

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 35

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1848.

[Vol. 15]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROM BERMUDA.—We have received papers from Bermuda to the 5th inst. A robbery of about \$2000 was committed in the dwelling house of Mr. John Fox, at Hamilton on the 2d, while the inmates were at Church. Two colored boys had been arrested on suspicion of being the robbers.

The ship channel leading into St. Georges harbour has been deepened so as to contain nineteen feet water at low tide.

FROM JAMAICA.—The Royal Mail West India Steamer *Irent*, arrived yesterday from Jamaica, the Gulf of Mexico, and Nassau. We are in possession of Jamaica Papers to the 21st June. The only intelligence that requires some notice here is a counterpart of the deplorable tidings we have been receiving thence for several months past. Trade continues depressed, and the state of Agriculture is retrogressive. Super-added to those difficulties is the threatening of an insolvent Treasury: a sum of money not less than 14000L. would be required to meet the public expenses for the quarter ending 30th June, but there was no money in hand. Under a law of the Colony, the Commissioners of Public Accounts have authority, in case of an emergency, to raise money by loan certificates to the extent of 20,000L.;—that body, however, at a meeting held for the purpose of considering whether the necessary sum of 14,000L. should be so raised, decided not to exercise their power, because of the large addition which would thereby be made to the public debt. They passed a resolution desiring the Governor to call the Legislature together forthwith, in order that the financial affairs of the country might be considered. The Governor replied, that if he should call the Legislature, he would not state for any specific object, but in the usual way, for public business generally. Thus matters stood at the last date: a bankrupt Treasury staring the whole community in the face.—*Bermudian*.

The Montreal Pilot says that the Government of Canada are about to issue some debentures in amounts of five pounds, and two pounds ten shillings each, payable one year after date with interest. In order to give currency to this paper, it will be received in payment of all public dues; and as the amount issued will be very limited, it is not likely to fall below par. If they are presented at the Custom House, they will be received as "other" Bank notes, at the value on their face, without interest.

OUTRAGE AT SOUTH READING.—The Boston papers give the following particulars an outrage which occurred at South Reading:—

The Sunday School attached to the Catholic (St. Mary's) Church, Endicott street, held their annual picnic on Wednesday, at Hancock's Grove, South Reading. But, says the Courier, it resulted in anything but pleasure to those who attended it, though through no fault of the Society under whose management it was got up. It seems that some Irishmen employed on the Boston and Maine Railroad, in South Reading, after quarrelling among themselves, went to the Grove, and made some disturbance among the picnic party, the managers of which, seeing that the labourers were intoxicated, requested them to leave the ground, which they refused to do. An attempt was made to drive them off, which resulted in a general fight, in which the aggressors suffered most. Several were brought to the city in the evening with broken heads, and others, wounded, were left at South Reading. Clubs and stones were freely used by the assailants, and the Rev. Mr. Flood was knocked down while endeavouring to make peace. One woman was severely, and it was thought dangerously, wounded. Mr. George Crowley had one of his hands badly cut with a knife, while attempting to ward off a blow.

DREADFUL FIRE AND EARTHQUAKE AT SANTIAGO, CHILE.—The N. Y. Sun publishes the following:—Santiago, the capital of Chili, was visited by another destructive fire on the night of the 12th of April. It commenced on the western side of the Plaza de la Independencia. The flames spread with great rapidity, and soon enveloped a row of beautiful build-

ings called *postal*, ornamented with elegant pillars, &c. The loss of goods alone is estimated at half a million of dollars.

Several lives are said to have been lost.

While the fire was raging, a strong shock of an earthquake occurred. This added greatly to the general alarm; and this was further increased by a second fire, which broke out in another part of the city.

It is stated as a remarkable fact, that in the city of Santiago, with a population of about 100,000 inhabitants, there were only two fire-engines.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

The common use of the terms prosperity and adversity is frequently not only incorrect, but precisely the reverse of the truth. A country or people is said to be prosperous, for instance, when trade and commerce are brisk, or in other words, when almost every kind of commodity is selling quickly, and at good prices; and it is said to be in adversity, or even verging on ruin, when there is very little business doing, and that at low rates. In the first case, however, it is evident that the people, generally, are consuming largely and at high prices, and as a natural consequence, exhausting their means rapidly, or what is more probable, running in debt deeply; whilst in the latter it is equally evident that the people are consuming but sparingly, and that at low prices. If, then, the productive industry of the country is going on in an equal degree at both periods, it is quite plain that the people, as a whole, must be accumulating rapidly in the season of so-called adversity, and exhausting their resources as rapidly in a season of so-called prosperity. But it is probable that productive industry is greater in times of depression than in times of good trade and high prices. There is less travelling and jaunting about, for instance; less time as well as less money is spent in amusements, and the rage for entering into business, which converts many a professor into a counter or office-lounger, is checked, or more properly speaking, the current sets the other way, i. e., towards useful industry. The process of accumulation in a time of depression is thus twofold; first, the diminution of consumption, and second, the increase of production.

In the vegetable world trees make vigorous shoots for the first half of the summer season, and then stop, although the weather is warmer, and all the other influences equally genial. Why is this? They had accumulated a large amount of vegetable capital, if we may be allowed the expression, in the latter half of the previous summer, and now they have expended it, and must pause until they harden their shoots, and gather a new stock of strength for the succeeding spring. But the latter half of the summer, when the tree appears to grow none, is just as necessary and useful to it as the first half, when it has a great outward show of increase.

In like manner, in times when money is abundant, an enterprising people, such as that of Canada, build houses, barns, &c., as individuals, and construct roads, canals, bridges, railroads, &c., as communities, and thereby, as well as in the other ways previously indicated, exhaust their means; but when the times of money scarcity come, do these public and private improvements all disappear? Not at all. They remain as useful as ever, and if they helped us into the difficulty, they do not a little help us out of it. This capital, therefore, is not lost, and the incomparably greater capital represented by the cultivated land of the Province, with the fences, drains, and other improvements thereupon, is increasing as rapidly or more rapidly than at any former period. Taking the whole subject into view, then, there cannot, we think, be a doubt, that if, as a people, we have made somewhat too vigorous shoots heretofore, the depression we are passing through is just what is required to harden and strengthen them, and not only so, but to accumulate a new stock of means whereby to push forth an additional and most

vigorous growth at no distant period.

We do not deny that many individuals are losing capital rapidly in these hard times; our argument is, that the country, as a whole, is producing more, and spending less, and therefore accumulating capital. The diminished price which we obtain in times of depression for the surplus or exported produce of the country, would seem to tell against this argument, but it is probably counterbalanced by the diminished prices of imported goods, and, therefore, all things considered, we see no cause for gloom.—*Montreal Witness*.

CURIOUS FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

The rattlesnake finds a superior foe in the deer and the black snake. Whenever a buck discovers a rattlesnake in a situation which invites attack, he loses no time in preparing for battle. He makes up to within ten or twelve feet of the snake—then leaps forward and aims to sever the body of the snake with his sharp bifurcated hoofs.—The first onset is commonly successful, but if otherwise, the buck repeats the trial, until he cuts the snake in twain.—The rapidity and fatality of his skillful manoeuvre, leave but a slight chance for its victim either to escape or inject his poison into his more alert antagonist. The black snake is also more than an equal competitor against the rattlesnake. Such is the celerity of motion, not only in running but in entwining itself round its victim, that the rattlesnake has no way of escaping from its fatal embrace.—When the black and rattlesnakes are about to meet for battle, the former darts forward at the height of his speed, and strikes at the neck of the latter with unerring certainty, leaving a foot or two of the upper part of his own body at liberty. In an instant he encircles him within five or six folds; he then stops and looks the strangled and gasping foe in the face, to ascertain the effect produced upon his corseled body. If he shows signs of life the coils are multiplied and the screws tightened—the operator all the while narrowly watching the countenance of the helpless victim. Thus the two remain thirty or forty minutes—the executioner then blackens one coil, noticing at the same time whether any signs of life appear; if so, the coil is resumed, and retained until the incarcerated wretch is completely dead. The incanin snake is destroyed in the same way.

Influence of Forests on the Distribution of Rain and Hail.

In every instance, and in every country of the globe, where the forests have been cleared a diminution of the fall of rain or snow has been the result; and these regions annually suffer more or less, from tempests or storms of hail. In some parts of Europe it is well known that insurance companies against hail demand for certain districts, a higher premium than in others, on this account.

The evidence of Humboldt, Von Buch, Daniel and others, is powerful on this subject, and it should be particularly impressed on the attention of the reader how important the existence of wooded spots become to the agriculturist. "By feeling the trees that cover the tops and sides of the mountains," say Humboldt, "men in every climate, prepare at once for two calamities for the future generations—the want of fuel and the scarcity of water. Trees, by the nature of their perspiration, and the radiation from their leaves, in a cloudless sky surround themselves with an atmosphere constantly cool and moist. Hence all large forests tend to attract the clouds formed by the condensation of the moisture which rises from the earth, and thereby produce an abundance of rain.

NEW YORK, JULY 20.—FATAL COLLISION.—The steam ferry-boat *Catharine* was run into by a schooner this afternoon. A child was instantly killed by the collision, and its nurse mortally wounded. Three persons were knocked overboard, only one of whom was recovered. The upper work of the boat was destroyed.

European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE EUROPA.

IRELAND.

The passive endurance so long and so patiently exhibited by the Irish Government has been suddenly changed to an active and vigorous policy. Whether it is the reports from America which have reached Dublin Castle, or whether it is the effect of a late address from the Irish peers, commoners, and landowners demanding some additional security for life and property in Ireland, certain it is that the Lord Lieutenant has come to the resolution of putting down the "Treason Press," and of counteracting the organization of clubs which is now so actively going on. Mr. Martin has surrendered to the warrant issued against him, and is now in Newgate. Mr. Devin Reilly and Mr. James F. Lalor have in vain appealed to the authorities to exonerate Mr. Martin from all guilt, both declaring that the "felonious" contributions in the *Irish Felon*, which are the subject-matter of prosecution, were written by themselves, and were inserted even against the expressed sentiments of Mr. Martin. Mr. Martin and Mr. Duff, together with the registered proprietors of the *Tribune* newspaper, Messrs. Kevin Isod O'Doherty and Richard Dalton Williams, and Mr. Denis Hoban, the printer, are now in gaol, upon charges of felonious offences against the new law. It is probable that they will all be brought to trial on the 5th of next month. In the meantime, the *Irish Felon*, the *Tribune*, and the *Nation*, and several minor papers have been suppressed by the police, and seized wherever copies could be found. The police have also taken possession of all the papers and correspondence belonging to the prisoners at their respective offices. The types and printing materials have been as yet left untouched, and the interdicted journals are advertised to appear as usual. Messrs. Meagher and Doherty have also been arrested for sedition, and steps are being taken to arrest Mr. Darcy Magee, M. Joseph Brennan, Mr. James F. Lalor, Dr. Antisel, and other persons whose names are not so frequently before the public. On Sunday, several of the friends of Mr. Joffa Martin and Mr. Duff were admitted to visit them in Newgate. They were at the time taking recreation in the yard of the prison, and appeared to be in good spirits. Mr. Duff particularly, who stated that he had been treated kindly by the officers of the prison.

Alluding to these topics, a Dublin correspondent, in a letter, dated July 10, writes as follows:—

"The *Irish Felon* and the *Irish Tribune* published extra editions this forenoon, containing accounts of the new arrests under the *Treason Felony Act*. In consequence of this renewed attempt at publication, crowds collected in Trinity-street, in front of the offices of those journals. The news-vendors were selling the papers very rapidly amongst the crowd, when the police interfered and deprived some of the vendors of the papers they carried. In some instances, it is stated, persons who had purchased copies of the *Tribune* or *Felon* were compelled to give them up, the police writing the names of the owners on the margin of the paper. Loud remonstrances were made against the proceedings of the police, who endeavoured to clear the footways of the streets. At this time an altercation arose between the police and Mr. Stephen Meany, of the *Tribune*, and Mr. Joseph Brennan, of the *Felon*, both of whom were taken into custody on a charge of obstructing the police in the execution of their duty. Those gentlemen were conveyed to College-street police-office, and were brought before Mr. Tyndall in the board-room. Mr. Meany requested a postponement of the case, on the ground of the absence of his legal adviser, and the magistrate allowed both the parties accused to stand out on bail until 12 o'clock to-morrow. Subsequently a large number of copies of the *Tribune* were distributed gratuitously amongst the crowd. The police again interfered, but many of the crowd succeeded in running off with the papers. Up to half-past four o'clock Trinity-street continued quite crowded. Some of the police were in attendance. There was much excitement, but no appearance of disturbance."

John Martin—To the Citizens of Dublin.
—Fellow Citizens: An infamous outrage

has been this day perpetrated upon a fellow-citizen by the servants of the English Government. Without a color of law, they broke into his house—seized and carried off by force his private property. In his person the law has been set at defiance, and the most sacred rights of the citizen have been insolently trampled under foot. Before their trial, citizens are treated as convicted felons—their homes violated—their property seized and confiscated. Irishmen!—this must not last. We must not be tame—we must not be idle—whilst an Austrian despotism is being planted in our country. The day of reckoning is at hand!—the hour for the death grapple with this tyranny approaches! Till it comes, no shrieking, no rashness—but Prepare! Prepare!! Prepare!!!

FRANCE.

The chief events which have taken place since our last number, have been the proceedings of the National Assembly in discussing the Bill of the new constitution, which forms the chief occupation of the bureaux. Until it passes through that ordeal it is scarcely possible to form an opinion of its character. An effort has been made to establish two chambers in imitation of the States of America; but the French aim, as Lamartine said to frame some sort of Government which never existed before; and thus, as they persist in disregarding the lessons of experience, we have not as yet any very great confidence in the result. However, in most of the bureaux the idea of two chambers has been rejected, in some by large majorities.

A new law relating to the press has been proposed by M. Seward, the Minister of the Interior, in which the old stringent regulations are permanently revived; and sums varying from £21,000 to 6000 caution money according to the frequency of publication, is imposed upon each journal.

Open accusations continue to be made in the journals against Lamartine and the various members of the late Government for having encouraged or participated in the late insurrection. Some faint denials have been published by Lamartine and his colleagues, and at present the whole affair is shrouded in mystery.

An attempt to shoot General Cavaignac and several of his general officers had been discovered, and accordingly these officers were ordered not to appear in public in their uniforms. To mark the extent to which the disarmament of the National Guard has proceeded, no fewer than 1200 men had been disarmed belonging to one battalion of the 2nd legion.

In short, it is impossible to conjecture what events will spring out of the present state of things; it is only apparent that some serious change or convulsion will probably soon ensue, leaving the great problem of the Republic as far from solution as it is at the present moment.

CHARTIST TRIALS.—The trials of the Chartists, who were implicated in the recent partial disturbances which took place in the metropolis, have now been concluded. On Monday last, the six prisoners who were convicted, namely—Ernest Jones, Fussell, Williams, Vernon, Sharpe, and Looney, were severally placed at the bar, and Lord Chief Justice Wilde sentenced them to two years' imprisonment, and to find security to keep the peace, some for five, and others for three years. In cases where the verdict was against them for attending an unlawful assembly, as well as seditious speaking, an additional imprisonment of two or three months was generally awarded.

When sentence was pronounced upon Ernest Jones, who is a barrister, and a man of education, he exclaimed to Sir Thomas Wilde—"I wish your lordship good night, and may you sleep with the motto of the Charter round your neck, and no surrender."

Our Continental Advertiser this week do not possess that exciting and interesting character which we have been accustomed to receive for some time past. Paris, although tranquil, is not in such a state as to warrant any favourable hopes for the future; and the temporary lull throughout Europe is, we fear, only a prelude to operations, on, perhaps, as extensive a scale as those which we have already witnessed.

COMMERCIAL.—There is a manifest improvement in nearly all departments of trade and commerce. Business is brisker, money abundant, and to be had on easier terms. The encouraging accounts from France, and other parts of the Continent, leading to the hope that the political distractions which have so long and fearfully raged are about to give place to peace, law, and order, exercised the most-beneficial influence on all departments of trade, added to which is the promised abundance of an early harvest.

The Corn market throughout the past week has been well sustained, but by no means active.

Western Canal Flour brings 28s to 28s 6d, in retail, and fresh superfine Canadian 27s to 28s; sour sells at 25s 6d to 26s per 196lbs. The value of prime Indian Corn (yellow) is quoted at 33s to 34s, and white 30s to 32s per quarter.

DENMARK.

A truce for three months between Prussia and Denmark has at last been agreed upon.

It is to be hoped that affairs will have so far become settled down in Germany before the expiration of the truce, so that a definitive treaty of peace will be concluded; at the same time we frankly state, that these hopes depend almost entirely upon the course of policy adopted at Frankfurt, where the news of the armistice has caused great displeasure amongst the people; and, moreover, the events in Prussia must materially influence the issue of the so far successful mediation of England.

From Berlin the news is still unsatisfactory. A good deal of apprehension exists lest the communists of Berlin, should bring about an insurrection similar to the recent movement in Paris, which would undoubtedly be suppressed, but at a great cost of life.

SPAIN.

In Spain it appears beyond a doubt that the standard of Cabrera has been unfurled in Catalonia and Navarre. Every day the insurrection seemed to be gathering strength, when General Urbistondo, now Governor of the Basque Provinces, took decisive measures to suppress it. By the last accounts the movement has been impeded, whether it will be successfully put down a few weeks will disclose. At present the Montemolinist party and the Royalists appear equal in numbers. Portugal remains quiet.

The latest intelligence from St. Petersburg announces the still alarming increase of the cholera in that capital. The mortality in the cases which have occurred is indeed alarming.

By the last news from Alexandria we learn that Mehemet Ali has become quite insane. He is permitted to walk out twice a day.

ITALY.

In Italy the war is still carried on without vigour. Charles Albert, it is said, has given up his plan of attacking Verona; he proposes to leave a body of 25,000 men to defend the line of the Mincio, and push on with his main body so as to relieve the Venetian territories of the Austrians.

TIMBER MARKET.

In our last circular we referred to the various causes which then operated to depress the general trade of the country. It is, however, satisfactory to observe they are now being in some measure removed—the dreaded consequences of the disturbances in Europe are diminished—our national finances prove in a much more satisfactory state than anticipated, and confidence as to an approaching improvement in the value of produce as well as of other property, is taking place. During the last fortnight there has been a growing confidence, that the market for Wood has passed the utmost point of depression; the demand has consequently become good, and "batterly at an advance in the prices, which seems likely to be fully maintained. Since the 1st inst., St John's cargoes, upon arrival, have been placed at from 15d. to 17 1-2d. per foot, for 16 1-2 to 19 1-8 inches, with Birch at 14d. per foot, and Spruce Deals at £7 10s per standard. Cargoes of St Stephen's St. John's, and St. Andrew's Spruce Deals have been sold at £8 to £8 5s. per standard, and middling quality St. John's and Dorchester at £7 10s. to £7 17s. 6d. per standard.—*Duncan & Ewing*

A correspondent of the Halifax Times states the number of vessels, brigs, brigantines and schooners, sailing out of the Annapolis River and owned in the County, at 65, whose united burthen is 6000 tons. Most of these vessels are employed in carrying wood and other notions to the United States. The writer complains that Annapolis, with so large an amount of shipping, has not yet been made a Free Port.

COM

Mr. Editor,—I Legislature, several grant of money to Carleton for expenses peace in July last followed, it appears Catholics, and not and that acts of via From a careful examination had been condempned, by the count William the Count made was conciliatory remove wrong and prevailing. For it was violently attacked newspaper, which malicious slanders, sweep off all my sinner. Finding, he was strictly true, and fute it, "he endeavor sible injury, by pu and malicious falsehood private character.

My defence was newspapers; but, as tion in this county, w extensively read, I h to have my letters re- sion, therefore, to re- papers, such portion deem necessary for t of this county.—You

To the Editor of the
We will comply
Ed. STANDAED.

PROGRESS OF TEL
—Great as have been introduction of galvanic purposes; there is y movement in many c imperfectly understood reading of communica- Wishaw, who was 12 by the Telegraphic Co paid a vast deal of atte the codes of signals, I perfected. We had t specting, at that great draught telegraph, who sicular or horizontal di telegraph, a beautiful chronometer, for acc sight the speed of t bodies, with several i and improvements c communication.—His- highly ingenious.—(Mi

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ST. ANDREWS, SAT

ARRIVAL OF

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In the Railway observe two excellent a six points of Railway Ce lantic and Pacific Rail fish on Wednesday net card while noticing th the Atlantic and Pacific —It is, indeed, as serves, impossible to tance of such a vast the United States to the entire East—the the land through whic far more than cover t —and thus, without confer exclusive adva We would only ob ago, we pointed to su British North Americ and extension of any

COMMUNICATION.

Saint David, 25th July, 1848.

Mr. Editor.—During the last Session of the Legislature, several petitions were presented for a grant of money to remunerate the Magistrates of Carleton for expenses incurred in preserving the peace in July last year. In the discussion which followed, it appeared that an organized body of Catholics, and another of Orangemen, had met, and that acts of violence had been committed. From a careful examination of the records of the Imperial Parliament, it appeared that Orangemen had been condemned, and the Association dissolved, by the command of his late Majesty, King William the Fourth. The statement which I made was conciliatory, and intended merely to remove wrong and dangerous impressions then prevailing. For the performance of this duty I was violently attacked by the Editor of the Loyalist newspaper, who, after calling me a wilful and malicious slanderer, boasted that he would at once sweep off all my statements like a web of gossamer. Finding, however, that which I had stated was strictly true, and that he was unable to confute it, he endeavoured to do me the greatest possible injury, by publishing all manner of wilful and malicious falsehoods against my public and private character.

My defence was published in the Fredericton newspapers; but, as they have not much circulation in this county, where the Loyalist has been extensively read, I have been frequently requested to have my letters re-published here. I will thank you, therefore, to re-publish, from your exchange papers, such portion of my defence as you may deem necessary for the information of the people of this county.—Your obedient servant,

J. BROWN.

To the Editor of the "St. Andrews Standard." We will comply with Mr. Brown's request. ED. STANDARD.

PROGRESS OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.—Great as have been the advantages from the introduction of galvanic electricity to telegraphic purposes, there is yet a wide field open for improvement in many of the details. Signals are imperfectly understood, and many errors occur in reading off communications made. Mr. Francis Wishaw, who was 12 months officially employed by the Telegraphic Company, has, for some years, paid a vast deal of attention to the simplification of the codes of signals, many plans of which he has perfected. We had the pleasure yesterday of inspecting, at that gentleman's offices, a new hydraulic telegraph, which can be worked with either circular or horizontal dial-plate; an air or speaking telegraph, a beautiful arrangement, attached to a chronometer, for ascertaining and reading off at sight the speed of trains or other fast-moving bodies, with several other important inventions and improvements connected with telegraphic communication. His code of signals is certainly highly ingenious.—[Mining Journal.]

THE STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS BY A. W. SMITH.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Saturday July 29, 1848.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The English Mail by the new Steamship Europa, was received here last evening.

There was a decided improvement in every department of trade and commerce—Business was brisk—money abundant, and to be had on easy terms. The encouraging accounts from France and other parts of the continent had a most beneficial influence on all departments of trade.

We have copied a hasty summary of the news from the European Times of the 15th inst.

In the Railway Record of the 8th inst. we observe two excellent articles, viz., on the "Six points of Railway Colonization," and the "Atlantic and Pacific Railway," which we will publish on Wednesday next. The editor of the Record while noticing the remarks of the Times on the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, observes:—

"It is, indeed, as our contemporary observes, impossible to exaggerate the importance of such a vast project. It will enable the United States to command the trade of the entire East—the increase in the value of the land through which the line will pass will far more than cover the outlay to be incurred—and thus, without permanent cost, it will confer exclusive advantages on the Republic. We would only observe that, three years ago, we pointed to such a connection through British North America as the ultimate result and extension of any railway to be established

in those provinces; and, now that the Times gravely considers and calculates the benefits of such a scheme to the United States, we shall not be accused of exaggeration if we affirm that the railway now in course of active construction in New Brunswick is destined, within a generation, to extend itself through British territory to the Oregon.

WADDLES' TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT is growing every day more popular as its proprietor becomes known. Having a thorough knowledge of his business—together with a pleasing address and a desire to give satisfaction to all who patronize him—it is not surprising that the growth of his business has been rapid—not an uncommon result of indefatigable exertion, combined with a knowledge of his business. He has at his command, every facility for carrying on his trade successfully and extensively, and purchasers will find at his store a carefully selected assortment of English Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds &c., which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable style. Having an experienced workman in his employ—he will warrant his work. Give him a call.

THE FOREST QUEEN.—This beautiful Vessel was launched at Spring Hill on the 17th instant, and, from all appearances, promises to be a first class Steamer on the River St. John.

From an accurate report, we find her dimensions as follows:— Length of Keel, 150 feet. On Deck, 177 " Breadth of Beam, 24 1/2 " Whole breadth, 44 " Depth of Hold, 7 " Engine, 7 1/2 feet stroke—36 in Cylinder. Boiler, 24 feet long—8 1/4 do. diameter, with 22 Flues.

The Model and Workmanship of the FOREST QUEEN are, by the best judges, pronounced faultless; and we are well convinced that her spirited owners will spare no expense in rendering her finish and accommodations uniform with her fine Model and Machinery.

She has been built under the superintendency of Mr. Nelson of Spring Hill, and is owned by P. W. Hatheway, S. Barker, and Geo. Roberts, Esquires; the former of whom is, we believe, the principal owner.—[Reporter.]

SHIPPING JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.— July 26, Brig John Begg, Moriarty, Boston, Ballast.

27, Sloop Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, Provisions.

29, Schr. Defiance, Cowe, Boston, mdze.

CLARED.— July 27, Brig Caledonia, Rose, Barbadoes, Lumber, by Z. Chipman.

" Sloop Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, ballast.

28, Schr. Nelson, Hinds, Boston, Lumber, P. Smith.

Leading at Liverpool July 15—"Sea King" for Boston & St. Andrews—schooner for New York. Kingstown, July 8, arrived—Janet from Saint Andrews.

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 \$80,000

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. Calais, June 1, 1848. Refer to Wm. Ker, Esq., Agent, St. Andrews, N.B.

COLLECTOR OF RATES NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons liable to pay POOR and COUNTY RATES in the Parish of St. Andrews, that if they do not pay them to me, on or before the 23d day of August next, they will be sued for the same. HUGH MORRISON, Collector of Rates.

July 26, 1848.

It is just the Time

To buy NEW GOODS at C. NOWELL'S, Variety store, Robbinston. He has just received a fresh stock of

W. I. Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes of the best quality, and at low prices. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA and other valuable Patent Medicines. SCHOOL BOOKS, and books suitable for Gifts and Keepsakes—Also the Lives of Generals Taylor and Scott, illustrated with numerous Engravings. It is literally a Variety Store, will you call and see. Robbinston, July 22, 1848.

AT INVOICE !!

Western Dried Apples & Beans. 2500 pounds Dried Apples, 40 bushels White Beans, Just landed and for sale at invoice and commission at C. NOWELL'S, Robbinston, July 22, 1848.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that pleasantly situated and well cultivated Farm, at Brandy Cove, St. Andrews Commons, occupied by him, containing 35 Acres—20 of which are under a high state of cultivation.—On the Farm are a comfortable Dwelling House, well finished, a large Barn, and out-buildings, the whole well fenced.

Will be sold separately or with the Farm, the growing crops, consisting of—Potatoes, Oats, Turnips and Grass; together with several implements of husbandry.

Also—2 Cows, 1 Horse, Wagon, Sled, &c. The farm is within 2 miles of the Town, and bounded by the River St. Croix, along the beach is an abundance of rockweed, muscels, mud &c. The situation is not surpassed in the neighborhood, and is a most desirable place for a man of family. Any further information can be obtained on application at the Standard Office, or to

JAMES THOMAS. St. Andrews, July 18, 1848.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

Passage to Boston, Eastport and St. John N. B. THREE TIMES A WEEK EACH WAY. STEAMERS ADMIRAL, Capt. Thos. Rogers, SENATOR, Capt. Seymour.

Will leave Boston and St. John, from and after Wednesday, the 18th instant, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

For the above Places.—Returning—will leave Eastport for Boston on the above mentioned days, at 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M., via Portland Rail Road; or Cabin Passengers may continue on in the boat to Boston, at the same price, at their option.

The Boats leave Boston, direct for St. John, N. B., on the above days, touching only at Eastport.

Passengers being in Portland, bound to Eastport, can obtain Tickets of the Agent of this Line in that city, for \$4, over the Railroad, and take the Boat in Boston.

The Boats leave Eastport for St. John, at 11 o'clock, on (TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY) of each week. Passengers will be Ticketed through to St. John, by the Steamer Nequasset for Steamer Admiral and Senator.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEORGE HOBBS, Agent, Eastport, Monday, July 17, 1848.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received per Cambria from London, and Wanderer from Liverpool via St. John.

A Splendid Assortment of FANCY AND DOMESTIC GOODS, IN WOLLENS, LINENS, SILK & COTTONS which are now open for inspection, of Purchasers, and will be Sold Extremely low for Cash, as they have been purchased in some of the best Houses in England, and No Second Prices asked. Purchasers will find it worth their while to call and examine the present Stock, as it will be found large for this market, and well assorted, and as above mentioned, extremely low prices for Cash. D BRADLEY, Original Cheap Store, next door to Mr. Bradford's Temperance House, St. Andrews, July 30, 1848.

Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available

LIFE'S HARVEST-FIELD
BY MISS E. A. WOODBRIDGE.

When Morning wakes the earth from sleep,
With soft and kindling ray,
We rise, Life's harvest-field to reap—
Tis ripening day by day.

To reap, sometimes with joyful heart—
Anon with tearful eye
We see the Spoiler bath a part—
We reap with smile and sigh.

Full oft the tares obstruct our way;
Full oft we feel the thorn;
Our hearts grow faint—we weep—we pray—
Then hope is nearly born.

Hope that, at last, we all shall come—
Though rough the way and long—
Back to our Father's house, our home,
And bring our sheaves with song.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

At the London mansion house, a lad, who appeared to be overwhelmed with grief, was charged with having attempted to destroy himself in the Thames. It was proved that the prisoner requested a man who was lying along on a seat in one of the recesses of London bridge to move a little, and then mounted the parapet, and after striking his breast two or three times, apparently in great mental agony, precipitated himself into the water. If it had not been for a waterman who was passing in his boat at the time, under the bridge, the unfortunate lad, who was not more than fifteen years of age, must have been drowned. The prisoner, who was deeply affected, said he sincerely regretted the offence of which he had been guilty, and declared that nothing should ever induce him to make an attempt of the kind again.

The sympathies of all present were strongly excited by the brief history of the poor boy. He had been for some time in the employment of a respectable working jeweller, who had a very high opinion of his integrity, steadiness, and talent, but his mother was cursed with the love of the gin bottle. She had, however, never disgraced him by calling at his employer's house until the day on which he afterwards plunged into the river, and then she made her appearance in a state of intoxication, and with a very much disfigured face, at the place in which he was performing his duty. He went home at dinner time, and found her in the same dreadful condition. He could not eat a morsel; and, full of apprehension that her vice would not only increase, but that his employer would suspect that he might be induced to act dishonestly by one who had shown so bad an example, and throw him upon the world, he was mad enough to determine to put an end to himself. The boy's master said he placed unbounded confidence in the prisoner, and was convinced that he was proof against the authority of a bad example, even in the conduct of a parent. The father of the prisoner confirmed the account given by the employer. The mother, too, was present. Her appearance bore testimony to her alleged habits, but she said nothing. She, however, looked as if she was shedding tears. The boy was handed over to his benevolent master.

Instruction & amusement are more minded than the world in general, is apt to imagine. Uninstructive amusement may be afforded for a moment by a passing jest or a ludicrous anecdote, by which no knowledge is conveyed to the mind of the hearer or the reader; but the man who would amuse others for an hour either by his writing or his conversation, must tell his hearers or his readers something that they do not know, or suggest to them some new reflection upon the knowledge they have previously acquired. The more the knowledge bears upon their occupations, or upon their pursuits, upon their occupations, or upon their interests, the more attractive it will be, and the more entitled to be called useful.

E. BAYARD, M. D.
Graduate of the University of Edinburgh,
Intends practising his Profession in St. Andrews
and its vicinity.
Dr. E. B. may be found at his rooms, in Mrs
COLDWELL'S Boarding House, King-street.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

The following Sale will take place at the
COURT HOUSE IN ST. ANDREWS.
Real Estate of John Marks January 20
To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday
the 20th day of January, 1849, between
the hours of 12 a. m. and 5 p. m., at the
COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and
demand of John Marks of in and to
all that certain tract or lot of land, contain-
ing 120 Acres, more or less, situated in the
Parish of St. Stephen, and lying between
lands owned by Mrs. B. Porter and the Wid-
ow Lindsay, being part of the Grant to Ne-
hemiah Marks, Esquire, deceased, and now
in the possession of John Marks, with the
Dwelling House occupied by him and J. G.
Stevens, Esq. and with the other buildings
also fronting on the main road leading from
St. Stephens to Milltown occupied by Messrs
Hyder, Rogers, Todd and others.

ALSO
All that certain Farm lot situated in the
Parish of St. Stephen, and lying between
lands owned by John Dinsmore and Abra-
ham H. Marks, now in the possession of
John Marks, with the Barn and other build-
ings thereon and containing 150 Acres more
or less.

To satisfy executions issued out of the
Supreme Court at the suit of the President
Directors and Company of the St. Stephens
and Calais Banks, endorsed to levy respec-
tively £722 1 5 with interest from the 16th
day of June 1847, and £370 15 2, besides
Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte,
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
July 8, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands
against the Estate of John Mowat,
deceased (late of the Parish of St. George),
are hereby requested to present the same
duly attested, within three months from this
date, and all persons indebted to said Estate,
are requested to make immediate payment to
HARRIET MOWAT, Adm.
W. H. MOWAT, Adm.
St. Andrews, July 8, 1848.

Watches, Jewellery, &c

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber, a
assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Cutlery
&c., which will be sold on the most reason-
able terms for cash.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Patent Lever, Le Pene and Vertical WATCHES,
Gold, Plated, and silver Watch Keys,
Gold, Silver, German do. Silk & India-rubber Guard
Ladies gold and fancy set BROOCHES and Ring
Gold, silver, and German Silver Pencil Cases,
Gold and plated Earrings, Red and White Cornelia
Earrings, gold mounted;
Ladies Companion, in silver and other fittings;
Silk, and Russia Leather PURSES,
Pocket Books & Tablets, Card cases & Needle book
Hat, hair, nail, tooth, and shaving BRUSHES,
Silver mounted and Plain SCENT Bottles,
Bronzed Ink Stands, Letter Clips,
Red and Fancy Sealing Wax, Thermometers,
Plated and Britannia Metal Candlesticks, Snuffer
and Trays, Key Rings,
Razors and Razor Straps, Tea Bells,
Pocket, Lash, and Fine Combs,
Telescopes, Lead Pencils, silver, Blue steel, and Ger-
man silver mounted spectacles,
Pocket, Jack & Pen Knives, snuff boxes,
Nail, Pocket & Tailors scissors, Percussion Caps,
F. S. Cleavers celebrated fancy Toilet soap,
Baggammon Boards, &c. &c., Galvanic Ring-
Clocks, Watches, Jewellery cleaned and repaired,
Quadrants, Compasses and Log Glasses adjusted,
Expected Daily—a very fine 14 Day CLOCK,
Cash, and the highest price given for old Gold
& Silver.

G. F. STICKNEY.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

FINE & Clear Liverpool SALT, in SACKS of
3 1/4 Bushels, each.
For Sale by
WM. WHITLOCK.
St. Andrews, June 28, 1848.

NEW BRUNSWICK
BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY
AND SAVINGS FUND.

Established under Act of Assembly 10th Victo-
ria, Chap. 83, at a public Meeting, held at the
Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Saint John,
September, 1847.

Shares, £120; Monthly Subscriptions, 12s. per
Share; Management Fee 7s per share; present
Entrance Fee, 5s.

The monthly Subscriptions are payable in Saint
John on the first Monday in every month, and
at the Branch Office, or Agencies, on the Thurs-
day previous.

The first Subscription is due on the third day of
January, 1848.

TRUSTEES—(with a Seat at the Board)—
Wm. Wright, R. F. Hazen, and H. Chubb, Esqs.

DIRECTORS:
Charles Drury, George Wheeler,
Charles E. Raymond, James Poyntz,
William C. Dunham, John C. Littlehale,
John H. Gray, Samuel Huyghue.

BANKERS—Bank of New Brunswick,
SECRETARY & TREASURER—Mr. C. L. Street.

George D. Street, Esq. Agent, St. Andrews.
Alexander Campbell, Esq. Agent, St. Stephens.

THIS SOCIETY is established on a mutual
simplified system—the most approved in
England; and founded on a basis so sound as to
give the most effectual security to its members.

THE DESIGN OF THIS SOCIETY IS—

1st—To enable persons to become their own
Landlords, and purchase Freehold or Leasehold
Property, by advances made by the Society
(£300 positively advanced for £36 a year for eleven
and a half years, which sum pays both principal and
interest.) Other sums in proportion.

2nd—To provide a safe and profitable Fund
for SAVINGS, or INVESTMENTS for small or large
sums of money. (This Society offers opportunities
in this respect which no other Institution in this Pro-
vince can do.—Savings' Banks only pay 5 per
cent. whereas this Society pays 6 per cent. Compound
Interest.)

THE OTHER IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES ARE—

1st—No money is lent but on security on Real
Property.

2d—New Members are admitted up to the time
the Society will end, with equal proportionate ad-
vantages.

3d—Any Member may withdraw the amount of
his Share at any time after the first year, with
the compound interest thereon. Shares may be
transferred at any time.

4th—Members may invest their Money in any
UPPER SHARES which will necessarily be doubled
£100 at the commencement being worth £120 at
the conclusion.

5th—Mortgages can be repaid at any time with
proper notice.

6th—The Accounts and Bank Book are open for
the inspection of members every monthly meet-
ing.

7th—Scripts given by all Officers of Trust.

The Board of Directors in St. John have the
GENERAL MANAGEMENT of the Society—but for
the purpose of accounting persons resident in
other parts of the Province, BRANCH OFFICES, or
AGENCIES, are formed—where shares can be ob-
tained, and all the payments made, in the various
districts; and Local Boards of Management will
be established so soon as the number of Shares
taken in any district render it advisable.

The Funds are procured from the Monthly Sub-
scriptions of the Members, and also from Monies
invested in Paid up Shares, which will pay a re-
sult simple means for meeting the advances re-
quired.

The PROFITS are certain, because the amount
paid to the borrower, for an advance, must neces-
sarily form the fund for paying the lender.

The EXPENSES of the SOCIETY are such, as the
Officers see judiciously, with the exception of the
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Funds and Funds form a Contingent Fund
out of which the expenses are paid, and the bal-
ance, which will be very considerable, will go
into the general Fund, which will lessen the du-
ration of the society.

If Every information, with copies of Prospec-
tus, Rules, &c. can be obtained on application at
the Office of the Secretary, or at the Offices of the
Agents.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES L. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer

Prince William street, St. John, N. B.
December 25, 1847.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Charlotte
County Bank, will take place at their Banking
House on Monday the 1st proximo at noon, to elect
Directors and take into consideration such matters
as may be laid before them.

J. RODGER, Cashier.
C. C. Bank, 3d. April, 1848.

ON SALE.

Ready for immediate Shipment.
300' 1" MONS White Pine Timber, 18
inches average.
500' M feet Spruce Deals
Enquire of
CHARLES J. FRYE
at the office of Henry Frye & Co.

Original issues in Pook Best