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A. W. Smith,
At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.

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Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

Counting-House ALMANAC. 1850.

Month	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.
For the Standard.
Allotted to my Sabbath School.
"THE PEARL."
A Pearl escaped from a choker of gold,
A gem more valued than wealth untold,
I looked for it long, but I looked in vain,
And grieved that I found it not again;
As well might I look for a drop of dew,
That fell from a leaf to the Ocean blue.
The Pearl of the East is a jewel rare,
An emblem of all that is pure and fair;
It is seen in the costly Diadem,
And it ever ranks as a treasured gem;
It is worn on the white and sparkling brow,
Of the Bride when adorned for the Marriage vow.
"I've seen on the neck of the maiden fair,
And fasten her tresses of jetty hair,
Encircled in chains of massive gold,
It hangs on the breast of the conqueror bold;
'Tis a lovely thing, but its price is high,
'Tis a jewel the rook can never buy.
But there is a pearl more precious and rare,
Than costliest gems that monarchs wear,
'Tis the Pearl of great price! Salvation free,
That flows from the heart of the living tree;
'Twas bought with the blood that was freely shed,
When the King of Glory bowed his head.
Its price was paid by the Son of God,
When He meekly bore the chastening rod;
And now it reaches the poorest may own,
The brightest gem that in glory shone.
God's love to his children—salvation free,
That Immanuel purchased for you and me.
St Andrews, Jan. 9, 1850.

The Standard, OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 31 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1850. [Vol. 37]

AGRICULTURAL. REPORT OF THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Directors of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, present to this Meeting the Thirtieth Annual Report of the Society. In doing so, they propose bringing under consideration of the meeting, and the public generally, the measures that have been undertaken and carried out by the Directors; proposing also the adoption of other objects that may have a tendency to excite an increased desire on the part of farmers, of bringing into operation all the industrial interests connected with agriculture.

It was necessary to improve the grass seed, and for this purpose a quantity of Timothy was purchased the last season from the inhabitants of the Harvey Settlement on the Fredericton Road, which proved to be of superior quality, and had a ready sale at cost and charges to members; and this season a larger quantity has been purchased, a part of which has been delivered. This seed is entirely pure, free from noxious seed of every kind.

It was resolved by the Directors to appropriate one-third more money in giving premiums at the last Cattle Show, and to extend them to rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, beans, and various descriptions of roots, to facilitate the attention of farmers to the cultivation, upon a more extended scale, of those agricultural products.

The Cattle Show was held at the "Portage in the Parish of Saint George," on the thirtieth day of October last. There was not so large an exhibition of stock and household articles, nor were those exhibited of so superior a quality as at other exhibitions of the kind, and this may be attributed to its being the first time the show was held at that place, the convenience of people was very great, and the proceedings of the day created a favorable feeling in the minds of the members of the Society, and therefore it is reasonably assumed, that an increased spirit of emulation will be evoked upon any future occasion.

Some time in August last the Directors, understanding that Professor Johnston had visited the Province, addressed a communication to that gentleman, inviting him to visit this County, to ascertain its agricultural capabilities, and deliver a lecture generally upon agriculture. He accepted the invitation, and came to this place and other parts of the County, and the Directors have to regret that he was so pressed for time that he only remained here a few hours. Professor Johnston was very communicative, and showed a great desire to obtain every information upon the various capabilities of the County. The Society furnished him with a statement of the soil and products of the County, and his Report will be of infinite importance to the Province in calling the attention of persons emigrating to the goodness of the soil, as favorable to settlement.

By order of the Directors, the last of the imported English sheep, the ram, was sold at public auction, with the view of procuring more sheep of the best breed without delay. A correspondence was opened with some of the distinguished agriculturists in Massachusetts relative to the best breeds grown there. The information received was unfavorable to the breeds of sheep, nor can they be had nearer than the State of New York; the Directors, however, are of opinion that the better plan will be to order the importation from England as heretofore.

The breed of swine had deteriorated; and it was necessary that the Directors should turn their attention to the subject; with this object in view, the Directors have imported three swine, a boar of the Essex, and a pair and six of the Suffolk, breed of swine, long-lashed, extra large; they are very fat animals, and promise to be of great utility to the branch of agriculture; and the farmers are invited to take advantage of these opportunities for the improvement of this kind of stock.

The Directors have, the last season, purchased a young bull, of Mr. Jardine, of the City of St. John, bred from an imported Avshire cow and Avshire bull; it has been placed at Mr. Joseph Walton's, to be wintered, and bids fair to be a very fine animal.

The Directors advert now to the crops of the last season. Hay, generally, was very light, and nowhere in the County yielded an average crop. There was not much wheat sown, owing to the failure heretofore; but where it was sown it yielded well, free from rust and weevil. Barley has been cultivated with success. Oats have been but an average crop. In some parts of the County, buckwheat has produced a good crop, and a quantity of meal has been made and brought to market for sale, and commanded a ready sale. The crop of potatoes has been very fair, and of excellent quality; it is a subject of regret, that the disease, which affects them until they were nearly ripe, in some sections of the County they were not affected

at all, and it was a subject of great thankfulness that the County generally is well supplied with potatoes, affording the farmer to increased cultivation of the excellent the next season.

The Directors bring under the consideration of the Society, the subject of amending the cultivation of the Swedish turnip in the County. About the town of St. Andrews and neighborhood, nearly 100,000 bushels have been grown, a great proportion of which have been disposed of from 1s. to 1s. 3d. a bushel. This root is an invaluable auxiliary with out straw in the food of cattle. In fact, without the turnip and straw, very little stock could have been wintered over, and the Directors strongly urge that more attention generally be bestowed upon the cultivation of this root, with the carrot and mangold wurtzel, to meet any emergency arising from the scarcity of fodder.

The Directors have frequently recommended Model Farms, as practical experience is of the highest importance in every practical art. These kind of farms are in great request in England, Ireland and Scotland, and what has been successfully adopted in those countries may be safely followed in this, where the agricultural resources require development. Farmers require to learn the best practical husbandry; the management of a farm in detail, and in the whole, to bring under cultivation of planning, sowing, harvesting, cultivating, reaping, threshing, thrashing, &c. To show the management and treatment of all kind of stock for fattening, working, or dairy products; these are objects of primary importance to be made known in a new country, and without these Model Farms, it is to be feared the present generation, with their unfavorable and mistaken notions of soil and climate, in any great improvement in agriculture will advance but slowly. This work it is especially the duty of the Legislature to set on motion, and to obtain so desirable an object, the expenditure of money should not be taken into consideration, as the quality of the Province is involved in the issue.

The Directors cannot omit bringing under notice the importance of drainage. Moisture is indispensably necessary in vegetation, and nothing can be more injurious than a superabundance of water, especially stagnant water. Soil that is ever saturated in the water, is always cold, and cannot afford sufficient nourishment for plants, excluding the air, and therefore as an experiment it is submitted for consideration, that a premium should be offered for the drainage of a piece of land, not less than an acre, to any person desirous of trying the experiment, and making a report thereon; the conditions and directions to be set forth.

The Directors would also recommend, a renewal of the planting of potatoes, neglected for some time. The soil of potatoes, should be of the turnip, since, and the number of plantings which should be given to land, depend on a variety of circumstances. The potato, as a preserve may be considered as the staple food, but the nature of the soil must guide the farmer in the respect. Directions may be drawn up and published, inviting persons to contend for premiums, as some future year.

The Directors, in consideration of the opinion on the propriety of reference to agriculture, are encouraging that it will assume progressively that importance, which will make this country a farming country. The return of the potato crop the last season, together with the favorable report of Professor Johnston upon the agricultural resources of this Province, is really cheering to all, and will invite a class of emigrants to settle among us, rather than go elsewhere, the beneficial influence of which will be extensively felt. The Directors consider that report upon the future destinies of this Province, of vital importance, and recommend its careful perusal to all persons.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the
President and Directors,
ALEX. T. PAUL,
St. Andrews, 8th Jan. 1850. Secy.

THE STRANGER'S DOOM
After from the home of his youth and joy,
From the loved of the household number,
He is sleeping alone, that gentle boy,
His flag and unbroken slumber.
This is a home voice by his grave to sigh,
No loved one to guard his pillow,
But alien hearts from an alien sky,
His home is away, or the billows.
And not by advice to him that well known
Is his tomb's deep silence broken (and
No! he sleeps in star on a foreign strand,
Where a stranger's speech is spoken.
He is far from the earth world's icy death,
From sorrow and toil and danger,
Quiet and calm in the green earth beneath,
New sleep that dark bound stranger.

THE POST OFFICE. From the Acadia Recorder, Halifax.

It is a subject of great interest to the public, to know the state of the Post Office, and the means of improving it. The Post Office is a branch of the Government, and it is the duty of the Government to see that it is conducted in a manner that is efficient and economical. The Post Office is a branch of the Government, and it is the duty of the Government to see that it is conducted in a manner that is efficient and economical.

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FOR THE STANDARD.
No. 5. RAILWAYS.

The writer, on a recent visit to your town, was surprised to find something mystical associated with the conception of a railway. In many of your people's minds; and he attributed the cause of it to the profound silence and want of information respecting its details and operations, which prevail in communities who have never seen one. Perhaps it would be more correct to refer this mysticism to the effects of hope deferred; for since the days of the late excellent John Macmaster and the late enterprising James Rait, the projected line has been steadily kept before the public as a panacea for all their misfortunes, and he was accounted a craven who doubted the certainty of its accomplishment. This was right enough, for it tended to keep enterprise alive by encouragement and hope; but when the heart has frequently felt the pangs of sickening disappointment, the mind loses its tone, energy is paralysed, purposes are prostrated, and all the powers dwindle into apathy. Such a listless yielding to adverse fortune produces a torpor which it is difficult to arouse from, and it requires very exciting circumstances to effect it. Happily for any of your people who may have desponded by delay, the awakening hath burst forth to dispel the drowsiness which has too long prevailed; and dead-asleep must be who does not bound up and rejoice in the effulgent light which now sheds its benign beams on his best hopes. Not a shadow of doubt now darkens the brilliant prospect before you; let redoubled interest awaken redoubled activity.

These remarks serve to introduce my notes on railways, and from the reasons stated, I am in hopes that your readers will take an interest in my labours.

It is the maxim, that "necessity is the mother of invention," it may be very significantly employed in respect to railways. The great resistance offered to the force of traction on common roads, naturally suggested the idea of trying new means, which would afford a more even and durable track for wheels than the ordinary road-coverings. Various methods have been resorted to with greater or less success to accomplish this object. Tracts have been formed of long narrow stone blocks; heavy beams of timber have been laid and covered on the surface with sheet iron to protect them from wear; both stone and wooden ways have been replaced by iron plates and bars, and that system of road-covering has been the result which is now so well known as the *railroad or railway*. "The civilized world," says an American writer, "is indebted to England, in whose mining districts the railway system first sprang up, for those successive improvements, by which, in less than a quarter of a century, so great a revolution in the speed and the amount of transportation has been achieved." Turn we now to practical illustrations.

A railway is a track for the wheels of vehicles to run on, which is formed of iron bars placed on two parallel lines and resting on firm supports.

Rails. The iron ways first laid down, termed *tramways*, were made of narrow iron plates, cast in short lengths, with an upright flange on the exterior to keep the wheels upon the track. The plates were found deficient in strength, and a vertical rib was added under the plate, which was elliptical in its elevation. This form was attended with the inconvenience of producing an accumulation of mud between the flange and the surface of the plate, and to remedy the defect, bars of a semi-elliptical shape, called *edge-rails*, were substituted for the plates of the tramway. Here, I should wish to give a diagram of the form adopted in the Liverpool and Manchester line, and also of the form which is now required; so complicated to be expected of you; suffice it to say that the top surface being slightly convex and sufficiently broad, preserved the tire of the wheel from wearing unevenly. This change in the form of the rail introduced a corresponding one in the tires of the wheels, which were made with a flange on the interior to confine them within the rails of the track. The cast-iron edge-rails were subject to many defects; being cast in short lengths, the numerous joints interfered with the preservation of a uniform surface by wearing it unevenly and causing it frequently to give way. To correct those imperfections the cast-iron was superseded by wrought-iron. These latter rails were, nearly of the same shape with the former, and formed by rolling them out in a rolling mill. Their length was generally fifteen feet, the underpart presenting a waving outline with bearing points of support three feet apart between their centres. This plan was also found defective, for the rails break at about nine inches from the supports.

The form of rail now in most general use is known by the name of the *parallel or straight rail*, the top and bottom being parallel. The form of the cross sections of this rail differ greatly, but that which is very generally adopted is like an inverted capital T—thus

The cross section of a very dissimilar rail is that used on the Great Western line in England; it is like an inverted broad-faced capital U, with an I, on each side, thus:

It is laid on a continuous support and fastened to it by screws on each side of the rail. The dimensions of the cross section of a rail should be such that the deflection, or bending down in the centre between any two points of support caused by the heaviest loads on the track, should not be so great as to cause a perceptible increase of resistance to the force of traction. The

Mechanics pronounce this word flange—flanges which it must be confessed is more euphonical, and being technical, should be adopted. S.

top of a rail is usually two and a half inches broad, and an inch deep, which is found sufficient to prevent the top from being crushed by the weight bearing upon it.

For the Standard.
Postal Arrangements.

MR. EDITOR.—In your paper of the 9th inst., I observed a letter from a correspondent upon postal affairs, which contained some excellent suggestions, most of which meet my views. Upon enquiry I find, that Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton have regulated their own Postal affairs, and for some years have a uniform postage of 3d. for letters of half an ounce. Is it not a great oversight in the Members of our Provincial Parliament, to have permitted the exorbitant rate of postage to be charged which is now paid, without taking some action in the business. Every exertion should be used to bring about the important reform required. Our Members should be instructed to bring the matter before the Legislature. Let the rates be reduced at all events to correspond with the other Provinces. Instead of 7d. for the 10g. letter now paid, let the rate be one penny within the Province, newspapers (see, letters passing out of the Province two pence, all prepaid, using a stamp similar to that adopted in England. It may be urged, that the Post Office revenue would not be sufficient to meet its expenditure; perhaps not, but in what manner could the Provincial funds be better appropriated than in making up this deficiency. In England, under the cheap postage system, a half ounce letter passes to any part of the Kingdom for one penny; the United States are now adopting the same rates. Let New Brunswick come forward, and set the example to the other British American Colonies; the impugner of such a measure must be apparent to every unbiased mind.

A LARGE TAX-PAYER.

Jan. 14, 1850.

Conditional Exile of the Convicts of the Cape.—The official organ of the Colonial office affords the following facts respecting the convicts who were prevented from landing at the Cape from the *Neptune*.

The greater part of them were Irishmen, driven to crime by the late famine, or excited to it by political agitation. Only the best of them were sent from Bermuda; and among them, or to speak more correctly, in the ship that apart from them, was the well-known John Mitchell. As many as 282 of this class, with a crew of 38 sailors, and a guard of 49 officers and soldiers from the 91st amounting to 370 men, arrived in Simon's-bay on September 19th, after spending nearly seven months at sea under a tropical sun. The convicts had previously suffered considerably on board the hulks at Bermuda. On their arrival at the Cape their provisions and medicines were almost exhausted. Though their health was much better than it had been, many were still suffering from scurvy, and all required fresh meat and vegetables with as much change of condition as could be managed. The Surgeon, Dr. Deas, had shown the greatest skill, attention, and kindness, in the care of his charge, so as to bring them to the Cape in better health than when they left Bermuda, with the loss of only three men. He had won the confidence of the convicts, and feeling in return a great interest in their welfare, was proud to deliver them; tolerably safe and sound at the Cape. On his arrival he was immediately informed that they would have to lie in the bay for some weeks, without fresh meat or vegetables, and then be sent off somewhere to our Australian colonies. The news had such an effect on him, that when the colonial officer came on board the next day after his arrival to examine the vessel, and receive his report, and when he realized his painful and responsible situation, he was seized with an epileptic fit, which led to a brain fever, of which he died in about a week from his arrival. Those 282 convicts, 100 of whom, by the advice of Dr. Deas, were removed to the Seringapatam, will lie in Simon's-bay five months from their arrival, and will then undergo the voyage to Van Diemen's Land, their present destination. As some compensation for these delays and discomforts, we believe that they will, on their long-deferred landing, receive conditional pardons, with the exception of the political convicts (Mitchell), respecting whom special instructions will be sent to the Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

COMPLIMENT TO A GENEROUS SAILOR.—

Capt. Cook, in the English barque Sarah, who made such large sacrifices to rescue the sufferers on board the ship "Caleb Grimshaw," is daily expected to arrive at this port. To the Board of Aldermen last night, a vote of thanks for his heroic conduct, was ordered, and the freedom of the city is to be presented him in a gold box. Congress will unquestionably take some action on this subject, and make honourable mention of the generous conduct of this officer. He saved the burning ship seven days, and it is through his humanity and perilous efforts that so many were saved from certain destruction. (New York Jour. of Com.)

FREE NAVIGATION.—The repeal of the British Navigation laws, and consequently (by virtue of an act of Congress, passed in 1817) the repeal of all discriminations, on our part, in favor of American vessels over British, when engaged in the foreign trade, went into operation on the 1st inst. This is a great event, and affords another remarkable illustration of the spirit of the age, and its tendency towards universal freedom.

A MASS CONVENTION of the Abolitionists of the state of New York is to be held at Syracuse, on Tuesday, January 16.

The Slavery Question in the United States.

We have already alluded to the decided attitude assumed by the Southern Representatives in Congress and by some of the Slaveholding States, relative to the Slavery question. We observe by our latest papers that the Legislature of Alabama is also out on the subject, the following resolutions having been passed by that body.

Resolved, That we are well acquainted with the spirit of the people of Alabama, and we assert that it is their fixed purpose never to submit to the threatened encroachments on their rights; that they will never submit to any action of the general government of the United States which excludes the South from a fair and just enjoyment of the territory acquired from Mexico, and which is the property of the States of the Union; that they will never submit to any act of the government abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and that the provisions of the constitution in regard to their property shall be faithfully observed.

Resolved, That slaves are property independent of the constitution, and that they are likewise recognized as property by the constitution, and that the enactment of any law or laws which will prohibit their being carried into any territory of the United States will be resisted by the people of this State.

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives requested, in the event of the enactment of any law containing the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, or any kindred measure, or in the District of Columbia, or in the event of Congress interfering with the slave trade between the different States and territories, to withdraw from the halls of Congress and to return home to their constituents.

The whole conduct of the people of the South points to a disruption of the Union at no distant day, if the people of the North persist in the suppression of slavery.

The Parkman Tragedy.—The Boston *Mutiny* publishes the following interesting particulars relative to this tragedy.

As every fact and every rumor tending to throw light upon this deed of crime must be interesting to our readers, we deem it our duty to give such statements as may from time to time come to our knowledge. This far Prof. Webster has borne his confinement and solitude with most singular firmness, to all appearance, coupled as it is with a dreadful crime, very little effect has been made visible upon his body or mind. His family, counsel, and friends have visited him daily, and these visits have in some instances been prolonged to hours. On New Year's day his wife and daughter spent most of the forenoon in his cell, devoting the time to reading and conversation. Mrs. Parkman, the unhappy consort of the deceased, has also visited Mrs. Webster in Cambridge twice, mutually offering to each other consolation, under the severe affliction which Providence has cast upon them.

We have also heard it stated, from the highest and best authority, that some of the friends of Dr. Parkman, in their belief as to the remains found in Dr. Webster's closet being those of Dr. Parkman, yielding to the conviction of other circumstances, strong in their nature, that the unfortunate man, while laboring under an aberration of mind, wandered away and came to his death in some manner to them unknown. This belief is based upon past events in the life of Dr. P., it being known that while these fits of mental aberration overpowered him he had been absent for days, and that he had been in some "lost" state, and that he had been "lost" from "veritable" peril. We have been informed that the result of the inquiries as to the identity of the "relics" were based upon facts pretty much the same as those which have from time to time been published; and other circumstances accumulated from many years business transactions between Dr. Parkman and Prof. Webster, helped them in coming to the final result already known. But we are told that the great point in the defence of Prof. W. will be that he has been made a victim of conspiracy; that the pieces of body found in his closet were placed there by some person, under the hope of obtaining the reward, and that these relics have not been proved to be, and in fact are not the fragments of Dr. Parkman's body.

The ground that will be taken as to these remains, we hear, is, that they are parts of a human body infected and prepared for dissection in accordance with the established rules of every medical college. The only remaining relic is the block of teeth which are said to have been identified by Dr. Keen as exactly corresponding with his mould impression of Dr. Parkman's jaw, and by which they were also identified. This point, we learn, will be severely contested in the defence; the plates and teeth having been in the fire, and so mutilated as to render it impossible to identify them from an impression taken from a living jaw.

Prof. Webster with his counsel have been engaged nearly all the time during his confinement in arranging the defence, and the trial will be one of the most interesting upon record.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—The rain season commenced about three weeks since, and about half the time it pours down right smart. The mud is about twelve inches deep, and this is the dirtiest place I ever was in. Goods of all kinds continue to rise. Great numbers are coming out of the mines, and many are going home disgusted. Most of the big piles are made in trade or speculation, and not at the mines, though if men work they can make eight dollars a day at the mines, and sometimes they strike a streak and make a pile. Myself and brother and Mr. Mosier of Brunswick, are keeping

the "Maine Hotel," and have seventy-five boarders at \$20 a week. [Correspondence Belfast Republican].

The following extract, (says the St. John Courier, from a letter received a few days ago from the Boston correspondent of a Mercantile house in this City who have recently made shipments to San Francisco, affords very gratifying encouragement to all who have engaged in speculations to California.

A ship, the *Deucalion*, had arrived at last advices—vessel and cargo, including outfit, \$45,000. She had on board fifty frames of Siamens, about one-fifth of her cargo, for which \$3000 each were offered; the balance of her cargo was lumber and provisions—all of which had advanced. She will probably make her owners \$2,000. The prospect for your vessel is very good, if she will not be too long in getting there.

Since the death of King William in 1837, says the *Liverpool Chronicle*, the late Queen Victoria received one million two hundred thousand pounds from the state.

Mormons.—Twenty-five Mormon preachers arrived at St. Louis from the Salt Lake on the 29th ult. They are bound on a mission to preach Mormonism to all the world.

Another Throne on the American Continent.—A letter from Rio Janeiro, Nov. 22, says:—The prince de Joinville and wife, late of Portugal, left the capital very soon and report has it that three provinces adjoining Pernambuco are to be converted into a kingdom and the prince and princess are to be crowned king and queen thereof. Louis Philippe and the emperor have been in close correspondence for the last three months, and no doubt the above is the result of his visit.

The Army.—The 2nd colours of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers have been deposited in St. Peter's Church, at Coernbarth, Wales.—The 64th Regiment, stationed at Poonah, in India, was very sickly at last accounts. The 88th Regt. Connaught Rangers will probably arrive here early next March, from the West Indies. During the Peninsular war they formed a part of Picton's Division; that gallant officer was wont to declare that the 88th were everything but cowards.—*Advocate*.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A Public Meeting was held in the Market House last evening, at which the Committee of a new Society for the protection of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, submitted their Report, embodying the Constitution, and recommending the office bearer for the first year. The Report was received unanimously. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has consented to become Patron of Society, and Professor Robb, of King's College, is chosen President. If we understand the objects of this Society aright, it is to collect and disseminate information upon Agriculture, &c., and hold a Provincial Fair annually. It is not intended to project home industry by advocating restrictive measures.—[*Prediction* *Advertiser*.]

MAILS FOR ENGLAND will be closed at the Post Office, St. Andrews, on the following days, at 5 A. M.

Tuesday, 9 Jan. 1850.
Wednesday, 23
Thursday, 3 Feb.
Friday, 20
Saturday, 5 March
Wednesday, 20

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1850.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

Saints and Mock Wounds.
Thomas Sampson, John Irwin, D. Bradley.

St. Andrews.
Stearns Mills and Manufacturing Company.
R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

St. Andrews.
Wm. Todd, Esq., President.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

Our Subscribers will oblige us by paying our Collector, who will call upon them with their accounts for the last year.

ERRATA.—In the Report of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, on our first page, 3d column, 30th line from the head of the column, an accidental omission has been made of two words, which destroy the sense; it should read: "Farmers require in this Province, an illustration, as far as soil and climate admits, of the best practical husbandry." &c.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—It is reported that the Telegraph wires are to be extended to this town, and that in the course of a short time the posts will be placed on the line. We give the report as we heard it, and trust it may prove correct.

RAILWAYS.—Our correspondent, favored us for the last few weeks with

On the Construction of Highway. These have been highly approved by those who have a theoretical or practical knowledge of the subject, has furnished us with No. 5 of the series, which commences his notices on Railroads, published in this day's Standard; and trust it will be read with interest, and appreciated as the efforts of one who takes a deep interest in the prosperity of this County, to inform its inhabitants respecting the details and operations of Railroad construction, a subject the most interesting to our inhabitants, now that we have the brightest prospect of our Railway operations being prosecuted with a greater degree of vigour early in the spring.

Our correspondent "G." may reply upon the name remaining "sub umbra." We will be happy to hear again from that quarter.

EARLY CLOSING.—We observe that the Merchants of St. John and Fredericton close their stores during the Winter months at 7 o'clock. This is an excellent arrangement, as it permits their clerks to attend lectures at the literary and scientific institutions; the benefits resulting from which are universally admitted to be of the most substantial and improving character, affording time for recreation and cultivating a taste for intellectual enjoyments. Our Merchants here might follow the example without suffering any loss.

PREMIUMS AWARDED BY THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following premiums were awarded by the Society, at the annual meeting on the 20th inst.

Cloth, all wool.

First premium £1 0 0 W. Ellis
Second premium 17 6 J. Gordon

Satinette.

First premium 15 0 D. Mowat
Second do 12 6 J. Gordon

Cotton & wool plain cloth.

First premium 12 6 W. Ellis
Second do 10 0 J. Gordon

Flannel.

First premium £8 15 0 John M. Donald
Second 12 6 H. H. Hatch
Third 10 0 D. Mowat

Tweed cloth.

First premium £8 15 0 W. Ellis
Second 12 6 J. Gordon
Third 10 0

Wheat.—1st premium 50lbs 12s 6d H. O'Neill, 2d do 58lbs 12s 6d Joseph Walton.

Barley.—1st premium 49lbs 12s 6d D. Mowat, 2d do 48lbs 10s R. Stevenson, 3d do 47 1-2 lbs Stephen McCurdy.

Oats.—1st premium 41lbs 12s 6d C. Carson, 2d do 40 1-2 lbs 10s H. O'Neill, 3d do 40 1-2 lbs Stephen McCurdy.

Buckwheat.—1st premium 40lbs 12s 6d D. Mowat, 2d do 40lbs 10s S. McCurdy.

Turneps.—J. Stevenson, 1500 bushels in the whole, 1st premium.

D. Mowat, 934 1-2 bushels to the acre, 1st premium.

Potatoes.—J. Healy 600 bushels in the whole, 1st premium.

C. Carson 330 bushels to the acre, 1st premium.

J. Stevenson, 325 bushels to the acre, 1st premium.

S. Getty, 325 bushels to the acre, 1st premium.

Carrots.

J. Wheaton 150 bushels in the whole, 1st premium.

C. Carson, second premium 12s 6d.

W. Ellis, third premium 10s.

Beets.

C. Carson, first premium, 17s 6d.

W. Ellis, second do, 12s 6d.

J. Wheaton, broad Windsor, 1st premium 10s 6d.

J. Stevenson, mixed beans 10s 6d second premium.

The following articles were also exhibited, being under quantity required, no premiums were awarded.

half bushel wheat wt. 60lbs to the bushel, 2 do barley wt 55lbs do do C. Carson, 1 do do wt 50lbs do do J. McDonald, 1 one piece flannel by J. Walton, 1 hand saw pronounced by the Judges to be the best article of the kind exhibited.

The other samples of roots exhibited were unaccompanied by certificates of quantity raised.

Arrival of the Steamship.

Canada.

The R. M. Steamship Canada, arrived at Hall's on Sunday morning, and brought 160 passengers, and some 700 tons merchandise, at a freight of about seven guineas per ton. We are indebted to the New Brunswicker for a summary of the news.

The Commercial news exhibits no striking feature. The market for Breadstuffs has been quiet, the transactions limited, and prices well supported. The Cotton market has exhibited an upward tendency, and advanced 1-8d per lb.

A better demand has existed for Iron, and prices are firmer, with a disposition to improvement both in Pig and Manufactured Iron. The Bank of England now holds £16,611,664 of gold coin and bullion. There is also an important increase in the public deposits, and other

points and securities, amounting in consequence of the continued market, approved bills may be 1-2 to 2 per cent by price.

The arrivals of specie have been small. The terms of the Opening of Parliament meet for the despatch of 10 of January.

Sir Robert Peel has addressed the farmers of his own estate, for the ears and eyes, and landlords in the empire, says, "that neither the present Parliament will constitute upon the main articles either for the purpose of 'penny'."

Liverpool Timber Market. Spruce Planes: St. John Spruce have been sold at 11 per standard. By auction cargo of St. John Spruce L £7 2s 6d to £8 10s per standard. A parcel of Boards, by private sale, by per standard.

IRELAND.

Awful Catastrophe. Wednesday week from 10 paupers attended at the order to seek either admit house or outdoor relief, supplicants were fruitless the day (a most innumerable state of suffering when evening came, to relieve their homes, some of them to ten miles distant from K.

Within two miles of the ferry, about 200 yards and number of these starving obliged to cross. Two in the boat and she sunk on the about 40 men, women, and five only have saved;—morning there had been 31 and many are still missing. Language fails to describe this doomed cargo. The neither funds nor credit, £15,000 there are 13,000 starving.

During the last few days rivers Wensum, Yare, Wa in Norfolk, have overflowed, laid under water vast tracts of arable land, sweeping away, &c. &c. growing stock young growing wheat, three game from their natural confine damage in gardens. The Continental news in France. The Government press all articles in the express calculated to bring it things into contempt.

Accounts are circulated between the military arms against Austria. All the endeavours of the to induce the Pope to prove ineffective. It now his Holiness has refused to the French are as far as for which the expedition to organized.

The Haugstein leader is sent to Asia; their friends are very imperfectly informed.

Larger than the "large" in a late number of the that G. B. Carr, Esq., a merchant, well known to a cantile friends in this city, from some of his correspond America, some of the large nian gold that we have 3 of which weighed 32 lbs., 32 lbs., and 72 lb would be worth about seven sterling, and this without ounces to the lb, as our friends have done.—[*Our*

MARRIAGE.

At Fredericton, on the 8th, Elder, Mr. Charles H. G. Big A, second daughter of the 1 Huestis, all of that City.

DEATH.

At Milford St. Stephens of consumption, Mrs. Alice Mr. Richard Crangle, aged a husband and seven children loss.—A native of County I

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 6, Sch. Defiance, Clark, 12, Sloop Matilda, M. A. A. cargo.

14, Brigantine Volant, M. A. cargo, J. W. Street.

NOTICE.

Permission will be given of persons desiring to enter with the undersigned, for cutting and hauling Lumber 2,800 Acres, situated in the field, near Lake Europa.

was formerly granted to the WILLIAM KEEL.

THOS. TURNER.

St. Andrews, D. C. 10, 1.

