

promptly accorded; and we feel confident that the proposition, tending as it does to solve the economical, which is the paramount, difficulty of the question, will not be hastily overlooked by the powers that be. We have been induced to present it to public consideration not with the view of adventitiously forcing the matter upon the attention of Government, through the medium of the press and of public opinion, but with the conviction that the genius of the English Government requires the concurrence of mature public opinion before undertaking any vast scheme of national economy. If practical and comprehensive colonization has not been fostered and effectively promoted by late Colonial Ministers, whether by Lord John Russell, Lord Stanley, Mr. Gladstone, or Earl Grey, we believe that there are many other circumstances to account for this besides simple disregard of the question, of which all Colonial Ministers are so lavishly accused.

To Correspondents.—"Musa" is received, he will observe, that we have anticipated his notes.

THE STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED ON TUESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING
BY A. W. SMITH.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, SATURDAY, SEP. 9, 1848.

The English mail which was expected to have been received in town last evening, had not arrived up to the time of our paper going to press this afternoon.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—From the returns made by the numerous Railroad Companies in the States, we observe in every instance a handsome dividend declared for the stockholders. Every line in operation it appears is "paying" well. New lines where it was supposed there would be but small traffic for some time, have agreeably disappointed the most sanguine expectations of the shareholders—it seems as if there was some magic connected with these undertakings for creating business. We notice that the Directors of the "Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad" have determined to push the work of laying the rails upon this road with all possible despatch, so as to get the road opened to Mechanic Falls, a distance of about 37 miles, this winter. The travel on the road, it is said, is still increasing, and exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the road.

THE HARMONEONS.—On Wednesday and Thursday evenings last, we were gratified with an extraordinary treat in the musical way. The Harmonions gave two concerts to large and respectable audiences. With their performance every one appeared to be delighted; and had another concert been given, we have no doubt it would have been attended more numerously, than those at which we had the pleasure of being present.

The Harmonions are no ordinary singers. Their voices are all good, and have been cultivated with unusual skill and care; so that they sing difficult music with perfect ease, and sing together with such astonishing precision and accuracy that at times it seems as if one voice only could be heard. They are all excellent in their different parts,—indeed we can scarcely tell whether to admire most, Mr. Pike's falsetto, Mr. Lynch's baritone, or the Messrs. Power's tenor and alto.

The Negro melodies were beautiful, and the style of performance unexceptionable.—The "Grand Overture" of "De Railroad line," was inimitable; and the solo on the Tambourine as a feat of manual dexterity, puts Sig. Blitz's celebrated dance of the dinner plates to the blush. The Ethiopian songs were in-

terspersed with piquant negro stories and racy anecdotes and conundrums.

The performance on the whole was one of the most agreeable, we have witnessed for a long time, and well calculated to cheer up the drooping mind in these hard times, when business is dull and prospects unfavourable.—The Harmonions have by their performances here triumphantly sustained the reputation acquired in other places; and we trust that if passing this way again, they will not forget to give us a call. It seems unnecessary to wish them success, as they are quite certain of securing that wherever they may exhibit.

BERMUDA.—The Devonian, Bermuda Gazette of the 22d ult. states that the House of Assembly has taken precautionary measures to prevent the landing of suspicious persons.

Launched at the Ledge on the 4th instant, a beautifully modelled and thoroughly finished brig of 168 tons named the "Brazilian," built by Mr. Wm. Hinds for our enterprising friends, Messrs. James Porter & Co., Merchants, St. Stephens. This vessel we learn is a perfect specimen of naval architecture—was coppered on the stocks, and is intended for the South American trade.

MASSONIC.

We copy the following Masonic intelligence from the Eastport Sentinel; which no doubt will be interesting to our "Brethren of the Craft." Free Masonry was first introduced into America in June 1733, upwards of 115 years ago, and we are happy to observe by frequent notices in our U. States exchanges, that the Order is becoming popular—or more strictly speaking, assuming that high position in society which that ancient, honorable, and charitable Institution is so justly entitled to. Large and respectable accessions are being made to its ranks, which at present contain many of the leading men of the Republic.

MASSONIC.—The first Masonic Lodge in America, called St. John's Lodge, was held at Boston, July 30, 1733, by commission from Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master of England. The next was St. Andrews' Lodge, instituted there, Nov. 30, 1752, by a dispensation from Lord Aberdeen, Grand Master of Scotland. His successor, the Earl of Dalhousie, March 3, 1772, commissioned Doct. Joseph Warren, Grand Master of all the Masonic Lodges in America. After General Warren fell on Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, Joseph Webb, Esq., succeeded him as Grand Master. The first Lodge in Maine was Portland Lodge, chartered in 1762, and established in March, 1760. The oldest Chapter was Portland Chapter, instituted in 1805; the G. R. A. Chapter was established in 1797. The number of Masons in the State, might possibly be, in 1820, fifteen hundred; and their funds amounted to fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, including Masonic are reckoned among the charitable institutions, and many persons are said to be relieved out of their funds, who must otherwise suffer, or make applications to their towns for assistance.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—We (New-Brunswick) have received dates to the 31st ult.—The fishery in Bonavista Bay has been much more successful than last year. The crops in that district are reported good, and the potatoe disease had not appeared, but early frost had done some damage. Favourable accounts from the Labrador continued to be received.

The screw steamer Fulca, Capt. Sampson arrived at St. John's on the 23d ult., in 12 days from Greenock.

Escape from Prison.—The two young men calling themselves O'Kelly and Bradshaw, confined in the gaol at Signal-hill under suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of certain Notes of Manchester branch of the Bank of England, succeeded in gaining the outside of their prison yesterday morning about five o'clock. Bradshaw managed to elude the vigilance of the sentinel on duty, and got off, but O'Kelly was detected, and

taken back to durance. It is stated that they cut their way out of their cell by means of a chisel which had been left within their reach, and succeeded in reaching the upper part of the building through a trap-door, thence they got through a window on to roof, from which they dropped about eight feet to the ground.—Bradshaw had not been re-taken last night, although the police had been all day in search of him.—Public Ledger August 18.

The boiler of the steamer Huntress burst, on Saturday afternoon last, just as she was ready to leave the wharf at Portland for Augusta. Fortunately no one was injured, and but little damage was done to the boat.

A GREAT COMET EXPECTED.—An astronomer of London predicts the appearance, about this time, of a comet which is known to visit our solar system at intervals of 292 years.

This is the comet which 1264 threw all Europe into great alarm, and is specially recorded in the chronicles of that time. In 1536 it again made its appearance, and resembled a bright globe of flame half the size of the full moon. It moved with immense velocity, accomplishing 15 degrees of its track in 24 hours.

The waste Lands of Ireland.—A writer in Duglas Ferrell's Newspaper, alluding to the idea thrown out in that Journal, as to the practicability of reclaiming the waste lands in Ireland, makes the following statement:—

In Tipperary, where so many agrarian murders are committed for want of employment, are about 30,000 acres of un-reclaimed land, which could be brought into cultivation at an expense of, at farthest, £3, to £4 per acre, and in one locality, between Tipperary and Nenagh, lies a large tract of land which could be reclaimed at one-half the above expense, capable of feeding and employing all the able-bodied paupers of the county, which would turn out more productive than having them buddled together like sheep in a fold, and acquiring lazy habits. The workhouses which were built throughout that county for 600 inmates have now in them 1,500, all idle, or at least at unproductive employment. What a loss it must be to the community to have such a set of able-bodied and athletic men unemployed. If the amount given to feed the hungry inhabitants of that country last year was expended on such re-productive labour, England would not now had it the seat of discontented politicians. The mountains of Mount Millery, near Cappoquin, occupied by the Trappist monks, pleads sufficient advocacy for the principle you advocate; 600 acres of land are now reclaimed and producing abundant crops, which not only suffices for the supply of the monastery but sends loads of produce to the markets, and feeds many poor in that locality. When these industrious men undertook to cultivate the land, and got it from Sir R. Kane for some years gratis, the people thought they were mad; but now it turns to advantage for the landlord, and he insists on an exorbitant rent, as the time they got it for is expired. These very Nenagh mountains or plains could be made more productive, which may be seen from the allotments now let to cottagers, which, when reclaimed, produce abundant and luxuriant crops. Any man acquainted with Ireland will see sufficient in its resources to employ the people, which will turn out more lucrative than huddling them in workhouses and feeding them idle.

TURNIP MEAL.—A kind of meal made from turnips has been introduced in Scotland. It is made by passing Swedish turnips through a potato starch mill. After having been passed through the washing machine, they are ground down by the rasping apparatus, and the pulp is passed between rollers which squeeze out the greater part of the moisture. The squeezed fibre is then dried on a kiln and ground into meal by mill stones. The liquid which is expressed is evaporated, and the dry solid part is mixed with the meal. The meal therefore contains nearly all the solid parts of the turnip in a state which prevents decay, and in a light and portable form. It is confidently expected that this article will prove a good substitute for grain to stock in that country. Prof. Johnston, on analysing

it, found it to contain 13 teid compounds, 48.72 oil and 1.11 per cent. of oil.

The last Halifax Royal Her Majesty's assent to Bill, passed by the Nov at their last session.

Arrival



Steamship

The R. M. Steams Halifax on Wednesday Friday morning last, give a hasty summary of the Boston (yesterday) the 8th ult. The Boston Packet was burnt at sea off ult. The number of was 377—out of which The price of American to 2s. 6d. per bbl., sell to 35s. for Philadelphia for New Orleans and Canadian.—Indian Me ENO

The Chartists have rious trouble in Eng constant and extensive by the police of pist tols, loaded to the p instance of a wide sp IRELAND.—The e settled down into a most unsatisfactory troops retain posses points in the south during the whole of the most rigorous t tions will be enforce at organizing clubs the endeavours of tranquility, will b trial of Mr. John conviction, and a for ten years. A mitted to the Atti fate of Mr. Dyhen The accounts fr specting the pota est alarm and app THE

Letters from Bre ing broken out in S the report is not er

The Italian ques ton seige and bomb emphy the old spi the patriotism and manifestations that show that the spe quelled by recent dresses evince una The intervention e times, but thus fa

There is no de in Schleswig. Re peace as about to rent powers—but many weeks past

Much appre- reference to the break in Paris

Liverpool T of Quebec Pa to 144. per f 21d. to 22d. E 15s. per stan Pine, 184 in; 163d per foot Spruce—Deal with difficulty