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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 51] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1849. [Vol. 16

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPER
Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
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From the London Railway Record.
RAILWAY ECONOMY—NEW PERMANENT WAY.
The new permanent way, in which iron is substituted for wood as sleepers for the rail, is attracting considerable attention among railway executives. We understand that several Companies have ordered experimental lengths of it to be laid down.

Our somewhat hasty notice of the proposed substitution of iron for wooden sleepers, necessarily confined us to a reference to the plan for "renewals" of sleepers only. Another portion of the new system, patented some time ago by Mr. W. H. BARLOW, Engineer of the Midland Railway, and brother of Mr. P. BARLOW of the South-Eastern line—both of whom are harmoniously and ably working out together the important means of diminishing the traffic expenses of the railways of this kingdom—is applicable to the entire construction and not renewal of any portion of the permanent way. It will be recollected that we pointed out the cast-iron sleepers as peculiarly applicable to renewals—the portion of the new system patented by Mr. BARLOW of the Midland is the substitution of a combined wrought-iron rail and sleeper for the present detached rail and across or longitudinal wooden sleepers.

The wrought-iron sleeper is a longitudinal one; and we are informed that this system of combined wrought-iron rail and sleeper, with the aid of a superior manufacturer, will not be more expensive than the ordinary permanent way, with its comparatively perishable wooden sleepers.

We learn that an experimental length of the wrought-iron rail and sleepers is about to be laid down upon the Midland line, and we have no doubt that the Messrs. Barlow will soon be able to show which their endeavor to reduce the working expenses of railways is most judiciously merited.

We should be doing injustice to the proposer of a very ingenious plan for the substitution of iron for wooden sleepers, if we did not here mention the name of Mr. GREAVES, whose invention we some time since introduced to the notice of our readers at considerable length. As far as the question of substitution of iron for wooden sleepers is concerned, the experiment made upon Mr. Greaves's plan has been satisfactory, but we fear there are defects in it which are avoided by the use of Messrs. Barlow's system.

Sudden Death in a Railway Carriage.
An affecting exemplification of the utter uncertainty of human life was witnessed last Sunday morning at Wolverton station. When the train from London arrived, at about half past nine, the porters, as usual, opened the doors of all the carriages. In a compartment of a first-class carriage, an elderly gentleman was found reposing in a corner next the window, his feet resting on the cushions of the opposite seat, his eyes closed, and his whole appearance suggesting the idea that he had fallen asleep. He had, however, fallen asleep, and he had not wakened till the earthquake of a future day shall dissolve the mysteries of Egyptian pyramids, and open the graves of Babylon and Nineveh. This gentleman was a retired solicitor; he had left the house of a relative in excellent health, at seven that morning, and had arranged to attend church at Stamford that afternoon, and transact some important business the next day. He died of apoplexy, and had not the faintest appearance of a moment's suffering. About seven years ago an event of a similar kind occurred at the same station. An elderly man, in humble life, took his place at Blethley (six miles from Wolverton) for Leicester. When he reached Wolverton he was taken out of the carriage dead. He, too, was alone in a compartment, and it occurred about the same time in the morning.

REARRANGING.—The following communication, enclosing \$50, was delivered to a lady in Boston, the other day, by a stranger, after enquiring particularly if she was "the person he named," when he immediately left without making himself known.

"I here inclose the amount of a sum of money which I dishonestly took from your former husband several years ago. I have been on the seas for many years, and about six months ago I was in great danger of going to the bottom, when all my sins started up before me, and I resolved to repent if God spared my life. When I came ashore I found your husband was dead. I have searched for you and am thankful to find where you lived. I hope you will forgive me, as I think God has—I the way of the transgressor is hard."

THE PARTRIDGE FRACK
Mr. Cobden on Austrian Affairs.—The Cologne Gazette publishes the following letter addressed by Mr. Cobden to the Austrian Minister of the Interior Herr Bach, and dated London, 20th October, 1849.—"Sir,—These lines are not addressed to you in your character as a member of the Austrian Government; they are addressed to you personally, as a gentleman whose liberal and enlightened views left a lasting impression on my mind when I had the pleasure to make your acquaintance in Vienna. An excuse for this step you will find in the principles of humanity and civilization which at that time were equally cherished by us both. Mindful, then, of the opinion which recommended me to your friendly attention in the year 1847, I cannot suppose that you are now less favourably inclined towards them than you were then. Public opinion in my country is horror-struck at the cold-blooded cruelties which have been exercised on the fallen leaders of the Hungarians. The feeling is not confined to one class, or to one particular party, for there is not a man in all England who has defected, either in writing or by word of mouth, the acts of Austria. The opinions of the civilized States of the Continent will have already reached you, while that of America will very soon be known in Vienna. You are too enlightened not to be aware that the unanimous verdict of contemporary must also be the judgment of history. But have you considered that history will not deal with the brutal soldiery, the creatures of cruelty, but with the ministers, who are responsible for their crimes! I should not like to appeal to less important motives than those of an honourable ambition; but have you well considered the dangers which threaten you in your present course! You, who are so well read in English history, must remember that, four years after Jeffrey's 'bloody assizes,' not only he himself, but his royal master, was a miserable fugitive before the avenging hand of justice. Or do we live in a time when the public conscience can be treated with contempt, without fear of the punishment that followed in the seventeenth century! Is it not, on the contrary, the peculiar characteristic of our time, that deeds of violence, whether committed by Governments or by people, are followed by reaction with astonishing celerity? But I am taking too great a liberty in offering to defend your reputation, or in permitting myself to be interested for your personal safety. I appeal to you, in the name of humanity, to make an end to this renewed reign of terror, which, not content with butchering its victims, must also put to the rack all the better feelings of humanity, for the world has advanced too far in its civilisation long to permit upon its stages heroes like Alca or Haymaw. I conjure you publicly to protest against the judicial butchery of prisoners of war; against the still more disgraceful whippings of females; and, finally, against the practice of kidnapping; in order that you may be acquitted of all participation in the responsibility for acts which must brand with shame their authors."

THE ARTIC EXPEDITION.
The Rev. Dr. Scoresby, who, as many of our readers will remember, had extensive experience in the Arctic regions before he entered the church, delivered an address the other day at Whitey, in which he expressed very confident hopes of the safety of Sir John Franklin and his companions, grounding them upon the considerations that it was not likely some little band out of 140 scientific and hardy men should have made their way, had there been a catastrophe, within the range of some fishing station; and that, had the vessels been destroyed in the interior ice, the very bodies of ice would afford platforms for escape; and because, supposing no catastrophe, they might, just the same as Sir J. Ross, remain sealed up and unheard of for a like period, and yet be safe. The probability, too, was, though he would receive the details with doubt, that the general story of the Esquimaux is true, from the accuracy of their delineations of localities. "The season was, no doubt, wearing away, but there was still time for ships or boats behind the Enterprise and Investigator to get out even within the time or stay of the residue of the whalers. He thought one of the returned whalers should be set out with supplies to winter at Disco. A grand source of hope was in the mercy and goodness of Divine Providence, which had worked such wonders in the case of other adventurers, and there were those amongst our absent countrymen who were God-fearing men, the commander being eminently so.

Sir John Richardson, in his official account of the proceedings of his own overland expedition, gives the following opinion as to the resource of Sir John Franklin in case of provisions falling short:—"Dear migrate over the ice in the spring from the main shore to Victoria and Wallaston lands in large herds, and return in the autumn. These lands are also the breeding places of vast flocks of snow-geese; so that, with ordinary skill in a nation, a large supply of food might be procured by their shores in the months of June, July, and August. Seals

are also numerous in those seas, and are easily shot, their curiosity rendering them a ready prey to a boat party. In these ways and by fishing, the stock of provisions might be greatly augmented. And we have the recent example of Mr. Rae, who passed a severe winter on the very barren shores of Repulse Bar, with no other fuel than the withered bits of a herbaceous andromeda, and maintained a numerous party on the spoils of the chase along for a whole year. Such instances forbid us to lose hope. Should Sir John Franklin's provisions become so far reduced as to be inadequate to a winter's consumption, it is not likely that he would remain longer by his ships, but rather that in one body, or in several, the officers and crew, with boats cut down so as to be light enough to drag over the ice, or built expressly for that purpose, would endeavour to make their way eastward to Lancaster Sound or southwards to the main land, according to the longitude in which the ships were arrested."

Captain Sir James Ross has published a full report of the proceedings of her Majesty's ships Enterprise and Investigator, under his command, between the date of his last despatch to the Secretary of the Admiralty, from Upernivik, in July 1848, and the arrival of the expedition off Scarborough, on the 3d instant. The report, however, contains nothing of importance, which has not already been made public; but merely details minutely the course of the expedition, the leading incidents of which appeared in our columns last week.

POETRY.
'Tis sad—'tis sad to think
That earthly joys must fade—
That hourly they must sink
In 'neath time's destroying shade;
That every fond delight
Is but a passing ray,
Which breaks upon the night,
When, sighing, steals away.

Some sunny spots there are
Where we would wish to dwell,
And never wander far.
From scenes we love so well.
But fortune, oft unkind
Dispels the pleasing dream,
And nought is left behind
Save memory's hallowed beam.

Dear to each feeling heart
Are friendship's holy ties,
The graces they impart
Belong to purer skies.
Yet though such links be cast
In more than mortal mould,
Fate triumphs at the last,
And snuffs these cords of gold.

For death, with sudden spring,
May from our bosom tear
Fonns which were wont to cling
In true affection there.
'Tis then the inmost soul
Seems rent, as 'twere, in twain;
Now grief persists control,
And reason pleads in vain.

What will sustain us here
When all these joys have fled?
Is there no hope to cheer
When life itself looks dead?
Oh, yes, let sorrow cease!
For unto us 'tis given
To seek the eternal peace—
The lasting bliss of heaven.

Two distinguished Hungarian patriots arrived in this city by the Europa, and have taken lodgings at the Tremont House. One of these gentlemen is Col. J. Pragy, the other Major Forst. The former was colonel under Gen. Klapka, at the siege of Comorn, where he rendered sufficient service. He was present in thirty-eight battles, and brings with him the highest testimonials from his countrymen of his high standing at home, his valor, and his worth. The latter, Major Forst, was, until the revolution, a private citizen, engaged in civil pursuits. Educated however, at the military school, when his country required his services, he entered the army, and soon rose to the honorable post of major of the corps of civil engineers. As soon as their arrival was known, they were waited on by a committee, in behalf of the regretful Hungarians, to welcome them to our shores.—[Boston Atlas.]

Several other distinguished Hungarian emigrants are also on their way to the United States, in the Harbans, which left Southampton on the 29th for New York. According to a Liverpool paper—
"One of them is Ladislav Ujhazy, ex-captain of the fortress of Comorn, who proceeds to the United States, intending to form a Hungarian Colony. He has letters of introduction to General Taylor, president of the republic. He is accompanied by his two sons and two daughters, and by several Hun-

garian officers. Ladislav Ujhazy is said to be an aged and venerable looking man, with a flowing grey beard and moustaches, and wearing a semi-oriental dress. Another Hungarian of some celebrity on board this steamer is Madeimisselle Apolina Jagella, who bore the rank of lieutenant in a regiment of cavalry during the Hungarian war, and was subsequently adjutant of the army in the fortress of Comorn during the time that city held out against the Austrians. She is represented to have been present in several engagements during the Hungarian insurrection, and to have fought with much gallantry. She proved herself a great adept in street fighting, and boasts of having slain a number of Austrian soldiers. In appearance Madeimisselle Jagella is said to be far from repulsive, her features bearing a pleasant but determined expression. This lady is under engagement to be married to a young Hungarian officer, immediately on arrival at New York."

ONE MONTH LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on Friday last, from Chagres, bringing intelligence from San Francisco to the 1st of November, and eight hundred thousand dollars in gold dust. She brought 160 passengers.
The general news, though much later, is not interesting.
The health of the people at the mines was generally good. Average diggings estimated ten dollars a day to each miner.
Vessels continue to arrive at San Francisco. It was estimated that 100 British vessels arrived in the month of October. The town of San Francisco numbered about 30,000 inhabitants.
A large number of passengers were at San Francisco, waiting for a passage to the U. States.
The California constitution had been agreed upon. Slavery is prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes.
The Unicorn arrived at San Francisco on the 27th of Oct.
Heavy rains had occurred at San Francisco, destroying goods, left in exposed situations, to the amount of \$100,000. Considerable sickness was occasioned thereby, and rents rapidly advanced. A hundred buildings have been put up since.

Reports of an abundance of gold were still encouraging. Those who have been able to stand the fatigues of digging are getting well rewarded.
Among the passengers in the Crescent City is J. P. Judd, Minister of the King of the Sandwich Islands, accompanied by Lotoia, the heir apparent to the Hawaiian throne. He visits the United States and Europe in reference to the French outrages in the Island.
MARKETS AT SAN FRANCISCO.
Lumber is declining, although the supply is small. Boots and Shoes are in active demand and much wanted at full prices. Domestic are in demand as the stock is light. Flour and meal are in small supply, prices tend upward. Molasses improving. Provisions of all descriptions, except prime beef, are much wanted. The stock is limited. Goshen cheese 55c; brown sugar 13 to 14c. Woolen goods of every description are active, at high prices.

PROTEST.—The British Consul at Philadelphia, Wm. Peter, Esq. has addressed a protest to the U. S. Judge of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, against the detention of the British brig Achsah, and against the jurisdiction, in such cases, over British vessels, assumed by said Court, as unnecessary and uncalled for,—injurious to the interests of Commerce and at variance not only with international comity, but with international law, and the approved usage and example of all civilized States. The British Consul cities British, French and American authorities, in support of his position, and against taking cognizance of suits of foreign seamen against the vessels to which they belong.

The following correspondence and Petition have been handed us by the Clerk of the Peace, for publication. On reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a Special Session of the Justices, to be held on the 29th inst., has been called by order of the Lieutenant Governor.
St. Andrews, Nov. 26, 1849.

Sir,—I herewith enclose you a Petition of sundry freeholders of the County of Charlotte, with the accompanying Newspapers, namely the Standard of the 26th September, and 10th of October, also the Charlotte Gazette of the 1st, 9th, 23rd, and 30th of October last, which I have been requested to transmit to you, and to beg that you will have the goodness to bring them under the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief at your earliest convenience.
I have &c. signed,
B. R. FITZGERALD,
Tertio Hon. J. R. Partelow,
Prov. Secretary, &c.

Extensive Surgical Operation.—Dr. Mott performed a surgical operation at the new St. Vincent Hospital, in Thirteenth-street, last Friday, which he remarks, in point of size and surface to be cut, exceeded more than double all his former practices. A huge tumor had grown with the growth of the middle-aged woman, until it extended entirely round from the neck to the shoulder-blade, reaching down the side, nearly to the hip. The tumor was 21 inches in height, and weighed nine pounds after it was taken off. During the operation, which occupied nearly an hour, the patient suffered but little, being under the influence of chloroform.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Frederick, 4th Dec. 1849.
Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to forward to you the enclosed copy of a Petition from sundry Inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, preferring certain charges against Justices Boyd and Kerr, and praying that an investigation of the same may be instituted; and I am to instruct you to call a Special Meeting of the Justices to inquire into the circumstances and to report thereon; taking care first to ascertain that the parties whose names are affixed to the several articles in the Newspapers referred to, admit the signatures to be genuine. I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. R. PARTELOW

W. Hatch, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for Charlotte.
[copy]
To His Excellency Sir E. W. HEAD, Bart., Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

The Petition of the undersigned, resident freeholders of the County of Charlotte, humbly sheweth—
That certain Public Monies are alleged to have been withheld by Justices Boyd and Kerr, which have not been paid over to the proper authorities, and the said Justices have admitted, in communications signed by them, in a paper called the St. Andrews Standard, published at St. Andrews, dated the 26th of Sept. and 7th of October last, as by reference to said publications will more fully appear—That your Petitioners are led to believe that there are other sums of monies detained, and kept back by said Justices, and not paid over to those authorized to receive them, thereby causing to your Petitioners, as well as other inhabitants and tax payers of this County, heavy and burdensome taxes, which your Petitioners verily believe would be lessened in a great degree if the alleged monies above referred to were promptly paid over, your Petitioners not being aware of any law now in existence to compel the said Justices above named, to pay over any monies held by them; and your Petitioners further say that there are many other degrading charges made against the above named Justice Boyd, in a paper called the Charlotte Gazette, under date of the 1st, 9th, 23rd, and 30th Oct. last, which your Petitioners have no reason to disbelieve, and if true would tend to bring the Magistracy into contempt, copies of which Standard and Gazette, newspapers, we beg leave to transmit for your Excellency's information. Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that your Excellency will be pleased to cause an investigation into the premises, and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed by 53 freeholders of the County.)
Saint Andrews, 7th Nov. 1849.

A ROMANTIC CONVERSION.—An interesting religious service took place in Maxwelltown Free Church, on Sunday evening last. Mr. Clarke, pastor of the congregation, was assisted by the Rev. Julius Wood. After prayer and praise the baptism ceremony of a Jewish maiden followed, named Rebecca Zergenstein, till recently, if not a native, an inhabitant of Constantinople, where her family reside. The church was so densely crowded that numbers were forced to leave its doors. "Nor is this all; for the story further runs that the lady, after proclamation of banns, was married last night to the respectable and learned gentleman with whom she travelled from the capital of the Moslems; and who further is about to publish an interesting account of Turkey and Egypt, particularly as regards the Christian religious distinction of countries so intimately bound up with the history of the Bible.

A curious accident occurred on the electric telegraph at Berlin and Steutin the other day. The communication having been found to be interrupted search was made for the cause, when a mouse's nest, with a little brood, was discovered in the casta percha tube; and it appeared that the little animal had contrived to gnaw through the wires.

NEWSPAPERS.—An invention of a novel character has been made in Paris. By a simple yet ingenious mechanism, the folding of newspapers, which has hitherto been performed by the hand, is now effected by a peculiar machine. With the assistance of one person to attend to it, this machine will fold 2000 newspapers an hour.—[Brussels Her.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS. No. 1.

Mr. Editor.—It will devolve on you, when you publish this first number of my essays, to bespeak the patience of your readers in their perusal; and to promise those who will give them due consideration, the satisfaction of easily comprehending the requisites necessary for the execution of Railways, when that subject comes under discussion. All didactic compositions are formidable. All didactic compositions are formidable. All didactic compositions are formidable.

Let it be recollected that when human industry achieved the almost perfect which the use of the natural material enabled them to accomplish in the construction of Highways, there still remained a resistance to locomotion, which in nature is perfectly seen, its tendency being always to destroy motion, and this force is denominated friction. It is an obstruction opposed to the power of man in all his mechanical pursuits. Happily the active mind is rather inclined to greater exertion to overcome obstacles than to succumb and be subdued by them; and so it has been with friction. As we shall have frequent occasion to allude to this effect, it is advisable that it should be clearly understood. It is the resistance arising from one surface rubbing against another.

Neither experience nor research has as yet furnished means for reducing satisfactory laws respecting it. When planed woods and polished metals are rubbed on one another, the friction is one-fourth of the pressure. When grease is interposed, they slide along more easily, because the friction is reduced. A workbox with its bottom covered with tallow, can hardly be pushed over a woaden table cloth. Polished iron pivots, in polished brass collars, produce little friction. The joints of mathematical instruments should be of steel and brass.

When these properties in woods and metals are considered as affecting a retardation of their passage over each other, it is easy to conceive what an increased resistance must be offered to a cart wheel moving along a rough road; that it even required the assistance of Jupiter to help the waggoner out of the clay; that newly-laid broken stones reduce the motive power to a small fraction; and that the Telford or the Macadamized road does not enable the horse power of traction to move more than a ton. It thus appears that the great object of Road makers has been to procure a covering, such as would produce the least resistance to traction.

To the question of "What is the best place to be sought for a road from one given place to another?" the following answer has been proposed: "The shortest distance affording the best materials for formation, with the least number of hills and hollows, requiring the fewest bridges, and offering the greatest facilities to the principal settlements." This different proposition is respectively applicable to a new County, the new Province, and if it had been followed out, by our early emigrants, as it afterwards was on the New-Brunswick Road by the late Hon. Richard Simonds, thousands and thousands of pounds would have been usefully expended, instead of filling the pockets of needy, greedy, and unprincipled speculators.

It was wise in Gov. Parr to place the capital nearly in the centre of New-Brunswick, and for the purposes of navigation the Oranmore offered a better site than Fredericton, yet his location enforced the necessity of opening roads to the interior, and interlarded the country with by-ways, instead of which the shortest lines to the seaboard would have been sought, if Parroton (now Saint John) had been made the capital. Immense sums were voted by the legislature for the construction of Highways; and the supervisors, in whose hands these sums were placed, being appointed by themselves and responsible only to themselves, committed the most laborious part of their duties to men totally incompetent to perform them. For a stipulated sum, two or three experienced settlers undertook to look out the line of road which the supervisor was instructed to open. They uniformly selected the highest ridges to look out the course they should follow, and consequently had to descend to the valleys and swamps that lay in their way. Their time was wasted by their pay, so that a second examination seldom took place; a favourable report was made, and the supervisor commenced operations. This system possessed an advantage which does not seem to have occurred to the minds either of legislators or supervisors, but which greatly contributed both to the practice and profit of the latter.—As soon as a great road was opened, and its hills and dales, its swamps and barrens, its twisting and turning exposed, the voice of the people was heard in remonstrance against it, and their petitions were answered by the legislature granting more money to alter and amend said road. The job pleased everybody; the settlers got their wishes and employment, and the supervisors got their easy-earned per centage. Nobody ever dreamt that study, knowledge, and experience were necessary in the exploitation of Highways and in their construction: A and B know every inch of that Country; A cuts a wild meadow there, and has hunted deer through it every spring; B has been used to travel it and bring home the cattle, since he was a boy—therefore A and B are the fittest men to look out a road, or be appointed supervisors? Although this disgraceful procedure in respect to these matters has been greatly corrected of late years, and we have some supervisors who faithfully carry their experience into effect, yet there are few indeed who have sound knowledge on the location and construction of Highways.

My next, and subsequent papers, will treat of establishing the line; water courses; surveys and sections; transitions from the level; gradients; sections; earthwork; slopes; drainage; culverts; covering materials; and repairs; all of which will form a useful introduction to papers on the formation of Railways which will follow.

AFFAIRS AT CALIFORNIA.—The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following letter received from California:

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 1, 1849.

This city is going like magic. The change that a few weeks has effected, is truly marvelous. The permanent population cannot be much less than 30,000. Three months since it was 5,000. All is bustle, business brisk, and large store houses, of two and three stories, rising in many directions. Every person has enough to do, for all can do something. Money for all practicable uses is abundant. I know nothing of speculations, and within the reach of all.

Wages are high, and such a country for a poor man has not been discovered in our day. The noise of the hammer and saw never ceases, wide daylight exists; so the constant clink of money is heard; pass which way you may. I never go into a house or an office, that I do not see it.

Truly, as in the days of Solomon, silver is counted of but little value. Expenses too are here enormous, but are freely paid. Whatever bill is charged is promptly paid, and no words unnecessarily expended. Time they say is money, and this is a favorite maxim here. The mines are producing well, and will continue to, for many years to come. This is a truth.

Vast numbers have failed, but the causes of failure were too obvious. The sickness in the interior has been appalling; deaths numerous, and under peculiarly aggravated circumstances; but this has ever been expected by the reflecting as inevitable, crowding, as the immigrants did, into a malarious country, during the heat of summer, and with systems already reduced by long voyages or journeys. The tale is a horrible one, and is yet to be told.

This city is, I think, a healthy one, or would be, under ordinary circumstances.—Everything new is in an unnatural state—an immense population mainly engaged in building a city. The work goes rapidly on, and will be speedily accomplished. But the want of comfortable and fixed residences for young men, who compose the major part of the population is having, and will continue through the winter to have, a most demoralizing influence. They generally sleep in burks, in the garrets of stores, common taverns, boarding houses, or tents, take their meals at restaurants, and of course have no home to invite them at evening. Hence the streets in the evening are thronged; the gambling houses and taverns crowded. Many who, before leaving home would have scouted the idea of approaching a gambling table, now become gamblers. It is horrible to reflect on the inevitable termination.

But still, there is a strong body of moral and religious intelligence, that will soon be felt. These evils will be corrected. Last week a Bible Society was formed, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, which commenced with a handsome subscription, and will be efficient for good. I do hope, most sincerely, that no more young men, who have been delicately reared or who have not been inured to labor, will think of trying their hand at gold digging.—There has been and still is a vast deal of sickness in the valleys of the two principal rivers—diarrhea, dysentery intermittent and remittent fevers. Many have died, and large numbers are constantly returning broken down and wasted by disease. Many more would come were they able. Labor is the same as ever—\$17 per day; Carpenters and smiths, \$12 to 16 per day. It is an Elysium for the industrious mechanic. He cannot fail of success if he will be steady, and avoid or resist temptation. The gambling houses do an immense business—crowded nightly by every thing in which circulates Spanish blood. But this is an evil of but a day.

The most objectionable feature connected with the weather, is the wind that rises daily at 12 M, and continues till night, bearing a cloud of fine pulverized clay, perfectly intolerable.

A party of 10 from New York, turned the current of a small stream, and they gathered the first day an average of \$1500 in gold dust, each. They then continued their labors for five weeks longer, and the result was an average of \$100 per day, for each man.

TROUBLES ON THE RIO GRANDE.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 1st, contains information that the French Consul at Matamoros had been arrested, and was to be sent to Mexico under escort, charged with unduly meddling with political affairs, and being one of the chief agents in supplying the Matamoros paper, the Bien Publico, with vituperative articles against the Mexican authorities. Dr. Berlandier and Mr. A. Previno, had also been arrested on the same charge, and an order for the arrest of S. Mussina, editor of the Brownsville American Flag, was issued, on the same general charge, but not happening to be within reach at the time the warrant was issued, he escaped. It is said that much jealousy and ill will have been stirred up between Matamoros and Brownsville, by the smuggling operations which are so extensively carried on along the Rio Grande, having Brownsville for their head quarters. The Mexican authorities, in their efforts to arrest the illicit trade, are accused of having overstepped the bounds of law, and great excitement is said to exist along the American side; which may result

in serious collisions unless more caution is used on both sides.

A private letter received by the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer states that Captain Glover, U. S. Consul for Monterey, had been stopped by the authorities, and the carriage and mules forcibly taken from him; confiscated, and sold, and this though Captain G. was suffering severely from Anemia, requiring him to use crutches. He exhibited his commission and seal of office, but was told in reply by the officers who committed the outrage, that they were acting under orders from the Collector of Camargo. Captain G. reached Monterey after several days' detention.

Notes from Yucatan.—Yucatan advices are to the 16th ult. The war continued to be carried on without any hopes of speedy termination. A column of government troops had shortly since suffered a defeat from the enemy.

The Legislature has sent to the general government, to propose that the State of Yucatan be dispensed with paying her contingent expenses for the space of one year, and that \$25,000 monthly be paid her so long as the war of races continues. The official Bulletin confesses that there have been negotiations on foot with England, who has offered her mediation for the pacification of the country. It asserts, however, that the British government have confined themselves simply to making the offer.

CURIOUS AFFAIRS.—A female boarding school on the frontier of Poland, in the town of Kalish, has been put under arrest for insurrectionary movements. It is announced to the highest tribunals at Warsaw that there has been detected a dangerous political agitation among certain young girls, and they have appointed a special commission at Kalish, to look into the matter. About forty of the pupils of the female seminary of Madame Fullerborn, a very large institution, have been brought up for examination—their trunks their music, and particularly their writing books, have been seized—but nothing of importance has yet been discovered; some patriotic songs, national poems and dances were taken into possession. The commission consists of a Russian colonel and several police officers.

The New Post-Office Arrangements.—The Toronto Globe received this morning says, we are sorry to learn that the Post Office arrangements cannot be made so early as was anticipated, owing to the New Brunswick legislature not having yet passed a law for the regulation of their Post Office. We trust that this delay will be very brief, as the New Brunswick Legislature will meet early in the year, and Commissioners from that Province have already given in their adhesion to the scheme of a uniform rate of 3d. currency for a single letter. We feel assured that there will be no delay on the part of the Canadian Government in assuming the management of the Post Office department in this Province on the terms agreed upon.—[Quebec Morning Chronicle.]

MEETING OF THE FACULTY IN SAINT JOHN

At a meeting of the Medical Gentlemen of St. John, held in the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening the 6th instant, to protest against the conduct of the Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, in their recent appointment of a Physician to the Asylum, Dr. Bayard was unanimously called to the chair, and Dr. Wetmore requested to act as Secretary. Previous to the adoption of any resolutions, a letter from Dr. Boyle was presented by Dr. Busford to the meeting, expressive of his full concurrence with the object of it in "maintaining the dignity of the Medical Profession, and in their determination to seek redress in the highest quarter." After which the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. Moved by Dr. W. S. Harding—seconded by Dr. Wetmore. Resolved, That there are many Medical Gentlemen practising in various parts of the Province of New Brunswick, who, after regular courses of study, have obtained satisfactory testimonials, of Professional acquirements and qualifications from established schools of Medicine and Surgery.

2. Moved by Dr. Ruddleok—seconded by Dr. Livingstone. Resolved, That the Lunatic Asylum of this Province was built and is sustained by funds obtained from Public Revenues, to which every Practitioner of Medicine in New Brunswick, as a tax payer, has paid his proportion, and is therefore entitled to fair consideration in the disposal of public officers connected with the profession.

3. Moved by Dr. Travers—seconded by Dr. Miller. Resolved, That the Medical Gentlemen throughout New Brunswick have been subjected to unmerited reflection by the recent proceedings of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum in their appointment of a gentleman from another Province as Physician to that establishment, and they thus publicly record their protest and just indignation.

4. Moved by Dr. S. Bayard—seconded by Dr. Wetmore. Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum as at present constituted—four of the gentlemen being members of the Legal Profession, and the others gentlemen of different pursuits, without any member of the Medical Faculty associated with them,—are thereby unqualified to superintend the affairs of a Medical Institution, and that the Commission is therefore viewed by this meeting as an indignity offered to the Physicians and Surgeons of this

Province possessing the confidence of the public.

5. Moved by Dr. Livingstone—seconded by Dr. H. Peters. Resolved, That the conduct of the Commissioners throughout the whole proceeding of the appointment, manifests an undue Executive influence in the exercise of patronage.

6. Moved by Dr. Fitch—seconded by Dr. Sharp. Resolved, That a Committee consisting of Dr. Livingstone and Dr. Bayard be appointed and requested to proceed immediately to Fredericton to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and present the foregoing resolutions, and to draft and present an address to His Excellency, praying him to issue a new Commission, framed more in accordance with the equal right of all departments of Society, and thereby better calculated to ensure the success and extended usefulness of the Institution.

7. Moved by Dr. Miller—seconded by Dr. Lester. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, be published. The thanks of the meeting were then given to the Chairman and Secretary.

ROBERT BAYARD, M. D. &c., Chairman. THOS. WETMORE, M. D., Secretary. [The Committee above referred to, waited upon His Excellency with an Address, in compliance with the 6th Resolution. His Excellency was pleased to make a reply, in which he does not acquiesce in any of the views or opinions expressed by the Medical Gentlemen of St. John, and holds out no hope of superseding the present Commissioners of the Asylum.]

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1849.

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 lie over until next week.

Alms and Relief House. Commissioners—H. H. Hatch, A. T. Paul, Thos. Sampson, John Irwin, D. Bradley. St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company. R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President. J. Wetmore, Agent. Saint Stephens Bank. 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.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.—The English Mail by the R. M. Steamship Hibernia, was received here on Monday night. The dates are to the 1st inst. We can give but a brief summary of the news in our present number. Trade is dull. The prices of Grain and Flour have declined. Money is abundant, and at low rates. The fleet under Admiral Parker, have been ordered to retire from the Dardanelles. A seat in the Cabinet has been conferred on the Right Hon. Fox Maule, M. P. Some large houses in London are shipping Colonial Produce for the United States. It is reported on good authority that Lord Palmerston is determined to allow no American interference in Nicaragua affairs. Rear Admiral Hornby, with his squadron, has been ordered to cruise in the neighbourhood of Panama, and to be within call of the British Charge d'Affairs at Nicaragua. The Pope, finding that his friends in Paris are no longer in the ascendant, has become alarmed, and refuses to go to Rome.

The Marquess of Waterford lately gave two poor men £20 to proceed to America, who were brought before him charged with poaching on his grounds. The Kildare Hotel, No. 4, Tiche-street, Dublin, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Saturday last, the proprietor, Mr. Hill, having had a narrow escape for his life.

Considerable alarm has prevailed during the week in consequence of the increasing unsatisfactory state of the relations between Austria and Prussia. The resolution displayed by Prussia in following up the long talked of assembling of a German Parliament, which is fixed for the 31st of January next, at Erfurt, has called forth very serious reclamation notes from Austria.

From Constantinople the news only confirms the previous pacific course of events.—It is confidently stated that the British fleet, has orders to withdraw from the Dardanelles, and that it is, indeed, by this time at Malta. Nothing further has transpired respecting the whereabouts of the Polish and Hungarian fugitives. The Russian ambassador, M. Titoff, has once more been admitted to an interview with the Grand Vizier, and diplomatic relations may thus be presumed, to be renewed between Russia and the Porte.

RAIL ROAD MAKING.—In the Standard of the 5th instant, we stated that a series of original papers would shortly be published on the subject of Road making, introductory to a popular explanation of the formation of Railroads. In our present number we commence the publication of these essays, and request our readers to give them a patient and attentive perusal; by doing so they will not only inform themselves upon the requisites necessary for the completion of Railways, but in a measure qualify themselves to undertake sections of the work on our Railroad. We are well satisfied of the ability of our Correspondent to write upon the subject he has undertaken, and take it as a compliment to be made the medium of giving these essays to the public. They contain some useful hints, which are worthy the attention of Supervisors of roads.

Capt. JOHN J. ROBINSON, R. N., the zealous Agent of the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company, arrived here on Monday last, and was greeted, as he richly merited, with a right hearty welcome. The Public Dinner to be given by the inhabitants of this Town and County to Capt. Robinson, as an expression of their best wishes and feelings for his eminently faithful and successful exertions to promote the interests of our Railroad, while in England, is to take place in the Town-Hall Yarmouth, (Thursday) when we hope to see the room filled to overflowing, as a mark of respect to the man whom the people delight to honor. The Dinner will be on the table precisely at 5 o'clock.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—We learn from the New-Brunswick, that the Legislature will not be called together earlier than February. This looks like retrenchment, if the report be correct. The time occupied in debating matters of little moment, and interest for the last four years, during the sitting of the Legislature, has amounted, according to the calculation of one well informed upon these matters, to more than the Provincial revenue for the last year! This day is very near at hand, when many of the evils of our present legislative system will be reformed, and the distributable patronage put a stop to. The people are groaning under the weight of taxation, in a great measure arising from legislative extravagance, and it will remain with them to insist on their representatives to carry out the necessary reforms.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Locks Committee will be held on Friday evening, as by reference to advertisement will be seen; when it is hoped the Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Society will be present.

MR. MOONEY, the distinguished Irish vocalist, informs us, that he intends to be in this Town positively on FRIDAY evening next, to entertain our musical friends, with his delineations of Irish character and Irish Songs. We have seen a number of complimentary notices of this gentleman's performance, and select the following from the British Whig, Kingston, that our readers may judge for themselves:— "In addition to his many and extraordinary talents as a Lecturer on History, Mr. Mooney, lays claim to the reputation, if not of a good musician, of a very accomplished singer of Irish Ballads. If vocal music consists of measured sounds and intervals, forcibly and correctly given, with great compass of lungs, then Mr. Mooney is no singer—assuredly not; but if, as we humbly conceive, good singing means expression, grace, articulation, feeling, emphasis, joined to the sweetest of melodies, then Mr. Mooney is one of the most delightful vocalists we have ever listened to. All his songs on Tuesday night were received with the most voracious burst of approbation, and several of them were called for again and again. So powerful is his expression, that he exchanges the most melodious ditties into the sweetest of melodies, of which, charming instances were afforded in the delivery of the 'Crucifixion Lament' and others of the old common place Irish Ballads, if any Irish Ballad can properly be called common place.

A young man, named Anderson, had been taken up on suspicion of having been engaged in preventing the Telegraph wires from working. An examination was held before the Stipendiary Magistrate, and the party has been remanded for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court. The evidence was altogether on his own admission, as stated by Stockford the Constable who arrested him, and that no proof of his having committed the deed was adduced.

St. Domingo.—Advices from Port au Prince to the 20th ult., state that the duties will be increased on coffee and logwood.—American provisions were scarce. The Haytien squadron left on the 20th, supposed for Jacmel.

FROM THE MOSQUITO TERRITORY.—Advices from Nicaragua to the 9th inst., announce the union of San Salvador and Honduras.—Great excitement prevailed. "Redivivus" is to be the motto of the new republic. The only cause for apprehensions for the future are the proceedings of the English at the Bay of Fonseca.

Dr. Webster has been found guilty of the

