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STREET

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W. STREET,
1849.

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NER DUNN
I. WHITLOCK

The Standard,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
12s 6d per annum—if paid in advance.
15s, if not paid until the end of the year.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.
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Inserted according to written orders, or continued
till forbid, if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under 3s
Each repetition of Ditto 1s
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line
Each repetition of Ditto 1d per line
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on

Counting-House ALMANAC. 1850.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Watches, Jewellery, &c

Received and for sale by the Subscriber an assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, CUTLERY, and FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c. which will be

sold low for Cash.

One 14 day French spring CLOCK

Patent Lever and Vertical Watches.

Gold, Plated, Silver, and commo-

Watch Keys, Gold, Silver, German ditto,

Silk, and India Rubber Watch Guards,

Ladies and Gents. Gold, and Fancy Set

Brooches and Rings, Gold, Silver, and

German Silver. Penic Cases, Gold and

Plated. Earrings, Ladies' Companion

Silk and Leather Purses, Pocket and Need-

Books, Card Cases, Tablets, Paper Mach-

Portfolios and Fire Screens, Hair, Hair

Nail, Tooth, and shaving Brushes, Silver

mounted and Plain Bohemian Glass, Scent

Bottles, Ink Stands, Letter Clips, Thero-

monometers, Britannia Metal and Brass. Cand-

idesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Razors and

Razor Strops, Key Rings, Tea Bells, Pocket

Lash, and Fine Combs, Telescopes, Silver

Blue Steel, and German Silver munter-

Spectacles, Carpenter's and Pencil Cases, Cigs,

Cases, Pocket, Jack, and Pen Knives,

Butcher's Dito, Nail, Pocket, and Tailor's

Scissors; 1 Set Fire Irons, Hot Water

Jugs, Percussion Cans, Sess Tea Trays,

Ministry, Shaving, and Fancy Toilet, Soap,

Hall & Son's Sporting and Rifle Powder

with a variety of other articles.

Clock, Watches, Jewellery, &c.,

Cleaned and Repaired: Quadrants, Com-

passes, and Log Glasses, adjusted: Cam-

paid for old Gold and Silver.

GEORGE F. STICKNEY.

TO LET.

THAT Stand now occupied by Mr. W.

POWELL, nine miles from Saint

Andrews, with the FARMS attached. Apply to

Mr. Powell on the premises, Mr. D. McCullin,

Digglewash, or at the Office of this Paper.

RACHAEL TURNER.

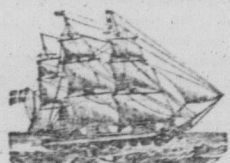
Feb. 27, 1850.

The Standard, OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 24] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1850. [Vol. 17

Arrival of the Steamship



America.

The Royal Mail Steamship America arrived at Halifax on Monday evening, in a little over nine days from Liverpool, with dates to the 25th of May. Among her passengers was N. Merritt Esq., of St. John.

There is little change to notice in any department of trade, prices remaining generally on a par with those of the previous week.

The favourable weather for the growing crops has given the Grain trade a downward tendency. Indian corn and other coarse articles were in pretty fair demand.

THE GREEK DISPUTE.—It is now perfectly understood that the event which excited so profound a sensation last week, arising out of the "recall" of the French Ambassador, was a ruse of the most discreditable kind to further the objects of certain politicians in Paris who are dissatisfied with the present order of things under the Republic.

With an excitable people like the French, naturally proud and jealous of their fair fame, it was expected that to touch the honour of the country, even by implication, was the readiest way of producing a burst of indignation against England, out of which much "political capital" might be coined.

The idea was ingenious, however discreditable. But the effort has proved a failure, as far as the French managers are concerned. The facts, when examined, show that Lord Palmerston acted throughout this "trumpery" Greek dispute with the dignity and promptitude for which his whole administration of the Foreign Office has been remarkable, and that, so far from desiring to put on a slight upon France, he has kept strictly within the terms of the contract entered into with that country when its "good offices" were accepted for settling the dispute.

Mr. Wyse, the British Minister, has been received at the Court of Athens, and we recommend King Otto, if he values his sovereignty and throne, to turn over a new leaf in the administration of his foreign affairs—France and Russia are uncertain clutches to lean upon.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by their seven illustrious children, have left for Osborne, East Cores. The Court is expected to remain at Osborne until the 18th of June.

Russian Arrangements.—It is said that the Russian Government has addressed an insulting note to Lord Palmerston, intimating that in future no English residents will be permitted in Russia or Austria, unless they renounce the protection of their own Government for the time being.

Renowned Resignation of the Lord Chancellor.—The Sun states, that a rumour was current this morning in Westminster-hall, that Lord Cottenham, if he had not already resigned the chancellorship, would do so in a few days. Baron Rolfe would probably be his successor.

The Glasgow Steam Navigation Company has offered to tow Sir John Ross's Arctic vessel some hundreds of miles on her way to the Arctic regions, and it is expected that a great number of persons will proceed on the excursion on the steamer.

There have been falls of snow in the Highlands, in some places to a depth of several inches.

The population of Glamorganshire is increasing faster than any other county of England and Wales.

The Dutch papers of the 17th inst. say, that an intense frost has killed the blossoms on the fruit trees.

At Sheffield, last week, the Rev. S. J. Lyon, M. A., was fined £2 2s. and £1 15s costs, for poisoning his neighbour's fowls.

An Italian woman is stated to have been publicly flogged with sticks, at Milan, on the 27th ult. by order of the Austrian military authorities.

IRELAND.

On Tuesday the citizens of Derry gave Lord Gough a grand banquet.

In Limerick the voters under the new franchise bill would be increased from 1096 to 11,162, and in Tipperary from 1157 to 13,950.

A few persons in Dublin have been taking steps during the last week to organise some means for the revival of Irish manufactures and general industrial enterprise in the country.

Emigration from Kilrush and neighbourhood is progressing on a large scale; numbers have left during the past month, and others are waiting remittances from their friends in America.

The Sligo Champion states that an Orange mob attacked the chapel of Ballymote last week, and nearly wrecked it. No one can assign a reason for this sacrilegious outrage.

Archbishop Slattery, of Cashel, continues so unwell, since his late severe attack of fever, that it is probable a confessor will be appointed to assist in the Episcopal duties.

The Repeal Association met on Monday at Conception Hall. The attendance was very small. Mr. John O'Connell addressed the meeting on the subject of the late debate in the House of Commons on the removal of the Lord Lieutenant. The rent for the week was £117s. 4.

The Cork Examiner states that two elegant specimens of new potatoes in a most healthy state, and which had been grown in the open air, were shown at that office. One specimen was produced by D. Barry, of Middleton, and the other on the farm of Mr. Keen, of Shanagarry.

The Derry Standard supplies the following late movement of the Ribbon party in Ulster: "We have have just been informed that some miscreants, one night recently, seized some unfortunate man in Glenfin, within about four miles of Stranabally, and actually, with savage barbarity, cut the ears off his head. We have not as yet heard the names of this unfortunate victim to Ribbon vengeance, but hope that the perpetrators of this atrocity will be discovered and brought to condign punishment for the foul offence."

FRANCE.

Telegraphic dispatches from Rodiz, Remer, and Montpelier, speak of Republican demonstrations amongst the soldiery quartered in these places, but not of a nature to excite alarm. Agitation of a more important kind is observed in the old Legitimist provinces of the west, Brittany and La Vendee, incited by the adherents of Henry V., the President of the Republic, it is said, spoken of the circumstances to a person of high note with marked regret.

The propositions of Lord Palmerston to effect a compromise, regarding the unfortunate differences between England and France, have been totally rejected by the latter Government, who will accept no other terms than the simple execution of the convention of London.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe writes, under date of the 23d, that it was asserted on the Bourse that a conciliatory dispatch has been sent to the French Charge d'Affaires in London, and the assertion had a favorable effect.

Attempt to Assassinate the King of Prussia.

Accounts from Berlin of the 22d state, that on that morning an attempt had been made to assassinate the King of Prussia at Potsdam.

A sergeant of artillery fired a pistol at his Majesty, and inflicted a flesh wound in the arm. The man was immediately seized.

The King at once returned to Charlottenburg, and received the congratulatory of his family, the Ministers, and the diplomatic corps, on his escape.

The name of the attempted assassin is Seifert.

AUSTRIA.

Accounts have been received from Vienna to the 18th.

The Wiener Zeitung states that a mysterious tumult took place a few days ago in the garrison of the newly-recruited Honveds, which parties interested are endeavouring to hush up. A young Hungarian nobleman (Honved), who had been refused permission by his Captain to go to a coffee-house, unable to resist the solicitations of some corporal, who promised to be responsible for this petty insubordination, quitted the barracks.

The Captain, upon hearing this, gave notice that the young nobleman should be flogged upon his return.

All the corporals of the battalions refused to raise their hands to carry out the sentence, and a corporal of the Haynan Regiment of Infantry was summoned from another barracks, and commenced putting the sentence into execution; but he had inflicted only a few blows when the young nobleman sank down in a fit of apoplexy. In one moment all the Honveds rushed upon the captain, and put him to death. On the same evening the entire troop was disbanded.

INDIA.

The news from India by the Overland Mail, tells of fresh disasters on the frontiers. An English medical man has been murdered by the Afgheds. Sir Charles Napier seems harassed, and scarcely knows how to deal with these barbarians. The removal of the frontier from the Sutlej to the Indus has not brought with it the tranquillity that was hoped for. Our outposts are now continually harassed by marauders, whilst the interior of the Punjab requires the most constant attention. The Governor General has again proceeded to Simla.

Tricks upon Travellers.—Some days ago a newly-married couple arrived in Paris from Vernon, to pass the honeymoon. On Thursday they arranged to go to the theatre together, but the wife being indisposed, the husband went alone. During the performance, he went to take a turn on the boulevard, and whilst walking quietly along, he was violently pushed against a man. The young man

made an angry exclamation; the other replied in grossly insulting terms; and at length blows were exchanged. Two other men came up to the assailants, and the young man would have been grossly ill-treated, if the appearance of two "sergents de ville" had not caused the three men to take flight. About an hour after, a man, having the appearance of a commissioner, presented himself to the wife, and told her that her husband had been arrested for having in a quarrel at a cafe, broken a looking glass and table, and that he accordingly begged of her to go to him with money to pay for the damage. The wife dreadfully alarmed, tied up some bank-notes in a pocket handkerchief, and hastened off in a cab, the commissioner taking a place beside her.

On arriving at their destination, the man, to her surprise suddenly disappeared, and she was still more astonished to find that her pocket-handkerchief and notes had disappeared also. She hurried home again, and there found her husband. They both related their adventures, and it appeared that the thieves must have discovered the wife's address from a letter in the husband's pocket-book, which they had managed to steal in the scuffle, though he had noticed it at the time. (Galignani.)

COMMUNICATION.

It is asked, "What has been done with Professor Johnson's suggestions?" What should have been done, but to publish and distribute the Report?—which has been done—and provide, perhaps, for a Coal exploration by boring, which was of no pressing moment. "What to meet the changes in the Navigation laws?" What could have been done?—except to press on the Imperial Government the importance to these Colonies of negotiating for reciprocity to the full extent, which we presume the local Government has done. "What with regard to the Coasting trade?" If the coasting-trade of the United States is meant, what could have been done?—except to make known to Ministers our wishes on the subject, and our readiness to surrender to the Americans a free participation in the Fisheries in addition to our own Coasting trade; which has not, that we are aware of, been done. The Home Government has been addressed to place the inter colonial trade on the footing of a coasting trade. "What for improving the Navigation of the Upper St. John?" A year or so since, two thousand pounds a year were granted by the Legislature for this purpose. Is this nothing? Is it not enough, at least, for the present? "What has been done with Mr. Wilkinson's Report on the Shediac Railway?" A guarantee of six per cent interest for twenty years on sixty thousand pounds has been given for that part of the line which lies between Shediac harbor and the bend of Pelitodiac. Is this not enough, and more than enough, for a comparatively useless enterprise?—at least at the present time. A Canal is what is wanted, to open a ship communication between the head of the Bay of Fundy and the gulf of St. Lawrence. The good people of St. John have a strange obliquity of vision. They are looking in a wrong direction, and they will see it by and bye, to their own great wonderment. As to Mr. Perley's Report—What should have been done with it, pray? Its value, whatever it may be, consists in its information to the people—Knowledge, by the way, which they ought to have been acquainted with long ago.—Their ignorance in the matter is proof of their supineness. "Would they have an Fish-Bounty?" The House of Commons has an interest at the expense of the rest is rapidly passing away. The Imperial Government has done the country a service by putting a veto on such follies. It is time they had an end. The Legislative Council did its duty in rejecting the Bill. They performed another commendable service by rejecting the Treasury-Note Bill—otherwise, a money-wasting, currency depreciating, and debt-incurring Bill—and by originating several law improvement Bills, one of which only made its way through the lower House. Can the people's men urge equal claims to approval? The model and training Schools' law was a failure from the commencement—a useless waste of the public money. The settlement of the Boundary between Canada and this Province is in the hands of the Imperial Government. The local government, it is presumed, has done all it could do in this matter.

The spirit of fault finding is wont to press hard on the spirit of fair dealing. As to Municipal institutions, the Assembly is dead against them—Nothing but popular compulsion will force them into existence. If the people want these measures they must peremptorily demand them. The difficulty is with their own Representatives, and no where else.

The local Government do not desire the power which the initiation of money grants would cast upon them, because of its responsibility. Within it, there can be no security for an economical expenditure of the public money, and the unnecessary incurring of a

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS

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public debt. Without Municipal institutions the people must ever remain profoundly ignorant of the first rudiments of self-government. Their Representatives will do well to have an interest in keeping them so.

It will be time enough to think about an elective Legislative Council, after Municipal institutions have been given to the people, and they learn to elect serjeants instead of masters. Of the last, there is already a more than quantum sufficient, without augmenting the number. It is throwing dust in the people's eyes—a diversion from what they need, to what they do not, at present, need—Municipal institutions first, and an elective Council, if you please, afterwards. To commence the superstructure at the top, is to build without a foundation: It is improvement we want, not deterioration.

The City Press is mute whenever waste approaches the City. Not a word about the two thousand pounds thrown away to the St. John's Bridge Company, and which is but an entering wedge to greater waste—and this out of an impoverished treasury, already in debt some hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds. The grant will not add a bauble to the productive resources of the country. After granting thousands of pounds for a Steam Ferry and Wharf, and after losing six thousand pounds by the former Bridge Company, one might have supposed, that the Province would have been spared this last infliction.—The patriotism which recoils when self is concerned, waxes the sternness of a genuine patriot.

St. John's follies are the greatest of all provincial follies, and the most pertinaciously persevered in. Give her scope enough, and she would ruin herself by ruining the Province. When will she achieve a reputation for sanity? Not, it is feared, until she has been subjected to a thorough course of dispiriting remedies.

A. M.

Great Bank Robbery!—The Boston Post says, that on Saturday night last, the Dochester and Milton Bank, Dochester, was broken into and robbed of nearly \$30,000, in bills and specie. The bills were nearly all on that bank, and amounted to \$7,000. The specie was between \$2,000 and \$3,000, chiefly silver.

The banking rooms are in the second story of the building, in which the bank is situated. In the first place the lock of the front door was picked; then the chief lock of the first door to the main banking room; then an alphabetical lock on the door, and then the lock of the outer door of the safe. Next the outer lock of the safe proper was blown off with gunpowder, which also probably forced off the inner lock, and thus placed the money within reach of the robbers.

Having secured all the money in the safe they left the bank, carefully relocking all the locks they had opened with false keys. The Bank has offered a reward of \$5,000.

Later from Cuba.—The Charleston Courier learns from Captain Kean, of the bark Argus, five days from Havana, that there was great excitement when he left, in consequence of a report that another expedition, to the number of several thousand, had landed on the south side of Cuba, and taken possession of Cienfuegos and Trinidad, and that every soldier had left Havana in pursuit of the expedition, leaving the city in protection of the militia.

A fire broke out at New-Orleans on the 24th ult., which destroyed three dwellings, and a woman and two children perished in the flames.

A destructive fire occurred at Charleston on the 24th ult., which destroyed a number of buildings in the business part of the city.

A short Story by Dickens.—Dickens tells the following story of an American sea Captain:—

On his last voyage home the captain had on board a young lady of remarkable personal attractions—a phrase I use as one being entirely new, and one you never meet with in the newspapers. The young lady was beloved intensely by five young gentlemen passengers, and in turn she was in love with them all very ardently, but without any particular preference for either. Not knowing how to make up her determination in this dilemma, she consulted my friend the captain. The captain being a man of an original turn of mind, says to the young lady, "Jump overboard and marry the man who jumps after you." The young lady, struck with the idea, and being naturally fond of bathing, especially in warm weather, as it then was, took the advice of the captain, who had a boat ready manned in case of accident. Accordingly, next morning, the five lovers being on deck, and looking very devotedly at the young lady, she plunged into the sea head foremost. Four of the lovers immediately jumped in after her. When the young lady and her four lovers were gone out again, she says to the captain, "What am I to do with them, now, they are so wet?" Says the captain, "Take the dry one." And the young lady did, and married.