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Days on which the steamships sail from Europe and America.

1849.	
Canada	Jan. 12 New York.
Niagara	Jan. 27 For Boston.
Europe	Feb. 10 New York.
America	Feb. 24 For Boston.
Canada	Mar. 10 New York.
Niagara	Mar. 24 For Boston.
Europe	Apr. 7 New York.
Canada	Apr. 14 For Boston.

**DEPARTURES FROM AMERICA.**

1849.	
Europe	Jan. 10 New York.
America	Jan. 23 From Boston.
Canada	Feb. 7 New York.
Niagara	Feb. 21 From Boston.
Europe	Mar. 7 New York.
America	Mar. 21 From Boston.
Canada	Apr. 4 New York.
Niagara	Apr. 18 From Boston.
Europe	May 2 New York.
Canada	May 16 From Boston.

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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
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# The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E caritæ sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 8] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1849. [Vol. 16

**A NEW GOLD SONG.**  
From the London Sunday Times.  
Ain—"Yankee Doodle."  
Gold—yellow, glittering, precious gold!  
Now's the time to change your clime,  
Give up work and taking;  
All who choose be rich as Jews,  
Even without asking.  
California's precious earth  
Turns the new world frantic;  
Sell your traps, and take a berth,  
Across the wild Atlantic.  
Every one who digs and delves,  
All whose aims are brawny,  
Take a pick and help yourselves—  
Off to California!

Yankee Doodle all agree,  
With the golden mania,  
Deeds no longer prove a clog—  
Happy Pennsylvania!  
Those who sleep stocks and loans  
Kicked up such an old dust,  
Lave to see the very stones  
Come down with the gold dust.  
Every one who digs and delves,  
Join the Indians' tawny;  
Take a pick and help yourselves—  
Off to California!

Shakespeare, of unlying fame,  
Whom they're going to play so,  
Gave to gold a naughty name,  
Of made Time say so.  
And the mob their true lands leave,  
Corn, and cattle, and "taters,"  
To appear, lest it deceive,  
As Californicators.  
Every one who digs and delves,  
Wear your hands quite horny,  
Take a pick and help yourselves—  
Off to California!

Gold is got in pan and pot,  
Soup-tureen or ladle,  
Basket, bird-cage, and what not,  
Even to a cradle!  
El Dorado's found at last,  
Yankee and voracious,  
Lose their dazed heads as fast,  
As Raleigh did before 'em.  
Choose your able bodied men,  
Navies bold and brawny;  
Give them picks and spades and then  
Off to California!

How this dust of gold will end  
We have statements ample;  
Perhaps a few sacks they will send,  
Only for a sample.  
But we hope this golden move  
Really is all true.  
Every one who digs and delves,  
Stout, and tough, and brawny,  
Boy a pick and help yourselves—  
Off to California!

**CUT FODDER.**—The practice of cutting, or as the British agriculturists denominate it, "chaffing" fodder, is among the most important improvements of the age. By cutting stalks, straw, and hay, a very large portion will be economized, which, under the old system of feeding, would be wholly lost. One bushel of chaffed fodder, given in a mess three times a day, will effect more good than twice the amount in its natural state. The weight of a bushel of chaffed hay is probably about five and a half pounds; and a horse of 12 or 14 may credit the results of actual experiments) than on fifteen pounds of whole. This difference is owing in part to the meal with which it is ordinarily mixed; but when hay is only given, the difference is in ratio of two to one. When cattle are fed on loose fodder, in its natural state, a very large proportion is inevitably lost; the breath of the animals renders it unsavoury, and besides, a large amount is rejected or drawn out, and left beneath their feet. Particularly is this the case with animals fed in racks instead of troughs.—*Olive Branch.*

**RAPINE AND MURDER IN CALIFORNIA.**—Private letters received here from the old mines of California, are rather discouraging to those about starting for that region. They confirm the former reports as to the abundance of gold, but at the same time state that those who are in possession of the precious ore in any quantities are marked, and often soon after disappear. Even some that have attached themselves to trains leaving the mines have been robbed, and trains on their way there have been plundered.—*Boston Traveler.*

France made but very slow progress towards a settled and satisfactory administrative system. The incompatible functions of an absolute Assembly, so much desired by the nation, has been carried by a slender majority of 400 against 395, and has been referred to the bureaux to report upon.

Since our last Prince Windischgratz has entered Bud Pesth without firing a shot, and the suggestion of Hungary must inevitably follow.

**THE STANDARD.**  
The Steamship Niagara which left Liverpool on the 27th January, arrived at Halifax on the 1st, with 53 passengers.  
The European Times, says, that altogether present appearances are very encouraging, and a splendid trade during the ensuing spring and summer is expected. On the continent too affairs look more cheering, and from the liberal spirit evinced by the various rulers throughout Europe to enact wise and popular laws, confidence was getting founded on a firmer basis among all classes of the commercial community.

The Grain market at Liverpool had been rather inactive.

**IRELAND.**  
Ireland is again attracting no inconsiderable share of public attention. The judges of the Queen's Bench have overruled the errors assigned to the cases of Mr. S. O'Brien and his fellow-prisoners. The court was unanimous in its decision; and it remains to be seen whether the unhappy men will persevere in carrying their hopeless appeal to the House of Lords. It is confidently stated that application has been made for the requisite permission from the Lord Lieutenant in the case of Mr. O'Brien, but that Mr. Meagher declines to proceed further, and is resolved to submit to his fate. Any hopes of overturning the verdict must prove delusive.

A correspondence between Mr. John O'Connell and the four State prisoners in Richmond bridge has plunged Mr. John O'Connell from his present depth of unpopularity even into "a lower deep." The prisoners, whilst scorning Mr. O'Connell's misrepresentations and insults, cannot tolerate with the same equanimity his affectation of pity. They, therefore, deprecate his intervention altogether.

In the case of Mr. Duffy, the application of the Attorney-General for final judgment on the partial overruling of the demurrer, has been refused, and the prisoner is allowed to plead over. He is not yet admitted to bail, but efforts will be made to procure his unconditional discharge, upon the ground of his not having been tried at the commission pursuant to his petition, and therefore entitled to be liberated at its close. This will furnish the lawyers for a fresh interminable argument upon the provisions of the Habeas Corpus Act.

**THE MINISTRY.**—The European Times says—Our last number was scarcely launched upon the Atlantic when it publicly intimated that Lord John Russell had made overtures to Sir James Graham to join the present administration, but that the right hon. gentleman declined. It is understood, however, that both the negotiators remain upon the most friendly terms, and we cannot help thinking that some such combination of parties is only deferred. As we informed our readers the question of a fixed duty on corn is generally believed to have been "the chief difficulty," and even taking for granted that Lord John Russell conceived that such a proposition might, at some future period, be contemplated, and that Sir James Graham declined to accept office with the possibility of being compelled to retrace his steps upon that question, it must not be rashly inferred that Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham would oppose such a change, if, upon further experience, they deemed it beneficial for the country at large. Such, at any rate, is the impression in the minds of the independent thinkers in the first circles in the metropolis; time alone can decide what will be the ultimate result. Our own opinion is that nothing will be attempted during the present session beyond the efforts and "petitions" of the protectionist party in favour of a fixed duty, which they formerly rejected with so much contempt.

It would appear that the Government have wisely resolved to meet the wishes of the people, as demonstrated through the Financial Reform and other associations, to reduce the expenditure of the several departments of the state considerably yet, without impairing their efficiency. On this subject the Times of yesterday, commenting in their city article upon the rise of the funds, says the reductions contemplated in the army and navy were the chief cause of the buoyant feeling throughout the day, indicating, as they do, not only economy, but also that the maintenance of peace is relied upon.

The Globe also says—it is stated, upon what is considered the best authority, that the arrangements at the Government offices for carrying into effect important savings, are most active. In some cases, revisions, as alleged, have been made more than once after the lists of proposed reductions have been sent in to the Chancellor of the Exchequer from particular departments. In the Ordnance great efforts are making to apply the pruning knife, and the consolidation of the Customs and Excise boards will effect a material saving. We give these on duty merely for what they are worth, because by the judicious retrenchment so much thought of, although indiscriminate reductions would be the majority be condemned.

**BATTLE IN INDIA.—DEFEAT OF THE SIKHS.**  
The first blow has been struck in the Indian campaign. By the Overland Mail we have dates from Bombay to the 20th December, with advices from Calcutta to the 10th, and Madras to the 12th, together with news from Mullian to the 6th, and from the commander-in-chief's camp at Rannagar to the 7th, December. Lord Gough joined the army of the Chenab on the 21st November; but the heavy guns did not arrive till the 30th, having been detached to make a detour to compel the unconditional surrender of a rebel fortress on the road. On the 22nd his lordship determined upon a surprise before day-break, apparently with a view to ascertain the strength of the enemy. The Sikh forces were posted mainly on the right bank of the river Chenab, with a considerable detachment on an islet in the middle of the stream, whilst from the islet to the left bank ran a shallow branch of the river, by which a large body of Sikhs were enabled with facility to communicate with the left bank where they were posted. The position of the Sikhs on the left bank was protected by the formidable batteries on the right bank of the river, which took a bend at the spot, as well as by the guns which were placed upon the islet. In due reconnaissance our troops, in attempting to pass the shallow watercourse of "nullah," mentioned, got one of the guns embedded in the sand, and the deadly aim of the Sikh batteries was so severe that we were compelled to retire, the gun and ammunition it carried. A large body of the Sikhs having now crossed over to the left bank, during our troops to battle, Lord Gough resolved to dislodge them from their position. In effecting this dangerous service the gallantry of our troops led them too far, and they were betrayed into an ambush of Sikhs concealed in the "nullah," and suffered most severely. In this inconsiderable skirmish, which lasted but twenty minutes, the Sikhs, with their unerring matchlocks, killed several of our best officers, amongst whom were Major-General Cureton, Col. Havelock, and Captain Fitzgerald of the 14th dragons, besides many who were severely wounded. The left bank was, however, cleared of the enemy, whose guns and matchlocks made us pay dearly for the advantage. On the 30th, the heavy guns having arrived, General Thackwell was detached with about 7000 men to a ford up the river, with orders to cross the Chenab and come down the right bank whilst Lord Gough attacked the enemy with his main body in front. Through some unavoidable causes General Thackwell was compelled to go up as high as Vicerabad before he could cross the river, which a day was lost, and the troops too wearied out to attack the enemy immediately. On the 2nd and 3rd General Thackwell, having marched 19 miles, commenced the heavy cannonade, which was the signal for Lord Gough to commence operations whilst the attention of the Sikhs was directed to our troops on their own side of the river. The Sikhs advanced, whilst Thackwell's troops halted. Thus encouraged, the Sikhs moved to the attack, attempting to turn the flanks of the British, when they received such a destructive fire from us as completely to silence their guns and frustrate all their operations. The general battle, owing to the exhausted state of our troops, was deferred till the following day, but during the night of the 3rd the whole of the Sikh force precipitately fled, or, at least, completely disappeared, carrying away their guns and exploding their magazines. The whole of Gen. Thackwell's loss did not exceed 40 men. Lord Gough pushed his forces towards the next of the five rivers in the Jhelum, where, doubtless there will be another battle, but with their accustomed bravery, and we cannot hope that they will be altogether subjugated except at a considerable loss of human life. These desultory skirmishes, since they can be scarcely dignified as battles, however distinguished by the Aas of some of the bravest of our military heroes, cannot have much effect on the issue of the campaign. The general impression is that Shere Singh will rally his forces at some advantageous spot, or retire to the hills and harass us with a guerilla warfare. The column of troops from Bombay, despatched to eject Moolraj from Mullian, would arrive about Christmas, by which period it is not improbable that Moolraj will have evacuated the place and moved towards the hills. Narain Singh had already quitted his camp with a large body of men and two guns. Moolraj, who is said to be quite dispirited, will endeavour to follow, unless we can contrive to cut off his retreat. It is satisfactory to hear that Moolraj still held out bravely, and Capt. Abbott maintained himself stoutly in the Hazareh district. Major Lawrence and his family had, however, been given up to Chuttee Singh by the chief with whom he had taken refuge at Kohat, but was respectfully treated. The Major's letter announcing his detention was dated Noshers, by which the position of Chuttee Singh is ascertained. Some disturbances have also broken out in the Jullundur Doab, so that the British authorities have their work carved out for them for some time to come.

A decisive battle with the Sikhs would tend more to tranquillise the country than any other event. Lord Dalhousie was to leave Umballa on the 6th December in progress to Ludiana.

Respecting the proceedings of the Pope we can furnish no better information. The expedition contemplated by France to support his cause has, we believe, been relinquished, and propositions by the Court of Spain to hold conferences for the purpose of settling the affairs of Rome, seem also to be abandoned; every thing is left to the decision of the congress which is about to assemble at Brussels with the object. Sir Henry Ellis will represent England, but we already discern a great reluctance on the part of Austria to be dictated to at all upon the subject of Lombardy, and she will doubtless be just as refractory about the affairs of Rome. The unlucky Lord Palmerston is sadly abused by all parties for not composing all the quarrels on the continent, and it is more than hinted that some of the abuse which has been lately heaped upon him might have its origin in St. Petersburg. We feel quite satisfied that if England were to withdraw her disinterested moral influence, expressed through Lord Normanby and Lord Palmerston, and seconded by the abstention of all parties in Parliament, that the excited passions and prejudices of Europe would again be at blows before three months are expired.

We had scarcely dispatched our last number when the intelligence arrived that an expedition of eleven steamers was preparing at Toulon, with orders to sail without a moment's delay.—From Great and Chebourg active preparations were equally reported. Rumour naturally ascribed these demonstrations indicative of an armed intervention in favour of the Pope. The steam vessels were adapted to carry from 7 to 11,000 men; but up to this moment no orders for sailing have been received, and either a change of counsels has taken place, or, more probably, the expedition has been altogether abandoned. There is, however, an uneasy feeling, and four hundred thousand muskets have been ordered from the manufactures at St. Etienne. The main cause of apprehension is, however, the condition of the French finances.

**LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.**  
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 arrears are paid.  
If subscribers neglect to give notice to discontinue their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible if they have settled with the publisher, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.  
If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and their papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

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

From the Head Quarters Reports.

**Saturday, Feb. 10.**  
The subject of paying Reporters was again brought forward by Mr. Brown, who stated that from the small majority by which the Resolution of yesterday had been carried, it was clear that the matter was not finally settled. He therefore gave notice that on Monday next he would move a Resolution for the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for Reporting the Debates of that House during the present Session.

Mr. Boyd warmly supported the Resolution, stating that paid work was generally the best work, for when Reporters had no prospect of getting paid, they appeared to get into error. It would be recollected the other day when he (Mr. Boyd) was discussing the subject of Railroads, he had opposed the great Trunk Railway, yet to his astonishment there was a report making him say that his remarks applied to the great Trunk Railway, and to none other. "What paper is that?" from Mr. End. It is the "Head Quarters," a paper in which he never observed such a mistake before, and he supposed some of the great Trunk Line people must have smuggled away the Reporter's notes, otherwise he did not see how he had fallen into such an error. He would, however, support the motion of his hon. colleague when it was brought forward on Monday.

[During the above remarks, Mr. Boyd recapitulated some of his observations for the previous day, and was quite correct in stating that we had misrepresented him, or rather, that in noticing his speech we had conveyed a wrong impression of what he had said. We can hardly account of the blunder, for on referring to our notes it appears plain enough that the hon. member said that he did not mean to support the great Trunk Railway as proposed, but was positively willing to support a Railway from St. John to Shediac, or any other which would make this Province a stopping place, and not a thoroughfare, for he had no idea that Mr. Norman Scott was to receive all the benefits and the Province none, which would be the case were the proposed line for the great Trunk Railway to be carried into effect. There was, however, one great line of Railway which he would be willing to support. That was a Railway from Halifax to Windsor, thence to Annapolis, thence across the Bay by steam boat to Saint John, and thence up the River St. John; and that if this line were adopted both Provinces would be fairly dealt with. If the Shediac Railway should go into operation, a great benefit would accrue to Saint John; but if connected with the great Trunk Railway as proposed, they would live to ruin.]