

STAGE.

STEPHEN, BARRING, attracted to run F. ANDREWS TOWN, and k, according to viz? on Mondays, 6 o'clock, A.

urdays and Sa- and St. Stephens days: ion of the Sub- has driven upon attention to the Passengers, will share of public

AS HARDY

E. ent-on the Capital any Park is this the 4th position JGER, CASHIER.

&c. ool, via St. John, ved as follows: gne R R A N D Y, & other brands.

ng School.

EY, grateful for the has continued hool, begs leave a his friends and nds opening an s MONDAY the mber, uted in all the ercentile or m's rs of attendance turdays excepted, 1849.

D, mechanics, Farmer ily informed that L E Y S ROTESTANT Office, ashington Street, 30 ex, supplied to ationage

groceries, &c by the Subscri- ON COOKING

Ningyong Teas, Sappas, ans, Lead, oods, Arrowroot, Cigars, Tobacco, a Singlass, &c. OBERT KIL.

E. demands against the on late of Oak Bay, are, requested to within three months on indebted to said immediate payment

TEX, Treasurer.

lg. Spikes.

VOLANT, from Li

Bundies Refined Iron, assorted.

2 Hill's Anvils,

teach, cut Nails.

each Spikes, from

Boat Nails,

ails, land Scythes, 33

eds in the Hard- sold by Wholesale market prices for payment, W STREET, 1849.

E. demands against the John Dunn, late Rec- s, in the County of d to present the sum, already months from indebted to the 12th e immediate payment, NER. DUNN, L. WHITLOCK.

The Standard, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY A. W. Smith, At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS. 12s 6d per annum—if paid in advance. 15s, if not paid until the end of the year. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.

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Counting-House ALMANAC 1850.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Watches, Jewellery, &c Received and for sale by the Subscriber an assort of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, and FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c. which will be sold low for Cash.

One 14 day French spring CLOCK Patent Lever and Vertical Watches. Gold, Plated, Silver, and commo. Watch Keys, Gold, Silver, German ditto, Silk, and India Rubber. Watch Guards, Ladies and Gents, Gold, and Fancy Set Brooches and Rings, Gold, Silver, and German Silver. Pencil Cases, Gold and Plated. Earrings, Ladies' Companion. Silk and Leather Purses, Pocket and Need. Books, Card Cases, Tablets, Paper Mach. Portfolios and Folders. Banners, Hat, Hair, Nail, Toile, and shaving Brushes, Silver mounted and Plain Bohemian Glass Scent Bottles, Ink Stands, Letter Clips, Thermo meters, Britannia Metal and Brass, Candel sticks, Snuffers and Trays, Razors and Razor Strops, Key Rings, Tea Bells, Pocket, Lash, and Fine Comb. Telescopes, Silver Blue Steel, and German Silver munter. Spectacles, Carpenter's Lead Pencils, Cigs, Cases, Pocket, Jack, and Pen Knives, Butcher's Dito, Nail, Pocket, and Tailor's Scissors, 1 Set Fire Irons, Hot Water Jugs, Percussion Cans, Sea Tea Trays, Military, Shaving, and Fancy Toilet, Soap, Hall & Son's Sporting and Rifle Powder with a variety of other articles.

Clock, Watches, Jewellery, &c. Cleaned and Repaired: Quadrants, Com. passes, and Log Glasses, adjusted. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

GEORGE F. STICKNEY.

TO LET.

THAT Stand now occupied by Mr. W. F. PONSFORD, nine miles from Saint Andrews, with the FARMS attached. Apply to Mr. PONSFORD on the premises, Mr. D. McCallum Digglewash, or at the Office of this Paper.

RACHAEL TURNER.

Feb. 27, 1850.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

En caris sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 30. SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1850. [Vol. 17]

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

Mr. Editor—It is proposed that Delegates from Canada, New York, Boston, and all the Eastern Towns of Maine, also from St. Andrews, St. John, Cumberland, Halifax, &c., assemble at Portland, on the 31st instant, to consult on the importance and practicability of a Railway from Portland to Bangor, Calais, through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to Halifax.

The outline of this stupendous and important work is of such mighty concern to all British America, as well as the Continent of Europe, that I hope the people will now "Off night-caps," and not let it be said, that we British Colonists are behind the age. Let no sectional jealousies lest us—let us give one long pull, strong pull, and pull together, and it is done. For a moment assume that a locomotive is this day flying over a Railway from Halifax to Truro and Amherst, through rich and beautiful Cumberland, the alluvial dykes of Kenabekasis, the wealthy City of St. John, the fine farming lands of the Nerepis, Douglas, and Orinotio valleys, thence crossing by the borders of the Orinotio lake, and thence on a dead level land to intersect the St. Andrew and Quebec Railway, and thence to Calais on the American frontier. Imagine for a moment the splendour of this undertaking—thousands of travellers would land at Halifax from the Steamers from Europe, sick of the sea and sea-sick, and traverse our unknown fine provinces. Consider the importance to the City of St. John being in daily communication with Quebec and the whole of the Canada, which this line would give by amalgamating with the St. Andrews line. Consider the importance of St. John and Halifax being in daily communication, by Railway, with the Eastern American Sea-board to New Orleans and the interior of the United States. Do not let us talk and pass resolutions, as always has been done in these provinces; but work and pay. Let Nova Scotia and New Brunswick pass laws, that so soon as one thousand pounds per mile is subscribed by capitalists in each province of legitimate subscribers, that the provinces will issue debenture bonds, pledging their faith and credit, payable in London in 20, 25 and 30 years, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid half yearly, for £2,500 per mile, and proportional payments made as the work progresses; and the £2,500 per mile should be owned by the provinces; and the two Governments should represent two thirds of the direction; and the whole of the Directors should serve quarterly, until the entire line is in operation. Some assistance may be obtained from the British Government; but I am of opinion it will be waste of time to ask, unless Great Britain take the bonds, and issue their Exchequer Bills in their place, which is of advantage.

Ignorant men will start objections, that £2,500 per mile will not build the line: this is all admitted. The St. Andrews and Quebec Line is now under contract for 80 miles, and the whole cost of completing this Line with Locomotives, passenger cars, goods cars, station houses, and every thing complete, does not exceed £3,000, sterling, per mile in England. Reference to American statistics will show that over 500 miles of Railway in the United States does not exceed £2,000 per mile currency.

Now, as Iron for Rails is only £4 15s. per ton in Wales; labour so low; no right of way to pay for; no tunnelling; nor any rivers of magnitude to cross; let the province give 10 miles deep on each side of the line; let St. John co-operate with the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway Board, and give them their whole assistance in right earnest, and we have no doubt that upon fair understanding, and all local prejudices removed, nothing will prevent the Line being made at once. By reference to the map, the distance from St. John to the St. Andrews and Quebec Line is about 50 miles. This section would pass through a fine wooded country, neighbouring to the Harvey Settlement, by the villages of the Orinotio, Douglas, Nerepis, and South Bay, besides having St. John brought into direct communication with Woodstock, the Upper St. John, Quebec, St. Andrews, Calais, and the United States. I cannot conceive that any man who has the welfare of the province at heart, can for an instant hesitate of which line is most advantageous for St. John. Should the prejudicial few of St. John now lose sight of the golden opportunity, and attempt to force the Shediac Line, it will eventually result in this,—that they will have no railway at all. We are not a little surprised to see that Mr. Ritchie advocates this policy; and yet we ought not to be surprised at this, when we reflect that he is guided and influenced by some of the great timber houses at London; who are opposed to all rail roads, well knowing that as the resources of the province are developed, and the independence of the lumbering classes secured their present importance and monopolising systems will be materially lessened.

Yours, PROGRESS.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.—The Montreal papers give us the following melancholy intel-

ligence of the destruction by fire of almost an entire family, attended with circumstances of no ordinary character.

The most heart rending calamity that ever occurred took place in the Ottawa to a family of the name of Knox. The circumstance, as far as we have been able to ascertain, are most extraordinary, being chiefly as follows:—

A few days ago the father having visited the village of Smith's Falls, was returning home by the Rideau canal, and while upon one of the steamers, he was wishing to enter a private apartment of the boat, but unconsciously, it being dark, entered the wheel house and stepped upon one of the paddles of the wheel. At this moment, the wheel, which was motionless when he entered, began to move, and made several revolutions, before he was enabled to disengage himself, which he only succeeded in doing after several of his bones were broken, and he was otherwise mutilated in a most shocking manner.

But the most lamentable part of our story remains to be told. While Knox was being conveyed home in this state, and when within a short distance of his own residence, his wife, who was at home with seven children, hearing of her husband's approach left the house with the youngest child in her arms to meet him, leaving the other six, (the eldest about 14 years of age,) at home. During her absence the house took fire and all within was consumed. Nothing was to be seen on the return of the mother but the smoking relics of her late habitation, in which were then found the charred remains of her six unfortunate children. Out of a family of nine, the mother and one infant remain alone unhurt; yet what must be that mother's anguish? In short day six of her children are taken from her, she receives a returning husband mangled and almost lifeless, and becomes houseless. Such are the details of the distressing occurrence so far as we have been able to gather them from authentic sources, and we hope they may never fall to our lot again to describe so sad an event.

THE WANDERER'S RETURN.

AN—"Virginny's Shore."

The day was gone, the night was dark,

And the howling winds went by,

And the blinding sleet fell thick and fast

From a stern and stormy sky.

When a mournful wail, through the rushing gale,

Was heard at the cottage door—

Oh! carry me back!—oh! carry me back!

To my mother's home once more!

'Twas a youth who had left his mountain home,

And had wandered far and long;

He had drained the goblet's fiery tide,

At the feast of midnight throng.

But a dream of hope came o'er his heart,

As he crept to the cottage door—

Oh! carry me back!—oh! carry me back!

To my mother's home once more!

I have left the hall of the tempter's power,

And the revel wild and high—

They cared not in their reckless mirth

If I wandered alone to die

Doth the fire still burn on the household hearth,

By the elm tree near the door!

Oh! carry me back!—oh! carry me back!

To my mother's home once more!

Like the weary bird that has wandered long,

I will seek my mother's nest,

And lay this aching head once more

On my gentle mother's breast.

Once more I will seek the household hearth,

By the elm tree near the door—

Oh! carry me back!—oh! carry me back!

To my mother's home once more!

MECHANICS.—One of our most distinguished scholars, Elihu Burritt, has expressed the opinion, that "the situation of an apprentice to a mechanical business is one of the most favorable for making intellectual progress;—and if he had his life to live over again, he should prefer to begin as an apprentice."

The labour of the day secures health, and gives a keen relish for study in the hours of relaxation. The means of the apprentice for acquiring habits of reading and a taste for study are already respectable, and are constantly increasing. Application—the right use of spare minutes, are the great secrets of success in the moral and intellectual enterprise, the pursuit of which is the prerogative of man.

Mr. Burritt very properly opposes the adoption in this country of the opinion which assigns to mechanics an inferior degree of appreciation.—It will be admitted that on the score of usefulness those who practice the mechanic arts are surpassed by no portion of society, and there can be no good reason why knowledge and intelligence in a mechanic should not be entitled to as much consideration as in a professional man. Mechanical pursuits in the general interfere in some degree with the sort of social intercourse which accompanies wealth, and consequently may unfit those who follow them for frivolous in-

dulgences, known to what is termed the fashionable world; but it must be borne in mind that these "frivolities" are entirely unessential to the making of a great people, and are at best nothing but the small change which passes current in society. If we look back to our own and other countries, we shall find that, in numerous instances, the founders of families claiming pre-eminence have been practical mechanics, whose worth and intelligence have conferred a respectability on their offspring which probably would never have been acquired through their own instrumentality. This notion of graduating a man by his pursuit, instead of his intellect and enterprise, is absurd, and those who would do so do injustice to others as well as to themselves.

A JUST MAN.—A just man is always simple. He is a man of direct aims and purposes. There is no complexity in his motives, and there is no jarring or discordancy in his character. He wishes to do right, and in most cases he does it; he may err, but it is by mistake of judgement, and not by perversity or intention. The moment his judgement is enlightened, his action is corrected. Setting himself, always, a clear and worthy end, he will never pursue any concealed or unworthy means. We may carry our remarks for illustration both into private and public life. Observe each man in his home. There is a charm about him which no artificial grace has ever had the power to bestow; there is a sweetness, I had almost said a music in his manners, which no sentimental refinement has ever given.

His speech, ever fresh from rectitude of thought, controls all that are within his hearing, with an unfeigned and yet irresistible sway. Faithful to every domestic, as to his religion, and his God, he would no more prove recreant to a loyalty of home than he would to blasphemy the maker in whom he believes or than he would force wear the Heaven in which he hopes. Fidelity and truth to those bound by love and nature to his heart, are to him sacred principles. They are the last necessities of his moral being, they are embedded in the life; and to violate them, would seem to him as a spiritual extermination—the suicide of his soul.

Nor is such a man unrequited, for the goodness that he so largely gives, is largely paid back to him again; and though the current of his life is transparent, it is not shallow; on the contrary, it is deep and strong. The river that fills its channel glides smoothly along in the power of its course; it is the stream which scarcely covers the raggedness of its bed, that is turbulent and noisy. With all this gentleness there is exceeding force; with all this meekness there is imperative command; but the force is the force of wisdom, and the command is the command of love. And yet the authority that rules so effectively never gathers an angry or an irritable cloud over the brow of the ruler; and this sway, which admits of no resistance, does not repress or honest impulse of nature—one moment of the soul's highest freedom—one bound of joy from the heart's unhidden gladness, in the spirit of the governed.

ORIGIN OF THE HUMAN RACE.—The Christian Examiner contains an article from Prof. Agassiz, on the origin of the human race, in which he contends that the Biblical account of the creation relates to races of men, which now exist in different portions of the globe were not made to differ as they now do merely by the influence of climate and other external circumstances, but were originally created substantially as they now appear;—and in the different localities in which they are now found; or in other words, that there were in the beginning at least as many distinct creations of men and women as there are distinct races of men in the world.

The man who becomes a journalist must almost bid farewell to mental rest or mental leisure. If he fulfils his duty faithfully, his attention must be ever awake to what is passing in the world, and his whole mind must be devoted to the constant examination and discussion and record of current events. He has little time for literary idleness with such literary labour on his shoulders. He has no days to spend on catalogues, or in dreary discursive researches in public libraries. He has no months to devote to the exhaustion of any one theme. What he has to deal with must be taken up at a moment's notice; he is examined, tested, and dismissed at once; and thus his mind is ever kept occupied with the mental necessity of the world's passing hour.

"The Learned Professions."—This term formerly had a definite meaning. But now that meaning has been entirely perverted. We have known men with licenses and diplomas who could not write a sentence of English correctly. The country is overrun with pretenders to a knowledge of law and medicine; the only wonder is that the people manage to live and accumulate property when surrounded by these charlatans. In addition to these, there are many thoroughly educated men deserving of confidence and support.

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPER

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 publishers are obliged to send them till all arrears are paid.

If subscribers neglect to refuse to take their papers from the office in which they are directed, they are held responsible if they have sent their bills, and order their papers to be discontinued.

If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former office, the publisher is held responsible.

But between the clams and the rials, there are too many members of these professions. Just think—there in the United States 4600 medical students. Certainly the country cannot support this additional number of physicians every year. The lawyers are increasing as rapidly, though it is impossible to ascertain the number of students, as they are not compelled to attend law schools.

"All this is a great evil. It can only be remedied by convincing young men that other occupations, equally respectable, pay better. Dr. Kidde, in his lecture before the Lyceum, stated that there was a deficiency of scientific men in the country. We have not enough of engineers to meet the demand of the times.—The engineer who devotes himself to the theory as well as practice of physical science, is sure of high remuneration, and adds to the knowledge of the world. To throw a bold arch over a yawning abyss—to curb a turbulent river with granite bits and compel it to lend its unwilling strength to the help of man—to cut a tunnel through the mountain, these are nobler labours than to make the finest argument ever heard in a court house."

But besides this, our country wants the expenditure of physical labour rightly directed, by educated minds. If half the young men now studying professions, confined in counting rooms, were preparing themselves for the labours which require mechanical skill and scientific attainments, the country and themselves would be the gainers. The fault falls too frequently on the parents. An instance is at this moment under observation.

A small planter in the neighbourhood of the city began life with "an orphan front" and two negroes. He worked in the field and the wife worked in the house. Year by year he increased his slaves—his slaves worked cheerfully, for he shared their labours. He grew rich. His sons, instead of being taught to work, had their horses dogs and guns. The old couple died rich. In a few years the estate, which was accumulated by the labour of a long life, was gone, and the children—ignorant of any trade whatever, are in a most miserable condition.

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE.—An old clergyman was in the habit, as soon as he got into the pulpit, of placing his sermon in a crevice under the cushion where he left it during the singing of the accustomed psalm.—One Sunday he pushed the sermon too far back in the crevice, and lost it. When the psalm was concluded he called the clerk to bring him a bible. The clerk, somewhat astounded at this unusual request, brought him a bible as he was desired. The clergyman opened it, and thus addressed his congregation,—"My brethren, I have lost my sermon, but I will read you a chapter in Job worth ten of it."

BURNING OF THE STEAMER G. P. GRIFFITH.—Two hundred lives lost!—The steamer G. P. Griffith, Capt. Roby, which left Buffalo on Sunday morning last, for Toledo, with over 250 passengers, mostly emigrants, on board, was burned between 3 and 4 o'clock on Monday morning to the water's edge, destroying the lives of some 200 persons.—From the Buffalo Express we learn that she was within 20 miles of Cleveland, when the fire originated. Capt. Roby and family are among the lost. The mate swam on shore, and reached Cleveland for assistance. He reports about 30 saved in all.

Saturday last was observed throughout the Union as a holiday, in consequence of the funeral obsequies of the late President. The public buildings were shrouded with crape, and every outward mark of respect was paid to his memory. The Royal mail steamer Europa, lying in New York harbour drew a salute of 66 guns. Her flags were shrouded with crape half mast high.

By the recent great fire in Philadelphia the insurance companies lost only \$400,000. From the 1st to the 12th July \$2,000,000 of California gold were received at the Philadelphia mint. Total receipts of said gold at said mint \$17,750,000, weighing about twenty-nine tons.

The Boston papers state that it has been decided by the Supreme Court that Professor Webster, who was found guilty for the murder of Dr. Parkman, and moved for a writ of error, is not entitled to a new trial.

FORGED BONDS.—The Marcon Georgia Citizen of the 5th inst. says:—Considerable excitement has existed in this city, for several days past, in consequence of the arrest of one of our citizens, on a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, on a charge of forging and uttering \$65,400 worth of Georgia State bonds in Philadelphia on the 23d of May last—on which \$6500 was borrowed by the individual. The accused is able, we understand, to prove an alibi.

The last official act performed by General Taylor, was in affixing his signature to the convention recently concluded between Great Britain and the United States. It is said to be one of the best treaties, for both nations, ever entered into.

European Intelligence.

The Steamer America arrived at Halifax on Thursday last. She left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on Saturday, 6th July, and has encountered heavy westerly winds on the passage, and was detained some days off the Coast by dense fog.

Expatriation.—The most important, and also the most melancholy event announced by this arrival is the death of Sir Robert Peel. It appears he was thrown from his horse on the 29th ult., and immediately after the horse fell upon him, which caused such injuries, that he died on the following Tuesday. He had all the best medical talent of the metropolis, but no human power could avail.

Speculation is busy as to the probable effect that Sir Robert's death will have upon the political parties in the Kingdom. Some are of opinion that the position of the present Ministry will be strengthened by the event. To the House of Lords, ministers suffered another defeat on Monday, a majority of twenty-two was obtained against them upon an amendment moved to the Irish franchise Bill.

The only effect this late defeat had, was to cause them to withdraw the Bill, as also the Bill for the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, and the unnumbered Estates Bill; but a intimation or symptoms of retreat.

The Revenue for the last quarter shows an increase over the corresponding quarter of last year of over half a million—there is also a large increase in the amount of Exports. The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue satisfactory. No sign of the weather and the growing crops. Never was there a finer season known so far.

The commercial news from India and China is good; there is no political or other news reported.

Portugal.—Well grounded fears are entertained of a serious rupture between the U. States and Portugal, arising out of claims for indemnity of ancient date, now perceptibly put forward and backed by the presence of an American squadron in the Tagus. The American minister has given the Portuguese government 21 days to comply with his demand, and threaten on the expiration of that time, unless satisfaction be given, to demand his passports, and for the American forces to occupy the matter. This affair is not looked upon with indifference by other European nations, and fears are entertained that it may yet disturb the peace of Europe.

The Schleswig difficulty has been settled. Ministers sustained a defeat in the House of Lords on Monday night, on an amendment to the Irish Franchise Bill, substituting £15 for £25, as the lowest amount of occupation which would confer a vote. The amendment was carried—75 to 50. And on Friday evening they were defeated on a clause in the Parliamentary voters (Ireland) Bill—the division leaving a majority of fourteen against Ministers.

Lord John Russell subsequently gave notice of the intention of Ministers not to proceed this session with several measures not before Parliament—among them the Bill for abolishing the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Bill relative to Encumbered Estates.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday night, the debate of Sir R. Peel was alluded to by the Marquis of Lansdowne, who spoke an epitaph of eulogy upon the virtues and talents of the late statesman, and gave utterance to his own regrets at the loss which the country had experienced. Lord Stanley, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Cleveland, successively added their homages to the memory of their late friend and colleague.

In the Commons Lord John Russell expressed his deep sorrow for the loss which the House and the country had sustained in the death of Sir R. Peel. The noble Lord passed a warm eulogium on the character and career of the right hon. Baronet.

FRANCE.—Ministers sustained a severe defeat on Friday week in the refusal of the Assembly to place on the orders of the day a bill, the object of which was to give the nomination of mayors to ministers, instead of to the commune. The effect of this vote will be to delay the bill six months. It is said that the ministry will be at once modified, in consequence of the check which it has received on the law of mayors.

The result of the division on Mr. Roebuck's motion was in favor of the bill, and was received by all classes of Liberals with the utmost satisfaction.

There is news this week from Italy. The attachment of the Queen of Spain is momentarily expected. All the troops are kept constantly under arms, to act in case of emergency.

The Spanish Government has resolved to establish a small steam communication between Spain and Cuba, and to re-organize an army in that island.

A demand for British Iron seems to be springing up in Spain. Mining implements of British manufacture are also in demand.

Omer Pasha, the Commander of the Turkish army in Rumelia, has been sent into Bosnia with 20,000 troops, for the purpose of suppressing an insurrection which has broken out in that Province. No bloodshed is anticipated, as the insurgents are few in number, and their leaders have gone to the Sultan to ask his pardon.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate the Rev. Francis Fulford, M. A. Minister of Cuzco, Chapel in the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, and late fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to be first Bishop of the newly constituted See of Montreal.

The Assault upon Her Majesty.—Examination and commitment of the Prisoner.—Robert Pate was again brought up at the Home

office, to-day, for re-examination before Mr. Hall, chief magistrate of Bow street Police Station. Sir George Grey and Lord Fitzroy Somerset were also present. The Attorney General and Solicitor General appeared for the crown, and Mr. Haddleton for the Prisoner.

There were only two fresh witnesses called. Sir James Gifford said he was called in to attend her Majesty on the evening of the 27th ult. Examined her Majesty's forehead, and he found a swelling on the left temple and a small incision, on which blood flowed, but was stopped before his arrival.

The witnesses previously had their depositions read over to them, and the prisoner was committed to Newgate to take his trial for manslaughter.

The defence to be set up will be insanity—the prisoner having shown many symptoms of weak intellect. Among others, he was found some three or four years ago, having claim to the Crown of England as a legal descendant of Henry the Eighth.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Matters are moving, and bankruptcy still looms over the hall. The week's rent closed heavily on Monday at 28 1/2s. 6d.

A public meeting was held in Dublin, on Tuesday night, to sympathize with Smith O'Brien, and to pass resolutions calling on the government to interfere to procure, for the future, the best treatment he has received in Malta Island.

Mr. Robert Dillon Browne, M. P. for Mayo, died in London on Monday.

In the North of Ireland, it would appear that the 1st of July has passed over without any attempt being made to infringe the provisions of Anti Processions Act.

Lady Masterson, has become a Roman Catholic. Her ladyship is daughter of Lord Roden, and wife to the eldest son of the Marquis of Londonderry. Her conversion is at present creating some sensation, as it is rumored Lord Castlereagh is about following her example.

Louis Philippe is said to be dying of cancer in the stomach, and his physicians state that life can scarcely last a month longer.

The Africa—the ninth of the Cunard line Steamers—was launched from the building yard of Robert Steel, Esq., of Greenock, on Friday. She is of the same size and construction as the Asia.

Very shortly there will be some fifteen screw Steamers plying between Liverpool and the various ports in the Mediterranean. This is a novel feature in the trade. Two years ago there was not one.

An devoted mail has arrived since our last, confirming the account of the explosion at Benares. No fewer than one thousand lives were lost by the explosion of three thousand barrels of gunpowder. The devastation which this awful catastrophe caused to the city and shipping is described as most extensive, and the bodies of additional victims were being still discovered. The Affixes were less numerous, as they are the result of recent arrivals, having been originated from the salt mines having been stopped working by the Supreme Government, which order has been rescinded.

The affairs of the dominions of the Nizam are hastening to some crisis. A vast conspiracy has been organized, having for its object the release of the imprisoned Sikh Sardars at Alahabad. No fewer than 1300 strangers had congregated in the town, but the plot having been discovered, precautions were taken, and the attempt has not been made. The Governor General and Commander-in-Chief are at Simla. The mail has brought no news from China.

U. S. CABINET.

Washington, July 29.
The following Cabinet appointments were sent into the Senate today by President Fillmore, and have all been confirmed by the Senate in Executive session.

Secretary of State.—Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury.—Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.

Secretary of the Interior.—James A. Pierce, of Maryland.

Secretary of War.—Edward Bates, of Missouri.

Secretary of the Navy.—Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina.

Attorney General.—J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

Postmaster General.—N. K. Hall, of New York.

PARISH SCHOOLS.—We understand that the Trustees of Parish Schools have received a Circular, a copy of which we publish for the information of all concerned, and to which we beg to call attention:

"The Parish School Act, under which the Training Schools have been established, having been continued for the further period of two years, it is a matter of great importance that these Establishments should be kept in efficient operation.

The number of Teachers who now apply for admission is insufficient for this purpose; and a Circular has accordingly been addressed to the untrained Male Teachers who have recently drawn Money from the Provincial Funds for School services, intimating that they will be reduced to the third or lowest class, if they do not apply for admission at one of the ensuing Terms, viz: 1st August, 11th October, or 5th February next.

It is probable that there may be Teachers engaged, or out of employment, at the same time, to which no Circular has been addressed, I am therefore instructed to request your co-operation in pressing upon the attention of the untrained Male Teachers the importance of embracing the present opportunity of receiving instruction in the duties of their office, and the unavoidable necessity of reducing them to the third or lowest class, in case of non-compliance.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, July 24, 1850.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HUTCH, 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 be over until next week.

Aling and Black Mount.
Commissioners—Robert Ker, C. Dincock, John Lochary, D. Bradley, Henry O'Neil.

St. Andrews.
Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.
R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.
J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.
Wm. TONG, 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.

Arrival of the Steamship

Atlantic.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The American steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on the 21st inst., in 12 days and 10 hours from Liverpool, which port she left on the 10th inst. She brings London papers to the 9th and Liverpool 10th inst. Cotton had advanced 1/2 on receipt of the Canada's news. Corn had also improved. The Market was easier. The general state of trade remained good.

The Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 7th inst.

The effect which Sir Robert Peel's death will have upon the future prospects of political parties in England has been the engrossing topic since the sailing of the Steamer America.

The Right Hon. Baronet was buried on the 9th inst. at Drayton Manor. His eldest son, Robert Peel, now Sir Robert, arrived from Geneva, where he was staying, when the melancholy news of his father's death reached him.

A fruitless attempt had been made to assassinate the President of France, and a young man has been arrested in Paris who confessed that it was his intention to kill Louis Napoleon.

Ledra Rollin's paper has been seized by the authorities, and its publication stopped.

Germany is very much dissatisfied with the Danish treaty, and hostilities between the Duchies and Denmark are feared. Villages are full of troops.

FRANCE.

George Alfred Walker is the name of the young man arrested on suspicion of attempting to shoot the President. He is a compositor.

The electoral lists of Paris, under the new law, are published, the number of electors for Paris is 74,000. Under the old law they amounted to 224,000.

ROME.

We have letters of the 30th from our correspondent. In the Roman States the peace of the capital was well preserved, though a variety of absurd rumors were in circulation. The attention of the diplomatic corps at Rome had been much excited on learning that the Pope, at the ceremony of St. Peter's, modified the protest usually read against refusing to pay tribute to the Holy See, and the belief prevails that the protest will be abandoned in future;—the protest against Parma and Piacenza was made in the usual form.

PELIC MEETING.—On Saturday last, a Public Meeting was held in the Town Hall, to take into consideration the propriety of sending delegates to the Railway Convention to be held at Portland on the 31st inst.

Several addresses were delivered on the subject of the proposed Eastern Line of Railroad from Halifax to Calais, and the following gentlemen were requested to attend the Convention as delegates, viz:—Hon. Admiral Omer; Hon. Col. Hatch; John Wilson, Esq.; Capt. J. J. Robinson, R. N.; Hon. George S. Hill, and Geo. J. Thomson, Esq. It is proposed that these delegates are to bear their own expenses, as has been offered by the delegates from St. John and Halifax.

Boston papers state, that Professor Webster is to be executed on the 30th of August next, and that the petitions praying for a commutation of the sentence, are not half as numerous as those presented in the case of Washington Good, the negro. This is said to be an index of the public feeling against Webster.

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8. Resolved, that the Chairman do leave the Chair, and his Worship the Mayor take the same, which being carried, it was moved and seconded by the same gentlemen that the thanks of the meeting be given to the High Sheriff for his very dignified and impartial conduct in the Chair—carried unanimously, as were also all the preceding resolutions.

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We copy from an American paper the following brief sketch of President Fillmore's family:—In regard to his family, the President is blessed with an excellent wife, who is peculiarly well qualified for the high station she is about to fill; and two children, a son and a daughter. The son is a young man, not over twenty, of the genuine republican stamp, which characterizes the country boys of Western New York. He has just entered upon the profession of the law. The daughter is an accomplished young lady, about eighteen years of age, and now engaged, we believe, in the honorable employment as teacher of a public school in Buffalo. The latter fact is something for a republican people to boast of, and something to put the dainty daughters of our world to the blush.

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1. Resolved, That this meeting heartily approves of the projected line of Railway from Calais to the State of Maine, through New Brunswick, by St. John, Sussex Vale, around the head of the Bay of Fundy, through Westmoreland and Cumberland, to Halifax, as affording an uninterrupted Railway Communication at all seasons, for passengers, mails, and traffic, between Europe and all parts of North America.

2. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the contemplated Line of Railway besides being eminently useful and advantageous, both to New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, cannot fail to be profitable to its proprietors.

3. Resolved, That it is the duty, as it certainly is the interest of every inhabitant of New-Brunswick, to aid to the best of his ability, either in money, land, labour, or materials, the construction of this Trunk Railway, which will so greatly tend to advance the prosperity of the whole province.

4. Resolved, That besides the assistance which it is the duty of the people of New Brunswick individually, to give to the Railway under consideration, the Legislature should also be called upon to aid in its construction, by liberal grants of land, and the loan of the public credit.

5. Resolved, That this meeting view with lively interest the movement which has recently taken place in Portland (Maine) in reference to the proposed line of railway, and will cordially co-operate in any practicable plan which may be devised for securing its construction; and further Resolved, That this meeting now proceed to nominate delegates to attend the Railway convention to be held at Portland on the 31st inst.

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6. Resolved, That this Meeting fully approves the preliminary steps which have been taken by the Committee appointed at a meeting called by the Chamber of Commerce, on the 6th inst.; and is gratified to learn that an exploratory survey of the line for the Railway from this City to Calais, has already been officially ordered.

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G. S. GEORGE
ATTORNEY AND
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Information with
J. G. S.

Church, July

LIST OF
Remaining 15th

Andrews M J C 2

Andrews R M
Bryant Daniel
Bridge Thomas
Boyle John
Chambers John
Clayton Thomas
Duggan Horatio
Doyle John
Graham Amos
Gibson Miss F.
Harris Miss C.

FOR S
Agnew William
Emmerson William
Gibson John
McClary James
Persons of other
please say "advice"

CHALIS, S

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