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Advertising by the year as may be agreed on

The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 33] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1849. [Vol. 16

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS.

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ENGLISH MAILS.

Days on which the steamships sail from Europe and America.

1849.

Canada	Jan. 13	New York.
Niagara	Jan 27	For Boston
Europa	Feb. 10	New York.
America	Feb. 24	For Boston.
Canada	Mar. 10	New York.
Niagara	Mar. 24	For Boston.
Europa	April 7	New York.
Cambria	April 14	For Boston.

DEPARTURES FROM AMERICA.

1849.

Europa	Jan. 10	New York.
America	Jan. 24	From Boston.
Canada	Feb. 7	New York.
Niagara	Feb. 21	From Boston.
Europa	Mar. 7	New York.
America	Mar. 21	From Boston.
Canada	April 4	New York.
Niagara	April 18	From Boston.
Europa	May 2	New York.
Cambria	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,
WITH A SURPLUS OF OVER $30,0000

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CONNECTICUT,
CAPITAL, $150,000.

THE Subscriber, having received the Agency for the above-named Insurance Companies for Calais and vicinity, will receive applications and issue Policies on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, and Vessels upon the Stocks; Buildings, Furniture, and Goods, at the current rates, to the amount of $10,000 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 recognised.

E. D. GREEN, *Agent.*

Refer to Wm. Ker, Esq., Agent, St. Andrews N.B.

Counting-House ALMANAC, 1849.

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THE PEOPLE OF HUNGARY.

The extent of Hungary, including Transylvania, is above 125,000 square miles; that of Great Britain and Ireland, is 122,000 and that of Prussia, about 116,000. The population of Hungary, acording to the best authority, is nearly fourteen million; that of England (in 1821), was nearly fifteen millions; that of Prussia, about sixteen millions

* * The population of the kingdom, like that of the empire, is composed of various races, amongst which there are differences of language, religion, customs and sentiments. Of the 14,000,000 of people who inhabit Hungary, not more than 5,000,000 are Maijars, about 1,691,000 are Germans, 2,211,000, Wallacks, and of the remaining 4,400,000, nine-tenths or more are Sclaves. The Sclaves are therefore, as numerous as the Maijars; and although these races had at times combined against foreign enemies, it was probable that they would not unite in a domestic quarrel, as that with Austria, might be considered. When a great part of the colonists of the military frontier, chiefly Croats, and Serbes, took part against the Government of Hungary, and assert a Sclave nationality as opposed to the Hungarian nationality, it was too hastily assumed, by persons imperfectly informed, that the whole Sclavonic population, equalling the Maijars in number, would be available to Austria in the war. But the Sclaves of Hungary are a disunited race, divided into nine different tribes, the greater part of which have nothing in common except their origin. Most of these tribes speak languages or dialects which are mutually unintelligible; and the Sclaves of different tribes are sometimes obliged to use the Maijar tongue as their only means of communication.—Some belong to the Roman Catholic Church, some to the Greek, others are Protestant, Lutheran or Calvinist; and some, while they have submitted to the see of Rome, retain many of their Greek forms and services, adhere to the Greek calender, and constitute a distinct communion. The Slovacks of Hungary, numbering 1,600,000, are partly Roman Catholics, partly Protestants, and have no intercourse or community of language or feelings with the Sclaves of Southern and Western Hungary, from whom they are separated by the intervention of the Maijar country.

"The Ruthenes, also in Northern Hungary, are distinct from the Slovacks, occupy a different portion of the slopes and spurs of the Carpathians, and have no connection with the Sclaves on the right bank of the Danube, from whom they are separated by the whole breadth of Hungary and Transylvania at that point—they amount to about 400,000. The Croats, not quite 900,000 in number, are partly Roman Catholics, and partly belong to the Greek Church. When religious toleration was established in Hungary, they exercised the power enjoyed by the provincial assembly to exclude Protestants from the country. The Shocks of Sclavonia Proper, and the Rasciens of that province and the Banat, amounting respectively to above 800,000, and nearly half a million, are tribes of the Serbe stock, of whom the grater part adhere to the Greek Church, and whose language is different from that of the Croats, the Slovacks, and the Tuthenes. The Bulgarians, about 12,000, the Montenegrians, about 50,000, are small distinct tribes, speaking different languages, and divided by religious differences. But the whole of these Slavonic tribes have this in common, that they are all animated by a feeling of hatred to the German race; and more than half of the Sclave population of Hungary has joined the Hungarians against Austria."

THE INDIAN MASSACRE IN CALIFORNIA.—A California correspondent of the Providence Journal gives the following account of the Indian massacre in that country:—

Another great and very serious hinderance to the digging of gold is the hostility of the Indians. In fact, it is truly alarming, especially to inexperienced people. There have been ten murders committed since I arrived in this place—five were murdered in one camp, and their bodies burned. Within a day or two, three men were killed within three miles of this place. After the murder of the five men, who, by the way, were Oregonians, a body of men, composed mostly of Oregonians, started out with their rifles in pursuit of the Indians.

After one or two unsuccessful attempts, they at length traced them out, and fell upon the chief, whom they found in woman's apparel. They immediately despatched him by putting fourteen balls through his body, and then made his wife confess that he was the principal one engaged, and she also named others who were concerned, and the gold and weapons that were found corroborated her statement. Some fifty or more, men, women and children, were taken and brough in as prisoners. After a little while all were released but seven. These it was voted to shoot, and they were forthwith marched out for execution. Before reaching the place of execution, at a signal from the head Indian, they started on to run, when they were fired upon. Two fell; one dead, the other with six balls through him, and was quickly despatched with a knife. The others ran, a part for the mountains, and a part for the river. One was shot on the edge of the river; another swam across, but was prevented from landing by two men who happened to be there. He then commenced swimming down stream, like an otter, until at length a ball was put through his head, and he disappeared. It was an awful sight, and such an one as I hope never to see again. Two only made their escape. It is now generally supposed that the Indians will kill all the whites they can.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Dear Sir—It is our painful duty to record the death of the Rev. JOHN CUMMINS, which took place here on Sunday the 29th instant, after an illness of nine months. He had every day of his sickness the consolations of religion. The last rite was administered on the morning previous to his death. On Monday his remains were removed to the church where he was arrayed in the full sacerdotal robes. He was laid out immediately before the altar, with the chalice in the midst and with a number of lighted tapers. During the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, the place of mourning was visited by hundreds who in the midst of copious tears raised fervent orasons for his eternal rest. The choir of St. Stephen's fassembled on Tuesday night, about 10 o'clock and chaunted psalms and hymns suitable to the occasion. The altar was covered with deep mourning and gave a mostsome sombre and sad aspect to the whole place. On Wednesday at an early hour numbers were seen wending their way to the church, to take a last fond look of him who had poured upon many of their brows the regenerating waters of baptism—who had fed them with the bread that strengthens to everlasting life, and who had by his labours for their spiritual welfare, now brought himself to rather a premature grave. At ten o'clock the Rev. Messrs. O'Donnell, McDeavitt and Wallace entered the church and commenced preparations for the obsequies. Shortly after we observed vast numbers of the inhabitants of St. Andrews and Eastport, hastening on to pay the last tribute of love and respect to the lamented deceased.—At eleven o'clock the church was crowded with persons of all denominations. Among others we saw the Rev. Dr. Thomson, who had been for a long time the intimate friend of the deceased—the Rev. Mr Thomson son of the former, was also present. Precisely at half-past eleven, the Requiem mass was commenced by the Rev. Mr. O'Donnell of Eastport. The choir of St. Andrews and St. Stephens formed a full harmony, and sung the various parts with credit and effect. After the sacrifice, the Rev. Mr. McDeavitt of St. Andrews, ascended the altar, and pronounced the funeral oration, taking for his text the fourteenth chapter of Job. It was an excellent and most impressive sermon, and engaged for upwards of an hour that dense congregation. The rev. gentleman depicted in striking colours the image of death, spoke of its certainty to all, beautifully showed the instability of sublunary things, and pointed with fine effect to the melancholy proof present, that even genius and learning are not exceptions to the last sad summons. He then adverted to the excellence of the priestly character, and pointed out in a masterly manner the sublime dispensation entrusted to the sacred order. The preacher dwelt considerably on the zeal and labours of the departed priest—spoke of his patience in severe trials, his forbearance, his charity, generosity, forgiveness and faith. The discourse should be *heard*, because we find it impossible to do it justice in a passing sheet;—many a deep sigh of condolence and sorrow for the departed did it call up, and many a bitter tear it made to flow from eyes long unused to weep. Immediately after mass the procession left the church. First came heading coffin the Priests of Eastport, St. Andrews and St. Stephens, then the attending physician, Dr. Blair; then the mourners and relatives of the deceased; then then the parishioners of St. Stephen and Milltown; then those of St. Andrews, and lastly the friends and acquaintances. As the procession moved on, the clergymen in surplices and black stoles chanted the "*De profundis*" and the "*Miserere*" and continued so until they reached the grave. Here the remaining services for the dead were performed and the will of the Rev. Mr. Cummins read in presence of the whole assembly, by the Rev. Mr O'Donnell. The crowd immediately retired, and the cold clay soon hid from sight, the remains of him who will be long remembered by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

"There shall he rest till the tremendous blast
Shall make but one, the Future, Present, Past."

Yours, AMICUS.

St. Stephens, August 3, 1849.

GOLDEN THOUGHTS.—I never yet found pride in a noble nature, nor humility in an unwhrtny mind. Of all trees, I observe that God has chosen the vine—a low plant that creeps upon the helpful wall; of all beasts, the soft and patient lamb; of all fowls, the mild and guiltless dove. When God appeared to Moses it was not in the lofty cedar, nor the spreading palm; but a bush, in humble, slender, abject bush. As if he would by these selections check the conceited arrogance of men. Nothing produceth love like humility, nothing hate, like pride.

SUPERSTITION IN SUFFOLK.—A farmer, in Mildenhall, got into his head that himself, family, and stock, were bewitched by a poor blind woman, living in Eriswell, about two miles distant. A few days since he walked over to Eriswell, for the purpose of drawing blood from the poor creature, which would, as he conceived, withdraw himself, family, and stock, from her power: he met her in the street, followed her into a public house, and there accomplished his purpose of drawing blood from her, by scratching her hands with with a nail. He was fined 1s. and costs by the magistrates for the assault.—*Ipswich Express.*

STRANGE PHENOMENON.—Numerous groups were assembled in different parts of Paris, on Tuesday, looking, with much interest at a star in the West, which shone with great brilliancy, although the sun shone powerfully at the same time.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

GREAT PLOUGH RACE.

A great plough race has recently come off in Upper Canada, which possesses much novelty, and forms a new chapter in racing calender. We find a detailed account of it in the Canadian Agriculturist, from which we abstract the following:

The township of Whitby gave a challenge to plough with any other township in Upper Canada for a purse of £100, ($500,00?) each party to raise a moiety of that sum.—£50 to be kept as a reserved fund, and the winner to be open for twelve months to accept a challenge from any other township.

The township of Scarboro,' near by, promptly accepted the challenge, and on Friday, the 11th of May, this celebrated trial of skill in the important art of ploughmanship took place, on the farm of Mr. Asa Post, in the township of Pickering. A great crowd assembled from the surrounding country, estimated at no less than four thousand persons.

Early in the morning, in all the neighboring villages every thing denoted that a great holiday had commenced, bands of music were playing, teams decorated for the occasion, and the leading roads lined with expectant spectators, wending their way toward the scene of operations.

A large field was chosen, of strong sod, having a soil of what is usually termed heavy loam, and free from stumps and stones.—The requisite number of spaces having been previously measured and staked off, (each space containing, we should suppose, half an acre), the competitors started about 10 o'clock.

Each township had twenty ploughs, and it was soon evident the competition would be a keen one, and the work, as a whole, highly creditable to those engaged in it.

The township of Scarboro' won the prize; although the editor says there was no inferior ploughing on the part of Whitby. He attributes the cause of success in Scarboro' to their superior teams—the ploughs being better, and the men evidently practiced more on uniform style of ploughing, laying up the furrow precisely at the angle which makes the work more captivating to the eye and in short complying with more of those conditions, than did their competitors, which modern authorities have pronounced the correct principles of ploughing.

Of the forty ploughs used, all were made of iron, with only one exception, on the principle of Gray's pattern of the Scotch Swing ploughs.

In the afternoon, the ploughmen, judges, contributors to the purse, and others, comprising four or five hundred, sat down to a dinner provided for the occasion, and their time passed off very harmoneously with the enjoyment of the festivities which the contest excited.

We have often here in Main spirited ploughing matches on a small scale at our Cattle Shows, but this plough racing by the town ships, beats us Yankees all out and out.

From the New Brunswicker Extra of Wednesday last.

Arrival of the Steamship America,

The steamship America arrived at Halifax about 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, bringing Liverpool papers to the 27th July.

The Cholera has become alarmingly prevalent in England. By the official reports, which, it is said, do not give one half the cases, there were 678 deaths last week, against 339 week previous. In Liverpool, the rate of mortality is greater by 100 per cent. than during the race of the fever, in 1847, the deaths by Cholera last week having been 640, against 463 the previous week, and 197 in the corresponding week, last year. The fatal effects of the disease have been somewhat abated along the Southern coast.

It was settled that Parliament would be prorogued on the 31st ult., and that the Queen would embark for Ireland, where the people are said to be on tiptoe to hail her presence on the 1st of August.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial affairs, during the week, have presented no feature requiring particular remark. Trade prospects generally continue to improve rather than otherwise, and appearances indicate that business will continue active and healthy.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue satisfactory, and in cotton and woollen goods a fair business is going forward.

Advices by the Overland Mail have been received from Canton, May 23, Bombay June 1, and Calcutta June 2. The business season having, for the most part, closed, commercial affairs in India were quiet, but it was anticipated that business would open this fall under favourable circumstances.

From Canton, commercial news is satisfactory so far as regards a revival in trade. Business had begun to return into its usual channels. A large amount of treasure had been shipped for England by steamer.

Breadstuffs, in all the principal markets, have continued in limited demand, during the week, and prices of most articles have still a downward tendency, which results, mainly, from increased confidence, which now amounts almost to a certainty, that the Crops throughout Great Britain will, under the continued influence of favourable weather, meet the highest expectations of the public.

The current value of Flour is as follows: Western Canal, per bbl, 22s. to 25s.; Philadelphia, 23s. 6d. to 24s.; Baltimore, 24s. to 24s. 6d; Ohio, 25s. to 26s.; sour, 22s. 6d. to 23s.

The money market is steady and Consols have maintained their value during the week—having fluctuated from 92 3 4 to 93 1 4, at which they closed, for money and account,

IRELAND.

A strict investigation into the affair at Dolly's Brae has been instituted by Government, and a semi-official opinion has been pronounced, that the processions which led to the fatal affray, are beyond a doubt illegal,—Not a word is said by any parties respecting the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, which expires on the 1st Sept. next.

A report is current that the Stamp-office authorities have refused to register the proposed new series of the "Nation" newspaper, or to supply the necessary stamps. An old ante-union act authorises this refusal, and protects the Postmaster-General, if he declines to forward the obnoxious journal through the Post Office.

FRANCE.

The committe on the question of prorogation of the Assembly, have recommended that it should adjourn from the 13th August to the 30th Sept. and that, in the meantime a committe of 25 should be constituted, to be chosen by ballot.

Serious divisions exist in the ranks of the majority in the Legislative Assembly, and the Legitimatists have determined to secede from the ranks of the Bonapartists and Orleanists, and form a separate party. The articles which have of late appeared in the Legitimatist organs, all show a tendency to separate action on the part of the supporters of the Duc de Bordeaux, and would seem to betoken the existence of an extensively organized Legitimatist conspiracy.

ROME.

Under the military rule of General Oudinot, order and general tranquility prevails at the city of Rome. All public acts are now rendered in the name of the Pope. His Holiness still continues at Gaeta, but, beyond the fact that he will remain there till after the accouchement of the Queen of Naples, nothing seems known. It is said that he will afterwards proceed to Rome, in the full and unrestricted possession of both temporal and spiritual authority, and that the priesthood around him, having learnt nothing from their past misfortunes, resolutely refuse all concessions to the popular party. It is not stated how the French army is to be paid, but it is reported that Russia has agreed to lend his Holiness ten millions without interest—the principal to be repaid at the rate of half a million annually.

Garibaldi was at Orvieto on the 17th, and levied a tribute of 2,000 crowns on the inhabitants; after which he took up a position in the neighbourhood of Ficule.

The conduct of the French soldiers in Rome is likely to lead to some unpleasantness between the French Republic and that of the United States of America. It appears that the residence of Mr. Brown, Consul of the United States, was violated by some French soldiers, in order to make an arrest. The soldiers had no respect to the American flag, but insulted the Consul's wife, and wounded one of his servants. Mr. Brown strongly protested, struck his flag, and withdrew.

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