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## STATE OF EUROPE.

(From the Globe.)

The year 1847 will be remarkable in history as the transition period of political systems in Europe. That conflict between absolute monarchy and constitutional government, which has continued in greater or less activity for half a century has now reached its climax; and men can now see on which side victory must turn. Absolutism, which have long resisted the attacks of physical force, are now yielding to the power of public opinion.

Look back but one year, and what do we see? Prussia an absolute monarchy. Spain with her patriots expropriated, lay at the feet of the greatest military tyrant of modern times—a prey to an infamous woman. Portugal was ruled by the brothers Cabral against the popular will; and, except the little Republic of San Marino, the whole of the thirteen political divisions of Italy were under the sway of absolute monarchs. Leaving Greece, where confusion still reigns predominant, and Switzerland, whose domestic differences do not turn upon the main point of the European contest, what has been accomplished within a single year? Prussia is under a constitutional Government. The power of the people is again recognized in Portugal. The work of regenerating Italy has been commenced by the Sovereign himself. Pope Pius IX. ascended the Papal throne, nearly two thousand persons were either confined, or in exile, for political offences. He published an amnesty. His throne was guarded by mercenaries. He regained them no longer; but, with a generous confidence in his subjects, he established a national guard and parliament in the hands of the people. Hereafter the Sovereign, Pius IX. had sought advice from ecclesiastics only, whilst all public offices were filled by churchmen. He formed a permanent Council composed of civilians as well as ecclesiastics, and chose for his advisers men who were distinguished for their prepossessions in favour of liberal institutions. He showed his to the nation of religious opinion by removing the most oppressive Jewish disabilities. In short, from the first day Pius IX. occupied the chair of St. Peter he has gone on steadily, but boldly, remodelling the Government of the Papal States in accordance with the opinions and sympathies of his subjects. The King of Sardinia supports the Pope in his policy; and every day we look for an announcement that King Charles Albert is following in the footsteps of his father-in-law, and recognises the power of the Piedmontese. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has created a council of State, and called to it the most able and liberal-minded men in his dominions, including Bismarck, one of the most distinguished friends of political freedom in Italy. Their first business will be to form a national guard. The rumours that the King of Naples will give constitutional privileges to the people of the Two Sicilies gain strength every day. When that shall be accomplished, four independent Sovereigns of Italy, reigning over nearly the whole Peninsula, will have yielded to public opinion, and conceded political power to sixteen millions of the people of Italy. And lastly Spain—Spain, alternately trampled upon by tyrants, and torn by factions! Spain has called home her exiled patriots. That the ministry commences its labours with an amnesty, is a good omen. It shows, that in the line of policy they intend to adopt, they have no fear of Spaniards.

In reviewing the array of the triumphs of constitutional principles, we know not how to rank that kingdom which has split so much of her best blood in the cause of liberty. Why do we doubt about the progress of civil freedom in France? It is because France herself hesitates to take the position of which she was once so proud—the propagandist of the rights of citizenship, and the guardian of popular power in Europe. It seems that when old Governments are revolutionised by force, the cause of the people has other dangers to encounter besides those which they have to establish their rights. For if it becomes necessary to raise and organise an army to maintain what the people have won, they are in the power of one who is by profession a despot. History has furnished but a short step from the head of the army to the throne. Napoleon took the step; and lesser men, from him down to the vulgar Narvaez, have grasped the commander's baton to crush that liberty which they were raised to protect. Late years have brought to light another danger to which a people is subject, when systems, however free, are established by force. France was allowed to carry out the principles of the Charter of 1830, and consolidate its new Government, without the interference of the other European States. It is, therefore, escaped the danger of a Napoleon of War; but all its energies are at present required to guard its newly-founded system against the "Napoleon of Peace." The power of France, indeed, in Royal alliances. In France—Spain—Portugal—attempts have been made, by those whom the people have placed in power,

to revive in other forms the same systems which led to the overthrow of ancient tyrannies.

The world is now to see the effect of granting power to the people, instead of leaving the people to wrest it from the Government. In Prussia the experiment goes steadily on without molestation. No sooner, however, is it tried in the weaker States of Italy, than Absolutism rushes in with the sword, and for the first time Europe sees Tyranny in the anomalous position of the opponent of Royal will. It is well for liberty that hostility ceases openly. The strength of public opinion in Europe will soon discover itself. The friends of liberty will take courage when they see their own overwhelming numbers. The first triumph will be the establishment of constitutional government in Italy—the next—and how much the greatest—will be to break up these shams under which the old game of Kings and the new game of Popes is being played in the form of popular institutions. From the first cannon-shot that falls upon Italian soil, wave after wave of war will rise in still extending circles, until King Louis Philippe, and Queen Isabella, Maria Queen of Portugal, and Otto I. of Greece, feel the shock.

**Marriage of Jenny Lind.**—The Swedish Nightingale has, it is reported, taken unto herself a mate. The envied nun is said to be a banker of Stockholm, an Englishman, and related by marriage to a gentleman in whom are united the characters of a London and a Grecian historian. The ceremony took place, we are told, at Manchester.—*Morning Paper*

**Affair of Honor in Ireland.**—A meeting took place on Thursday last at Longford, between Mr. Jessop, High Sheriff of the county and Mr. Boynton, a Cornet in the English Dragoons, in consequence of a misunderstanding at a ball given by Captain Hill the previous evening. Mr. Jessop having in the course of the evening addressed himself to Mr. Boynton in terms expressive of his opinion that the latter gentleman had been too marked in his attentions to Mrs. Jessop, high words ensued. The consequence was a demand for satisfaction on the part of Mr. Boynton, and ultimately the meeting already referred to. The conclusion of the affair was an exchange of shots, by one of which Mr. Boynton was hit in the left shoulder, while the other passed through the hat of Mr. Jessop. Mr. Boynton's wound is not likely to involve any serious consequences.—*Post*

## CALIFORNIAN HOUSES.

Externally, the habitations have a cheerless aspect, in consequence of the paucity of windows, which are almost unobtainable luxuries. Glass is rendered scarce by the better substitute, while parchment, surely a better substitute than a cubic yard of adobe, is clear ly inadmissible in California, on account of the trouble of its preparation; and, to increase the expense, carpenters are equally extravagant and saucy, charging three dollars for such a day's work as one is likely to get from fellows that will not labour more than three days in the week. After all, perhaps the Californians do not feel the privation of light to be an evil. While it certainly makes the rooms cooler, it cannot, by any possibility, interfere with the occupations of those who do nothing; and even for the purposes of ventilation, windows are hardly needed, inasmuch as the bedding, the only thing that requires fresh air, is daily exposed to the sun and wind. Among the Californian housewives, food is quite a show, enjoying as it does, the full benefit of contrast. While the other furniture, consists of a deal-table and some badly made chairs, with probably a Dutch clock and an old looking glass, the bed is ostentatiously fringed with lace, its pile of soft pillows, covered with the finest linen or the richest satin, and it well arranged drapery of costly and tasteful curtains. Still, notwithstanding the washings and the afairs, this bed is but a wretched sepulchre, in the interior a pestilential wool mattress, the impregnable stronghold of millions of *las pulgas*.—[Sir G. Simpson.]

**Lady.**—The *Mobile Herald* has the following:—  
"In speaking of the President's journey, all the papers say the 'Lady of the President.' The word 'wife' is dearer, prettier, and more appropriate. Another reform would be well in newspaperdom—that is the substitution of the good old word 'woman' for 'lady.' A lady is a thing that usually brings up visions of bustles and buckram. Eve was a woman, not a lady. Woman is the word of poetry, sentiment, worship, classic dignity and elegance. Lady is a word of art, and has no sort of meaning as it is usually applied. Let stupid people use the latter. Those who honor the sex should adhere to the former in every case."

**Life** is a wearisome thing to all who know not how to use it. But a life crowded with virtuous actions, and inspired by kind feelings and a devoted spirit, brings fresh hopes every morning and pleasant memories at night.

## RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

PLAN FOR SURROUNDING STEEP GRADIENTS WITH LOCOMOTIVES.

As very large items in the cost of railway construction are those of cuttings and embankments, necessarily required to avoid gradients of such an incline that the adhesion of the smooth wheel to the rail will no longer prove sufficient to secure propulsion, many suggestions have been made for constructing railways on the inclines in such manner that a firmer adhesion may be obtained, enable a train to ascend almost any incline at a very slightly diminished speed, and thus cause a very great saving in the first cost of the railway, as well as enabling the engineer to take a much more direct course between termini than can be done at present. Among these various plans is one by Mr. Nabe, which we noticed in the *Morning Journal* of the 10th October last, and which, from its simplicity, and the power obtained, appears well calculated to overcome the difficulty in question. In this plan, a ring, or circle, of rails, each, is laid, or affixed, to each of the sides, or to only one of the sides of each of the two driving wheels of the locomotive engine, and which take into the teeth of the rails, laid down on one or both sides of the rails wherever there is an ascent. These rack bars commence at a distance from the actual beginning of the ascent, equal at least to the greatest length of any train which may travel on the line, and increase by regular graduation from a height only just above the ground, to the full depth of the teeth of the wheels, and they are at first levelled off on the entering side to a sharp point, and become successively less bevelled, and broader at the points, according to the increase of height. The teeth of the wheel rings will thus have fairly entered those of the racks, and have obtained a perfect hold upon them, by the time their assistance is required to propel the locomotive up the ascent. The racks should be prolonged beyond the top of the ascent equal to the distance they preceded it, and the teeth be graduated in the same manner. On railways, intersected with many crossings, the passenger prefers using one circle of teeth only to each wheel; thus he places on the inside, as the circle is simple round for it, where the flange passes. By another arrangement, the toothed rings are connected to the driving wheels in such manner that, when not in use, they can be raised, or raised 3 or 4 in, so as to clear the rails in crossings, or any other obstruction likely to be met with. The advantages of this plan of Mr. Nabe's are not confined to ascending inclines, but would be equally efficacious in regarding the tendency to too rapid descent down steep inclines, by which a train would be placed in imminent danger; the racks and wheels could be applied as complete and very efficient breaks. When in operation, it should be understood, that no part of the weight of the engine is borne by the rack—the driving wheels still resting as usual entirely on the main rails; the teeth of the wheels thus taking into those of the rack with the greatest ease, and without causing the slightest jolting motion. Although the plan of toothed wheels and rails is not new—having been among the earliest of railway plans, and continued until the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester line, even on level lines—the manner in which it is here proposed to be applied is well worthy attention, as it is evident it would answer the purpose intended, and cause a vast saving in the construction of railways.—*Mining Journals*

## UGHT GIRLS TO COURT.

We have often thought, (for editors never speak from experience) that a young fellow must have a good stock of assurance—nay, of downright impudence—to go through the ticklish, terrible, torturing ordeal of a regular courtship. He has not only to run the gauntlet of snoring young gentlemen, but the gauntlet of gossiping old ladies; to be talked of, and to be talked at; and to be the mark of watchful observation for the whole neighborhood in which his fair one resides. Nor is this all. If his addresses are only acceptable to one member of the family, and that member the depository of the garnered up love of whole life, he is sure to meet the savage glances of savage brothers; and, is just as sure to encounter other equally flattering manifestations of paternal, maternal, or fraternal opposition. Now this is all wrong. The exchanges should be more equalized; and some are sanguine enough to believe that the day is not far distant when they will be equalized—when we shall hear of young ladies paying their addresses to young gentlemen—visiting them nightly at their homes—inviting them to ride, to walk, to dance, to eat ice cream, and, as soon as matters are brought to an interesting crisis, "kissing the question" itself. Ah! what a delightful thing it would be, hurriedly waiting in our mother's parlor, carefully brushed and strangled, to be courted! To be tenderly stared at, night after night, by girl after girl! To have one's brown, rough hand occasionally sought for in the dim twilight, and, occasionally squeezed! And to have one's waist delicately encompassed (of

course, only after the "engagement,") by some of the most delectably tapering arms in the world!

## THE CITY OF MEXICO.

This famous Capital now reported to be at the mercy of Gen. Scott, is thus described in Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography, pages 422-4.

The state of Mexico comprises the valley of Mexico, a fine and splendid region, watered by extensive lakes, and surrounded by some of the loftiest volcanic peaks of the world. Its circumference is about 200 miles, and it forms the very centre of the great table land of Anahuac, elevated from 6000 to 8000 feet above the level of the sea. In the centre of this valley stands the city of Mexico; the ancient Mexico, or Tenochtitlan, having been built in the middle of the lake, and connected with the continent by extensive causeways or dikes. The new Mexico is three miles from the lake of Tezcuco, and nearly six from that of Chalco; yet Huamantla considers it certain, from the remains of the ancient *hecatontes*, or temples, that it occupies the identical position of the former city, and that a great part of the waters of the valley have been dried up. Mexico was long considered the largest city of America; but this has now been surpassed by New York, perhaps even by Rio Janeiro. Some estimates have raised its population to 200,000, but it may, on good grounds, be fixed at 120,000 to 140,000. It is beyond dispute the most splendid. Mexico is undoubtedly one of the finest cities built by Europeans in either hemisphere; with the exception of St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Philadelphia, and some quarters of West India, there does not exist a city of the same extent which can be compared to the capital of New Spain, for the uniform level of the ground on which it stands, for the regularity and breadth of the streets, and the extent of the squares and public places. The architecture is generally of a very pure style and there are even edifices of a very beautiful structure. The place of the late viceroys, the cathedral, built in what is termed the gothic style, several of the convents and some private palaces, reared upon plans furnished by the pupils of the Academy of the Fine Arts, are of extent and magnificence; yet upon the whole it is rather the arrangement, regularity, and general effect of the city, which render it so striking. Nothing, in particular, can be more enchanting than the view of the city and valley from the surrounding heights. The eye sweeps over a vast extent of cultivated fields, to the very base of the colossal mountains, covered with perpetual snow. The city appears as it washed by the waters of the Lake of Tezcuco, which is surrounded by villages and hamlets, resembles the rich beauties of the Swiss lakes, and the most beautiful of the scenery figures a striking contrast with the naked mountains. Among these rise the famous volcano Popocatepetl, and the mountain of Iztaccihuatl, of which the first, an enormous cone, burns occasionally, throwing up smoke and ashes in the midst of eternal snows. The police of the city is excellent; most of the streets are handsomely paved, lighted and cleaned. The annual consumption in Mexico has been computed at 16,300 hives; 279,000 sheep; 50,000 hogs; 1,600,000 fowls, including ducks and turkeys; 205,000 pigeons and partridges. The markets are remarkably well supplied with animal and vegetable productions, brought by canoes of canoes along the Lake of Chalco, and the canal leading to it. These canoes are often guided by females, who at the same time are weaving cotton in their simple portable looms, or plucking fowls, and throwing the feathers into the water. Most of the flowers and roots have been raised in *chinampas*, or floating gardens, an invention peculiar to the new world. They consist of rafts formed of reeds, roots, and bushes, and covered with black saline mould, which, being irrigated by the water of the lake becomes exceedingly fertile. It is a great disadvantage to Mexico, however, that it stands nearly on a level with the surrounding lake, which, in seasons of heavy rain, overflows it with destructive inundations. The construction of a *desague*, or canal, to carry off the waters of the Lake of Zumpango, and of the principal river by which it is fed, has since 1629, prevented any very desolating flood. The *desague*, though not conducted with skill and judgment, cost \$5,000,000 and is one of the most stupendous hydraulic works ever executed. It was filled with water; the largest vessel of war might pass by it through the range of mountains which bound the plain of Mexico. The storms, however, have been frequent, and cannot well cease, while the level of that lake is twenty feet above that of the great square of Mexico.

## Benefit of Advertising.

The Southern Standard tells a story of a man in London, who determined to spend all he made the first year in advertising; he soon found that it was impossible, for the simple reason that the more he advertised the more he made; after a strenuous effort to get rid of his money in advertising, he had to give it up.

**Lukewarm Temperance Men.**—We wish we could say something that would cause in us to society those lukewarm temperance men, who hang like an incubus upon our cause. There are vast multitudes of this description of persons—individuals who neither drink intoxicating liquors themselves, nor furnish them to others; but who, notwithstanding the consistency of their example in these respects are never known to take an active part in the promotion of the cause. They neither attend our meetings, nor bestow of their substance, in ever so small sums, to sustain our operations. True, they love the cause, but they are very careful not to say much in its favor, in the presence of those who love strong drink. They know that something must be done; but at the same time, they will do nothing. They are aware that money is necessary in advancing this great moral reformation; but they have none to give. They know that public meetings must be sustained, but they cannot attend them. If you say there is need of immediate action, they will not assent. If you tell them that their fellow citizens and neighbors even are rapidly going down to the grave, confirmed intemperate, they will say: Such is the melancholy fact! But we cannot help it. We wish some one would speak to them, that something might be done to arrest them in their mad career. They act like the man who, when the city is on fire, looks calmly on at a distance and sees not only buildings, but also the bodies of his friends and neighbors consuming in the fire, without so much as lifting a finger to arrest the progress of the conflagration, or to rescue the bodies of his fellow citizens from the flames. We call upon these men to awake from their lethargy; to put forth a vigorous effort for reformation of the poor intemperate; to throw aside the sloth and indifference that has bound them hand and foot, and *to be in the cause.*—*Washingtonian*

**The horrors of War.**—Of all the incidents which go to illustrate the horrors of war, we have seen which presents them to the mind in a more striking and more powerful manner than the present position of the South Carolina regiment of volunteers. They left their homes six months ago, about 800 strong. Of this number, 140 died at Vera Cruz or on their march to Puebla, and 360 were left sick in the various hospitals. About 272 were in a condition to fight in the late battle, and of the number 137, including their gallant Colonel Pierce M. Butler, were killed—leaving a meagre remnant of 135—a moiety of whom may yet fall in battle, or perish by disease before the war shall terminate! What a contrast will the return home of this shattered corps present to the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" which attended their enlistment and departure for the seat of war.—*Richmond Whig*

**Education of Children.**—On this subject a quaint writer remarks that "they can imbibe but a little every day. Like a vase with a narrow neck, pour a little or pour too much, you will never get a great deal in at a time."

## Military Rewards.

—*Chapman August 1.*

Yesterday medals were presented to several non-commissioned officers in the Provisional Cavalry, under her Majesty's warrant of the 19th of December 1845. The presentation took place in presence of the depots composing the battalion. The officers to whom the tokens of distinction were given were Quartermaster Robert Savage, of the 1st Battalion of the 60th Royal Rifles, Colour-Sergeant Robert Singler, 37th Regiment, and Colour-Sergeant Robert Bortwick, 78th Highlanders for their long and meritorious services. The Colonel called the three officers into the centre of the square, and handed the medals to Colour-Sergeant Menzies, 96th Regiment, who fastened them on their respective breasts. The Colonel then expressed his great gratification which he felt on the occasion in carrying out the orders which he had received, knowing from his own experience how highly deserving they were of such honorable distinction. The Colonel then addressed the battalion, remarking that it was in the power of every individual present, by similar good conduct and faithful services, to obtain the like honorable reward, adding that everybody, whether belonging to the navy, the army, or to civil life, must feel respect for individuals so honorably decorated.

**SENDING IN CUBA.**—The last Havana papers state that the Governor has granted permission for six bull fights to take place in the Plaza de Toros on as many successive Sundays; the net receipts of two of the performances to go to the expenses of a public exhibition of the products of Cuban industry—the others to be for the benefit of the managers of the Plaza.

**EXPLOSION.**—On the 24th instant, while the steamer was being let off at Massas, Short and Estey's Steam Saw Mills, Spruce Shore, St. John, the boiler burst, sending one man dangerously, another severely, and a third very slightly. The damage done to the Mill is considerable.—[Herald]



## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

### RAILWAY COLONISATION.

We take the following extracts from an article in the London "Railway Record" of Sep. 11, on "Railway Colonisation and the Currency." After reviewing several documents bearing on these questions, the writer says—

"We look forward with greater hope, provided that the St. Andrew's and Quebec Company make an auspicious and energetic commencement of the good work, to the good adoption and extension, to the railway and colonisation purposes, of the principles promulgated by Mr. Isaac Buchanan (an 'eminent Canadian merchant') and in the speech of Mr. Jonathan Duncan, at the Glasgow meeting, above adverted to; and this too, although the latter, riding the hobby of his favorite idea, pronounced against emigration as a remedy for existing distress. For we ourselves, not hesitating in over-production or over-population, any more than Mr. Duncan, profess with him against any but voluntary emigration. If voluntary, however, he asks, 'who is to pay the cost of the deportation?' We answer Colonisation must pay for itself. Railway colonisation will produce an immediate demand for labor; and labour, with the prospect of good wages and constant employment, will either find its own way to the land of exuberance, or will be the interest and the profit of the coloniser to bring it there."

"We still further affirm that there is a very striking analogy between the position of England, preserved by its tremendous, irredeemable national debt, in those days of war, and that of Canada, to be preserved by a very much and irredeemable national debt, in these trying times of peace. The national importance of establishing a railway—the best of all military roads—through our American provinces, cannot be exaggerated, and we may rest assured (if, indeed, we can comfortably rest, so assured) that if we do not bestir ourselves, the United States, with thousands of miles of railway, and a liberal, a cunningly liberal tariff, will, in spite of itself, and without an effort, annex (if indeed, these do not annex themselves) the domains of British North America, by extending its railways into the heart of New Brunswick, and to the banks of the St. Lawrence; and, in the event of our continued neglect, the loss would be a mighty gain, if, in losing the sovereignty of an old and slumbering colony, we should gain the trade of a new and energetic republic."

**Scandalous, if true.**—We copied yesterday a letter published in the New York Sun, purporting to have been written in the city of Mexico on the 19th of September, and giving the circumstantial account of the capture of that place on the 16th. We find the New York Journal of Commerce alluding to this publication in the following terms:

"The letter in the New York Sun, purporting to give the particulars of the capture, stating the loss of the Mexicans, men, women, and children, at 4000, &c., we have no doubt was written in this city."

"If this be the fact, it deserves immediate exposure. The authors of so scandalous an imputation, if they cannot be 'dealt with according to law,' ought to be gibbeted in public opinion, and subjected to all the 'pains and penalties' which so bare faced a piece of cheating deserves." [Boston Courier.]

**The Mexican News.**—The news about the movements of our army is obtained from two sources—1st, from the Mexican papers, and 2dly, from letters received by the departments at Washington from their correspondents at Vera Cruz, or in the squadron. Most of what we have copied from the New Orleans papers is derived from Mexican channels. It is suspicious, extravagant—in a word, not to be trusted. We attach little credit to the rumors about the loss of our gallant generals and of the great number of our troops. According to the Mexican version, a single bomb-shell, fired from the palace of Chapultepec, destroyed 300 Americans and General Worth—as if so much powder, so many men, and a distinguished general had been collected in one place! We cannot repress our fears that some valuable lives were lost from the 8th to the 16th, the day when our troops entered the capital; but we cannot believe in the extravagant statements of the Mexicans about the extent of our loss. We cannot believe that anything very serious has happened to Worth, or Smith, or Pillow; for the letters which have reached Washington directly from Vera Cruz are silent upon the subject. We know who are their authors. We know that they emanate from officers whose character for truth, intelligence and caution is thoroughly established. They say nothing about the wounds of Worth or the deaths of the other generals. And yet it is to be believed that if they reposed any confidence in these reports, they would not have noticed them? On the contrary, they warn us against believing the fables of the Vera Cruz Press, or the rumors about. One of the best informed officers in Vera Cruz says that "no credence whatever can be given to one in a hundred of these reports." We think, therefore, we are safe in advising our friends everywhere against indulging too much anxiety about their friends in the camp.

**4th October.**  
**SERGEANT RILEY,** the deserter, was well known by many in this community. He was recruiting sergeant for some time, and kept the rendezvous next to the Corner of Cedar, in Washington street. Riley was a man of very large frame, more than six feet high. He was formerly a sergeant in the 65th regiment of the British army, stationed in Canada, from which he deserted, and came to this city. Shortly after he joined the United States army, and being well skilled

in his profession, was sent to West Point, where he acted as drill sergeant for some time. [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

The following is the telegraphic despatch of the New York papers:—

**RICHMOND, Oct. 7, 1847.**  
We have New Orleans papers of the 30th ult. No arrivals from Mexico. Interments from yellow fever at New Orleans, eight. The Picayune publishes official reports of Salas and Rincon, from which it appears that Valencia did not know of Smith's detour to attack his rear. Rincon attributes the defeat at Churubusco to an exhaustion of ammunition, which rendered the artillery unfit for service. Gen. Rincon reports 22d Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants, and 6 Corporals, and 23 private prisoners, in the Legion of St. Patrick, killed in the battle of Churubusco.

**LATER FROM THE RIVER PLATE.**—Captain Samuel M. Travers, of the bark Frances Patridge, at this port from Buenos Ayres, has furnished us with some later news respecting the difficulties in the River Plate.

Matters were in a very unsettled state, and the native forces at Montevideo were highly excited at the action of the British Minister, so much so that a part of them, under Colonel Flores, had fortified themselves and taken up an entrenched position between the lines of Montevideo and those of Gen. Oribe, and insisted upon being informed of the true causes which influenced England to withdraw from its alliance with Montevideo. The Montevideo Government could not impart the desired information, and matters were in a very precarious state, the dissatisfied portion of the garrison having turned their artillery upon the city, and threatened to fire upon it. The authorities in the city were deliberating as to the most effective mode of attacking and subduing them. Many of the leading mercantile men entertained the idea that Lord Howden had misunderstood his instructions, and that his conduct would be condemned by the British Government.

Gen. Oribe gave notice that the truce was at an end, and M. Devaize, the French Consul General, gave official notice that the blockade of Buenos Ayres and of Oribe's ports would be continued, and be absolute. [Balt. American.]

### A RAILROAD FROM BOSTON TO TROY.

It is now well understood that the friends of the Fitchburg, and of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroads, have their attention fixed on the plan of a railroad, which starting from the termination of the Vermont and Massachusetts road, on Connecticut river, shall cross the Green Mountains, and connect Boston with Troy; thus opening another avenue for the trade of the West, and for a large and increasing local business. [Boston Atlas.]

The Portland Tribune states that the A. & St. Lawrence Railroad is now under contract from Portland to the point between the villages in Norway and South Paris; and to be finished without needless delay. Early in 1849, the Engine is expected to be drawing its trains, back and forth for a distance of 60 miles. That time will soon be present.

**FATHER MATTHEW.**—The following is an extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this City, from Father Matthew, by late steamer: "We are, thank God, in common with your country, cheered by the prospect of an abundant harvest, and though poverty still broods over our afflicted country, thanks to your magnificent gifts of food and money, comparative plenty gladdens the toiling laborer's cottage. Next Spring, God permitting, I shall proceed to your glorious Republic, to give expression in person to the gratitude that swells my bosom."

**Gradual Rise of Newfoundland above the Sea.**—It is a fact, worthy of notice, that the whole of the land in and about the neighborhood of Conception Bay, very probably the whole island, is rising out of the ocean at a rate which promises, at no very distant day, materially to affect, if not to render useless, many of the best harbors we have now on the coast. At Port de Grave a series of observations have been made, which undeniably prove the rapid displacement of the sea-level in the vicinity. Several large flat rocks over which schooners might pass some thirty or forty years ago with the greatest facility, are now approaching the surface, the water being scarcely navigable for a skiff. At a place called the Cosh, at the head of Bay Roberts, upwards of a mile from the sea-shore, and at several feet above its level, covered with five or six feet of vegetable mould, there is a perfect beach, the stones being rounded, of a moderate size, and in all respects similar to those now found in the adjacent land-washes. [Newfoundland Times.]

**From the West Indies.**—The Bermudian of the 22d ult. contains late dates from the West India Islands. H. M. steamer Growler arrived at Demerara on the 10th ult., in 48 days from Sierra Leone, bringing 459 African emigrants. This was the first arrival under the new scheme devised by Government for supplying the sugar colonies with labour, and the importation proved a most acceptable one to the planters.

**Dominica.**—Two shocks of an earthquake were felt at this island, one on the 5th Sept., the other on the 6th. A church at Marie Galante was destroyed, and other buildings injured.

**Jamaica a Free Port.**—The disposition of the Home Government is favorable to the petition lately transmitted to the Colonial Office praying that this Colony may be made a free port, though not quite to the extent demanded.

**Shocking Accident.**—A melancholy accident occurred at the raising of a frame for a Catholic Chapel in Prince Edward Island, on the 23d Sept., by which a number of persons were seriously injured. The Advertiser gives the following account of this unfortunate occurrence:—

"A large number of men were engaged, on Thursday, in raising the frame of a Roman Catholic Chapel at Crapaud, all the lower part of the frame was raised, but not properly secured, when the tie beam, on which there were a number of men, suddenly broke, and the whole frame fell to the ground, burying some beneath, and knocking others several feet from the frame—seriously injuring twenty-five persons. Some of them remained insensible up to yesterday morning—one man has both legs broken. Fractured skulls, dislocated joints, and broken bones constitute the majority of the injuries. Want of precaution we are informed, is the cause of this melancholy accident."

A. Campbell, Esq. arrived in town on Thursday evening last, to supply the place of Alfred Smithers, Esq. as Manager of the Branch of the Bank of British North America in this City. We understand that Mr. Smithers will retire from his charge on the first of January next, and remove to London, to engage in commercial business, in connection with a highly respectable firm of long standing. He will carry with him the good wishes of the inhabitants of the City which he has gained as well on account of the general satisfaction which he gave in the discharge of the highly responsible duties of his situation, as for his readiness to aid in the promotion of works of charity and utility during his residence in St. John. [Courier.]

**QUARANTINE REPORT.**—The following is the report from the Health Officer on Partridge Island, for the week ending yesterday:—Landing on the Island during the week, all sick, 31  
Discharged, 92; Deaths, 23, 115  
Now on the Island, 364  
Only six deaths have occurred in the last three days.

The barque Fancy from Londonderry arrived on Thursday with 240 passengers. Two infants died on the passage; the remainder are all well. [B.]

**MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.**—Fredericton, 1st October, 1847.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Major George Hayward, of Sunbury County Militia, to be Lieutenant Colonel vice T. O. Miles, who is permitted to retire with his rank.

By Command, GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

**SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**  
BRUNSWICK DIVISION, No. 10.—This Division of the above Order was organized at the Temperance Hall, on Saturday evening the 23d instant, by D. G. W. A. A. Coy. Esquire.

The following Members were declared duly elected as Office bearers for the ensuing year:—  
Hon. L. A. Wilnot, W. P.; John S. Coy, W. A.; Julius L. Inches, R. S.; Geo. Grosvenor, A. R. S.; W. V. Segee, F. S.; A. T. Coburn, T.; J. W. Bravley, C.; H. S. Estey, A. C.; Geo. A. Perley, I. S.; Thomas S. Hicks, O. S.

WM. S. Esfey, P. W. P.

Rev. JOHN ALLISON, Chaplain.  
Very neat and appropriate speeches having been delivered by the W. P. and the W. P. of York Division, No. 2, the meeting adjourned.

**JULIUS L. INCHES, R. R.**  
Fredericton, September 25, 1847.

**Distinguished Visitor.**—On Friday evening last, Sir Henry Vere Huntley, Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island, arrived in this city, in the steamer Reindeer, on a visit, we presume, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province.

Sir Henry occupied private rooms in Mr. Barker's Hotel, until Monday morning, when His Excellency left in the steamer St. John for the city of Saint John, where he will meet His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, the Governors having passed each other on the River St. John the previous Friday. [Head Quarters Oct. 6.]

**Death of Doctor Andrews.**—We deeply regret to learn that Frank Andrews, Esquire, Assistant Surgeon of the 33d Regiment, died last evening at 11 o'clock, of the malignant fever brought to this country by the emigrants which have arrived in New Brunswick during the present season.

Dr. Andrews has fallen a victim to this fatal malady from his kind exertions in assisting the medical gentleman belonging to the city to save the poor creatures who have been so cruelly and unceremoniously forced on this community, and his death has produced feelings of the deepest regret among all classes. Dr. Andrews, a few days ago, was in the full vigor of youth, with the prospect of a long and happy life before him, and has been cut off under circumstances of the most melancholy and distressing description. [Ibid.]

**SOMETHING NEW.**—A circumstance, which we expect never occurred in Chatham before transpired on Sunday—two Bishops occupied pulpits therein, Bishop Mountain, of Montreal, who preached in Saint Paul's in the morning, and in Saint Mary's in the evening; and the Right Rev. William Dollard, Roman Catholic Bishop of this Province, officiated at Saint Michael's Church.

The latter Gentleman has been here for some time, on a pastoral visit to his numerous flock in this quarter, among whom he resided for a number of years, much beloved

by them, and respected by the inhabitants generally, of all persuasions. The former gentleman arrived here from the Bay Chaleur, accompanied by his son, on Saturday, and departed for Fredericton yesterday morning, in which place he resided some years since. [Gleaner.]

**LARGE BEET.**—A Beet of a prodigious size was exhibited on Monday in Newcastle, raised in the garden of Mr. William Greimley. It measured in circumference 19 inches, was over 12 inches long, and weighed over 7 lbs. [Communicated.]

**Agricultural Cattle Show.**—Yesterday the York County Agricultural Cattle Show and Fair was held in this city in a field belonging to Mr. Odell; and the show of animals, although not so numerous as might have been expected, was respectable, considering that this is the first exhibition of the kind which has taken place under the auspices of the present Society.

The specimens of farm produce which were exhibited, were excellent in their kind. We particularly noticed yellow carrots, raised in the open field by Mr. William Waus, of this city, weighing 3½ pounds; and another sample of white carrots, cultivated by Mr. John H. Reid, in the vicinity of Fredericton, which appeared nearly equal in size and weight. A mammoth squash, weighing 66 pounds, raised by Mrs. West, in the Parish of Prince William, also attracted general attention. The specimens of dairy produce, and the articles of domestic manufacture, were highly creditable to the skill of the producers, and seemed to afford general satisfaction to the inspectors and judges. [Head Qrs.]

## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1847.

### Charlotte County Bank.

HON. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.  
Director this week—Wm. Whitlock.  
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.

**St. Andrews and North West House.**  
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Ker, Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

**St. Andrews**  
Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company  
R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.  
Director this week—John Aymar.

**Saint Stephens Bank.**  
G. D. KISS, Esq., President.  
Director next week—S. Hill.  
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.

### LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, —Sep 19 Montreal, —Oct 2  
London, —Sep 18 Quebec, —Oct 3  
Edinburgh, —Sep 15 Halifax, —Oct 5  
Paris, —Sep 14 New York, —Oct 8  
Toronto, —Sep 20 Boston, —Oct 9

### ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD.

We are informed that the Assistant Engineers have explored and surveyed the line for the Rail Road as far as Soldiers' Brook at Waweg, river. We cannot give any positive information with respect to the survey; but understand that an exploration on the Western side of Chamcook is progressing, prior to finally settling the terminus.

**UNITED STATES.**—The steamer Admiral from Boston, arrived at Eastport yesterday afternoon. We were favored by Capt. Paul, who came passenger in the steamer, with the Boston Advertiser of Monday last, which contains no later news from the seat of war.

**FLOUR.**—The prices have further advanced. At New York on the 9th inst an increased and pretty active demand for Western wheat flour, chiefly to go East, and as the receipts are moderate, prices have advanced—about 12 cents, new Genesee \$6 per bbl. old \$5.75. Markets closed with much firmness.

**MR. GOUGH.**—This celebrated and eloquent advocate of the cause of temperance lectured on Monday and Tuesday evenings last, before two of the largest, most respectable, and attentive audiences we ever saw assembled in the Town Hall. Mr. Gough feels the force of his subject, and we believe, makes his hearers feel it also. To attempt a description of Mr. Gough, as a speaker, is no easy matter, we shall content ourselves by stating that he deals more in facts, than arguments—avoids personalities, and depicts the evils of drunkenness in a masterly style. We have heard many lectures on the evils of intemperance, but never so forcibly illustrated before.

On Tuesday afternoon, according to previous announcement, Mr. Gough addressed the youth of this Town, and explained the nature of the "Cold Water Army." A large number of the children signed the pledge, and we are authorized to state, that a meeting will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing and appointing office bearers in the juvenile "cold water army."

**STORM.**—This morning about 3 a. m. we experienced a wind and rain storm, which increased in violence until half past 7. We

have not heard of any damage from the effects of the storm. Our U. S. exchanges mention severe storms having occurred at Rochester, Utica, Oswego, Buffalo, Baltimore, and New Orleans, from the 23d ult. to the 8th inst., doing much damage in some of these places.

**Major Brannen,** of the first Battalion York County Militia has been presented with a flattering Address, by the Officers of the Battalion, upon his retirement from that corps.

Farmers will please bear in mind, that the Charlotte County Agricultural Society's Cattle Show and Fair, will be held in this Town, on Saturday next, the 16th instant. It will be seen by the Society's advertisement that the field next the Treasurer's Office, has been engaged for the reception of cattle.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—We regret to learn that Mr. HUGH SPEARS, who was at work in Brewer's ship yard, Robbinston, was killed this morning about 8 o'clock, by falling from a loft. It appears that the workmen went to breakfast before him, and finding he delayed longer than usual, one of them went to call him, and we regret to add, found him lying at the foot of the stairs lifeless. Mr. Spears was for many years a respectable inhabitant of this town, and has left an amiable wife and two daughters to lament their severe loss. We understand that he will be interred here on Friday next at 3 o'clock.

**ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AND MURDER.**—The Halifax Chronicle gives the following account of a most brutal attempt at Robbery and Murder which occurred in that city, on the afternoon of Sunday 26th ult., in the house of a respectable English Family residing in the Dock Yard. The circumstances, which were gathered from parties upon the spot, are briefly the following:

It appears that at about three o'clock the master of the house, with his wife and two children left their dwelling—leaving it in charge of a little girl, aged 13 years. About an hour after the absence of the family, the child heard footsteps, as if approaching the house, and imagining that it was the return of some member of the family, immediately ran and opened the door, when she was startled at beholding the figure of a man, dressed as a marine, having the lower part of his face covered with a black silk kerchief. The child suspecting the intention of the strange visitor, ran screaming into the house, and with remarkable presence of mind, seized upon a valuable watch hanging over the mantel shelf. The villain having closely followed her, and observing her act, immediately commenced a severe scuffle, in which the watch was destroyed. The murderous wretch seeing that he was entirely foiled in his object drew a knife from his pocket which he was in the act of drawing across his courageous opponent's throat, when most providentially a rather more than usual noise was made by a brood of fowls at the door, which the man imagining to be a signal of some assistance approaching, immediately took to flight. The child, however, was slightly hurt by the knife—a scar having been left on the throat where it had touched her. The statement of her cries not having been heard soon enough for the neighbors or guard in the yard to have rendered any assistance, may be accounted for by the fact that the house stands alone, at the north end of the yard, and fully five minutes' walk from any other building.

"Upon information" to the Admiral, an immediate search was made for the culprit, who is supposed to belong to the Marine service, but without success. [Halifax Chronicle.]

It will be a source of gratification to our Fredericton readers to learn that the health of Lady Colebrooke is daily improving. We hope her temporary residence in St. John will facilitate her recovery, and that she may soon return here to continue her patronage to those charities which her example and perseverance rendered so useful in this community, and which never were more needed than at the present moment. [Reporter.]

We understand that the Steamer Portland was sold last Saturday, and is to run between New Orleans and Galveston.

It is said that Mr. Cunningham will build a new Boat, of 800 tons, to run on this route with the Admiral next season. [Eastport Sentinel.]

We learn that a man named McCarthy has been arrested and lodged in Gaol for seriously injuring another, whose name we did not learn, by assaulting him with an axe.—The wounded man is not expected to survive. [New Brunswick.]

### BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused many unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry," Balsam of Spikenard, "A Wild Cherry Confection," &c. Another, "Wester's Balsam of Wild Cherry," mispelling the name, and forging certificates to resemble those of the true Balsam. "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" is the only genuine, while they possess none of its virtues. LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

The Genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,"







