia worse than assafetida; the whole atmosphere was impregnated with it. This miasma was supposed to be the cause of the sickness. They found dead bodies of many Indians who were stricken down by the fever it produced; of course the party took their sick with them, and left with the greatest precipitation.

I mention this circumstance to show, first to what extent territory gold has been discovered; and second, the eagerness and risks displayed in obtaining it. I ought to observe that this party were warned of the fatal sickness which always prevails at this season in the region they visited. I have not yet heard of there being much sickness on any of the tributaries of the Sacramento between the Juba and Stanislaus rivers. Between these rivers there are a great number of men engaged in gold hunting.

The Sonora camp, (composed of Mexicans alone), on the Stanislaus, number nearly ten thousand men. Their camp, I am told, is regularly laid out, and has the appearance of a large town. The greater portion of the night these men devote to gambling. Bags of gold dust of all sizes being the stakes. A gentleman dining with me yesterday said he saw twenty-five pounds of gold dust staked on a card!

Lumber now sells at about \$375 per M—A frame building 36 by 20, covered with rough boards, well situated, rents for \$500 per month. A room 20 feet square \$200 per month. Carpenters wages \$16 per day. For laying up bricks for a small chimney 30 feet high, the mason charges \$200. Bricks have fallen to \$80 per M. For piloting a vessel of 150 tons to Sacramento City, 160 miles, and back, occupying ten to six days, we pay \$700 to \$1000. Twenty or all steamboats at least, are now required to carry freight and passengers to the various rivers flowing into the Sacramento and the Bay of San Francisco. Urge men to send them out but in every case the engineer, firemen, and other operatives connected with them, should have an equal interest in the profits with those who furnish the capital; otherwise they will not run long, for no wages will keep men from the mines.

### Arrival of the Steamship America.

From the New Brunswick, Sept. 27th.  
The Royal Mail steamship America, Captain Harrison, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning about 11 o'clock, and left for Boston at 2 P.M. The Express for the Associated Press reached here yesterday at half-past 4, and the Post Office Express arrived about 11 o'clock last night. Our dates from London are to the 14th and Liverpool to the 15th—the day on which the steamer sailed.

The America brought out 6 passengers for Halifax and 80 for Boston. She passed the Canada in the Channel on the 16th inst.

The Cholera was rapidly spreading over nearly all parts of Great Britain.

Business in general was not so active as at the sailing of the last steamer.

We notice a slight advance in the Timber Market—a few cargoes of St. John Deals having been deposited at 2s. 6d per standard over last quotations.

We have to notice another dull week in Freights at Liverpool, with much scarcity of weight, though, owing to the small number of vessels loading, there is no decided change in rates.

The intention of certain persons belonging to the United States of America to get up an expedition against Cuba, has excited the attention of the Spanish Government, which has determined to offer every resistance to such a project.

Serious disturbances have broken out in Cephalonia, one of the Ionian Islands. Mr. Ward, the Governor, reports that, partly from vague political motives, and partly from motives of plunder, an outbreak of the people took place, and they drove the police out of Scala; troops were sent from Corfu to Argostoli, where the chief excesses took place; martial law was proclaimed, and effectual steps were taken to bring home condign punishment on the guilty parties.

THE CROPS.  
The weather since last week has undergone a change, and we have had several very heavy showers in many parts of the country. The wind having shifted to the north-east, has brought an ungenial temperature, cold in the shade, whilst it is still warm in the

### LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS

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sun. Upon the whole, we do not think the harvest operations have been much impeded; in fact, from almost all parts of England, at least the crop is fairly got in, and it is only in Scotland and in some northerly spots where the corn has not ripened that the farmers have not cut it. As usual we have contradictory reports of the yield of the harvest; in some midland counties disappointment is expressed, but there cannot be a doubt that the vast predominant portion of the wheat growing lands in all parts of England will give fully an average crop. The downward tendency of the corn markets has accordingly proceeded. Very large supplies have come in from the Baltic and neighbouring ports, and prices at Mark-lane and in the principal corn markets in the country have declined once more in about the same ratio they did last week. The last report from Ireland respecting the potatoes is not quite so satisfactory as heretofore, and it is established beyond a doubt that in many parts of the country the potato disease has seriously spread.

### COMMERCIAL.

Business has not been so active this week, and although there has been a smaller quantity of colonial and foreign produce brought to market lately, buyers for home use purposes evince no greater desire to make purchases. Exporters continue to buy to a fair extent at about previous prices.  
The Cotton market has been steady during the week, but the transactions going forward are only to a moderate extent. In prices little change has taken place.  
The Grain markets are a degree firmer within the last few days, and holders being to anticipate that they have reached the lowest point, at least for some time to come.  
For Cured Provisions of all descriptions there is a moderate demand, and prices generally are well supported. Metals are in request, and prices sustained.

### THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Beautifully paraphrased into an acrostic, by T. Sturtevant, jun., soldier of the U. S. Army.

Our Lord and King who reigns enthroned on high,  
Father of light! mysterious Deity!  
Who art the great I AM, the last, the first,  
Art righteous, holy, merciful and just.  
In realms of glory, scenes where angels sing,  
Heaven is the dwelling place of God, our King:  
Hallowed thy name, which doth all names transcend,  
Be thou adored, our great Almighty friend;  
Thy Glory shines beyond creation's space;  
Named in the Book of justice and of Grace;  
Thy Kingdom towers beyond the starry skies,  
Kingdom a satanic fall, but thine shall rise;  
Come let thy Empire, O thou Holy One,  
Thy great and everlasting will be done!  
Will God make known His will—His power display,  
Be it the work of mortals to obey. [play.  
Done is the great, the wondrous work of love,  
On Calvary's cross he died, but reigns above.  
Earth bears the record in thy holy word:  
As heaven adores thy name, let earth, O Lord;  
It shines transcendent in the eternal skies;  
Is praised in heaven, for man the Saviour dies.  
In songs, immortal angels laud his name,  
Heaven shouts with joy, and saints his love proclaim,  
Give us, O Lord, our food, nor cease to give [claim  
Us that food on which our souls may live!  
This be our boon to-day and days to come,  
Day without end, in our eternal home,  
Our needy souls supply from day to day,  
Daily assist and aid us when we pray.  
Bread though we ask yet, Lord thy blessing lend  
And make us grateful when thy gifts descend.  
Forgive our sins, which in destruction place  
Us, the vile children of a rebel race.  
Our follies, faults, and trespasses forgive—  
Debts which we owe'er can pay, nor though receive  
As we, O Lord, our neighbouring faults overlook,  
We beg thou'dst blot out from thy memory  
Forgive our enemies, extend our grace, [book  
Our souls to save, e'en Adam's guilty race,  
Debtors to thee in gratitude and love,  
And in that duty paid by saints above.  
Lead us from sin, and in thy mercy raise  
Us from the tempter and his hellish ways.  
Not in our own, but in his name who bled,  
Into this ear we pour our every need,  
Temptation's fatal charms help us to shun,  
But may we conquer though thy conquering Son  
Deliver us from all which can annoy  
Us in this world and in thy other world destroy,  
From all calamities which men betide,  
Evil and death, O turn our feet aside:  
For we are mortal worms, and cleave to clay;  
Thine 'tis to rule and mortals to obey.  
Is not thy mercy, Lord, for ever free!  
The whole creation knows no God but thee,  
Kingdom and empire in thy presence fall;  
The King eternal reigns the King of all.  
Power it with thee—thou art glory given;  
And be thy name adored by Earth and Heaven.  
The praise of Saints and Angels is thine own,  
Glory to Thee, the everlasting One!  
For ever be thy holy name adored,  
Amen! Hosanna! blessed be the Lord!