

Jewelry, &c.
 Subscriber an assortment of
 ELLERY, CUTLERY,
 &c. &c. which will be
 each spring CLOCK
 d Vertical Watches,
 Silver, and common
 Silver, German diller
 Silver Watch Guards,
 old, and Fancy Set
 Gold, Silver, and
 all Cases, Gold and
 Ladies' Companion
 Pocket and Needles
 Screens, Paper Mach
 Screens, Hat, Hair,
 Silver Brushes, Silver
 Shining Glass Scent
 Letter Clips, Thero
 Metal and Brass Card
 Trays, Razors and
 gs, Tea Bells, Pocket
 Telescopes, Silver
 Men Silver mounted
 and Pencils, Ciga
 and Pen Knives,
 Pocket, and Table
 Irons, Hot Water
 Sess Tea Pans,
 Fancy Toilet, Soap,
 and Rifle Powder
 articles
 Jewellery, &c.;
 d: Quadrants, Com
 sets, adjusted, Cast
 Silver,
 EF. STICKNEY.

LET
 occupied by Mr. W.
 nine miles from Saint
 MS attached. Apply to
 nises, Mr. D. McCullum
 ce of this Paper.
 CHAEL TURNER,
 Fredericton.

STAGE,
 STEPHEN,
 INDBARING.
 as Contracted to run
 St. Andrews
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Stoves!
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STOVES.
 us store, in the Market
 W. MacLEAN,
 1850.

INSWICK
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NGS FUND.
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FS, OIL, &c.
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 Paint, 14, 28 & 56 lb
 Kegs,
 ow J4 & 28 lb Kegs,
 Tea,
 Cognac Brandy
 from Boston,
 lscovado Sugar,
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 LMAN from Liver
 arch.
 MES W. STRIP

The Standard,
 IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
 A. W. Smith.
 At his Office, Water-Street, 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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 First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line 1s
 Each repetition of 12 lines 1d per line
 Advertising by the year may be agreed on

The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E parvis summum est optimum.—Cic.

No 12] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1851. [Vol. 13

Counting-House ALMANAC, 1851.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
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POETRY.

THE GATHERING TIME.
 FROM HOWITT'S JOURNAL.
 EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, 1851.

They come! they come!
 From the far off ale, from the torrid plain,
 They hasten to pass o'er the billow main;
 They are borne along by the deep sea's foam.
 By the wild wind's sweep o'er the wreck'd one's
 home;

By the fierce tornado in his pride,
 Lashing the waves to a fiery tide.

With the might of nations on their brow,
 With the wealth that hath taught the world to
 bow;

The wealth of THE MIND in its glorious might,
 The spoils of a thousand thoughts of light;
 The rainbow gleams of the spirit's wings,
 As it revels in bliss amid glorious things.

They have gathered the spoils of earth and sea,
 They have pierced the shrines of their mystery;
 Unveiled the glory of earth's bright things;
 Hid music flow from her long-sealed springs,
 Fill the world with start from human lips,
 To hear of the bright apocalypse.

They have been to the depths of ocean's caves,
 'Mid the murmuring resonance of waves;
 And many a pearl and jewel bright
 Flash out in pride on the wondering sight,
 And the circling corals bath caught
 Its light from the gifts the waves have brought.

They have been to the depths of Nature's shrines,
 Where gleam rich treasures in hoary mines;
 And the shapeless block, at a human word,
 Hath scattered its dross as a moulding bird,
 And sprang up in beauty, and strength, and
 might;

As a spirit-wand had evoked its light.

They have trod the shores of a sunny land,
 Where the feathery palm-trees clustering stand,
 And the bright cocoons of the pale worm gleam
 On the blueberry boughs, as a starry stream;
 And a thousand fabrics rich and rare,
 From the golden threads glow brightly fair.

They have been where the clustering columns rise,
 In their lofty pride to Italian skies;
 And the sculptor's hand hath wrought in might
 On the polished marble's stainless white;
 Till his soul could see in its spirit gleams
 The life of his dearest, proudest dreams.

And the forests have yielded their lordly dower,
 And the Isles that afar their fragrance shower;
 Faith, air, and sea have their tribute brought
 To swell the stream of the wood'rous thought,
 That seeks in our own loved land to shrine
 The world's great soul, as a thing divine.

All hail to the workers on land and sea!
 All hail as they meet in aisle of the free!
 Their votive gifts on the shrine be laid
 Of the holiest One, in the mercy shade!
 And earth's hosannas to Him be given
 Who on human souls shed powers of heaven.

NEW-BRUNSWICK. PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, March 11.

The Revenue Committee (thirteen members) were sitting this morning, consequently no business of importance was transacted in the House until 1 o'clock.

Mr. Fisher sent in a petition against the return of Mr. Macpherson, and demanding a scrutiny of votes.

The House went into Committee on the Government Bill to provide for the protection of the Revenue. After the bill was read through the Atty. General announced his intention to move certain amendments, and not being prepared he would move that the Committee rise and report progress. Progress reported. [I rejoin to learn that, when the Bill is committed again, an attempt will be made to make smuggling felony.—Reporter.]

Mr. Wilnot, from the Revenue Committee, reported, and introduced the frame of the Revenue Bill. He also brought in the Report of the Light House Committee.

The Hon. Atty. General stated that on account of his being obliged to go back to his constituents for re-election, and being subsequently called away to conduct trials at Gagetown, he had been unable to attend to Government measures before the House; he would now announce his intention to move the House into Committee on the Municipal Corporation Bill on Thursday next, and the School Bill on Monday next. These were the two most important of the Government Bills.—He would now move the House into Committee on the Bill to shorten the wording of the Laws.

Mr. Ritchie said he did not think the Bills mentioned were the most important of the Government measures. He considered the Bill to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway the most important of the Government measures. The hon. gentleman had not mentioned that Bill, and feared it would get the go-by.

Hon. Atty. General said the hon. member from St. John had jumped at a wrong conclusion; he had no right to imagine that the Government would give the Railway Facility Bill the go-by. He was not prepared to go into the consideration of that Bill, but he had not lost sight of it.

Mr. Ritchie said, that as the introduction of the Railway Bills was quite at variance with the principles enunciated in the hon. Attorney General's speech, wherein he exposed the views entertained by the Government; the hon. gentleman had then declared that it was a ruinous policy for Government to take stock in a railway. That being the case, and he having omitted to mention the matter now, was he thought, ground for suspicion.

Hon. Atty. General said he had no doubt that the hon. member was suspicious; it was a part of his character. He had always expressed his suspicion of every Government, and would, no doubt, until he became the leader of a Government himself. He did not think the Bill referred to was at variance with his speech.

Mr. Ritchie would not argue the subject, as he was very glad to see the the Railway Bills before the House; he was surprised, however, at the hon. member's attempting to reconcile them with his speech. Every member of the House, and the Reporters, had understood him to say that the Government of a country ought not to take stock, and the Bills recommended stock to be taken to a large amount. (Conversation then dropped.)

The House then went into Committee on the Bill to shorten the wording of the Laws, Mr. Taylor in the chair. The Hon. Attorney General explained the nature of the Bill; it authorised the appointment of Commissioners, not less than three nor over five, to examine during the recess, and report at the next Session the best means of shortening and simplifying the laws.

Mr. Ritchie strenuously opposed the Bill. He argued that the Commission would be a mere job, and that it was the duty of Government to examine and report, they being well paid for it.

The hon. Speaker made a long speech in opposition to the Bill, and entered into a list of statistics of the most startling nature to

show why the Court of Chancery should be abolished.

Messrs. Needham, Wilnot, Tilley, Johnson, Gilbert, Hanington, Hayward, Hathe-way, and English spoke against the Bill.—No one defended it but the Attorney General. Mr. Gilbert moved the postponement of the Bill three months, which Mr. Tilley seconded. The Hon. Attorney General contended that was not treating him with courtesy, and this view was taken by two or three of the Government supporters. The hon. Attorney then moved as an amendment that the Committee rise and report progress. That question was put from Chair, and declared agitated. The Chairman then put the question of postponement three months, when the hon. Attorney General called "question" on the amendment. The Committee then divided, and the names taken, as follows:—Ayes hon Messrs. Street, Partelow, and Hanington, and Messrs. Barberie, Montgomery, Reed, Gordon, Williston, McPhelim, Crane, Chapman, Sules, Scoullar, Rice, Thomson, Robinson, Cutler and Fitzgerald, 19. Nays, his honor the Speaker, and Messrs. Tilley, Needham, Ritchie, Wilnot, McLeod, Ryan, Purdy, Steves, Johnson, Gilbert, Earl, Hayward, Hathe-way, Puckard, McPherson, Beardsley and English, 15. Progress reported.

The Scrutiny Committee between Messrs. Gilbert and Chapman, was struck to day.

Petitions were presented against high duties, and for the continuance of the present tariff.

The Committee have agreed to a Bill to alter and consolidate the Light House Laws. Five honorary Commissioners are recommended as a Board of Direction, and one Superintendent under them, at a salary of £100 per annum. The sum of £500 has been reported in favour of a Fog Bell Buoy off the harbour of St. John.

Mr. Scoullar asked the Attorney General what had been done towards filling up the Executive Council.—The Attorney General said that he would answer the question to morrow morning. You may rely upon it, that the answer will be—nothing done.

HARK YE, GIRLS!—It is high time that somebody told you a little plain truth. You have been watched for a long time; a certain class of you; and it is plain enough you are laying plans to cheat somebody. You intend to sell chaff for wheat; and there is danger that some of the foolish "gudgeons" will be sadly taken in.

It may not be your fault that you belong to the "one idea party"—that the single idea of getting a husband is the only one which engrosses much of your time or attention. But it is your fault that you pursue this in the wrong direction. Your venerable mother of Eden memory, was called a "help" for man, and you are looking for a man to help you; to help you to live in the half idle, half silly way which you have commenced. Men who are worth having, want women for wives. A bundle of gaw-gaws bound with a string of flats and coppers, sprinkled with cologne, and set in a carmine saucer—this is no help for a man who expects to raise a family of boys and girls on veritable bread and meat.

The piano and the lace frame are well enough to their places and so are ribbons and frills and tinsels—but you can't make a dinner of the former nor a bed-blanket of the latter. And awful as the idea may seem to you, both dinner and bed blanket are necessary to domestic enjoyment. Life has its realities as well as its fancies, but you make it all a matter of decoration, remembering the tassels and curtains, forgetting the bedstead. Suppose a young man of good sense and of course of good prospects, to be looking for a wife, what chance have you to be chosen?—You may cap him, or trap him, to catch him, but how much better to make it an object for him to catch you! Render yourself worth catching, and you will need no shrewd match-makers or managing brothers to help you to find a market.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A few evenings ago, a person called at the house of Mr. F. Newbigin, in Saco, Maine, an extensively dry goods dealer, and informed Mrs. Newbigin that her husband had sent him for his valise, which he wanted at his store. Not suspecting any imposition, she gave it to him, and soon after discovered that it was not as the rogue had stated, who made off with the valise, containing between \$12,000 and \$14,000, which Mr. N. was to use next day in Boston. The valise was afterwards found about two miles from Biddeford, hidden in some bushes, and rifled of its contents.

NEW YORK, March 6.—It is rumored that Isaac Storms, formerly tobacco merchant, has failed for £500,000.

The steamer Baltic left New York for Liverpool on Wednesday last, with 80 passengers.

A hurricane on the 19th ult., nearly destroyed the town of Shreveport, in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Strambot Disaster.—The magnificent steamer Oregon, bound from Louisville to New Orleans, burst her boiler on Sunday near Vicksburg. The first clerk was killed, the captain severely hurt, and about 30 people are missing. The

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COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.
 Dear Sir,—Will you have the goodness to give the following extracts from the Law, an insertion or two in your paper, as I am convinced there are many persons in the County particularly concerned in County matters, that have not seen the law; and it seems but an act of common justice, that the greatest publicity possible, should be given to all laws that affect the well being of the community.
 Yours,
 C. R. HATHEWAY.

Extracts from a Law passed in 1850.
 13th Vic. Cap. 30, p. 85.

ART. 1.—No Assessments to be made for the payment of the contingent expenses of the County, until a detailed statement showing how the sum required is made up, shall be laid before the Grand Jury, and their approbation obtained.

ART. 2.—No claim or account against any Parish or County shall be allowed, unless the same be filed with the Clerk of the Peace, within one hour after the opening of the Session.

ART. 3.—At the time of appointing of Town and Parish Officers a full and detailed statement of the County and Parish accounts shall be laid before the Grand Jury immediately after opening the Court, and to be returned on or before the Friday following, with such presentment as the Grand Jury may see fit to make thereon, and no unpaid claim or account shall be paid, or ordered to be paid, which has not been so first laid before the Grand Jury.

MORE LIGHT!—Besides the introduction of the Kerosene gas light, that may now be seen at Dartmouth, Dr. Gesner has obtained letters patent for an improvement, whereby the refuse oil matter of the Kitchen, Coal Tar, and all oily resinous substances of whatever kind, may be readily employed for illuminating purposes. Even the dry dog-fish selling in the market at 1s. 3d. per cwt.; is made into excellent gas, and at a cheaper rate. The mode of manufacture is as we learn easy and simple and such as will commend itself to the humblest capacity. It is satisfactory to believe that in this age of invention and important, the art of making gas is with others rapidly advancing.—[Nova Scotia.]

A Mr. Mewins was courting a young lady of some attractions, and something of a fortune into the bargain. After a liberal arrangement had been made for the young lady by her father, Mr. Mewins, having taken a particular fancy to a little brown mare, demanded that it should be thrown into the bargain; and upon a positive refusal, the match was broken off. After a couple of years, the parties accidentally met at a country ball.—Mr. Mewins was quite willing to renew the engagement—the lady appeared sad to have the slightest recollection of him.

"Surely you have not forgotten me," said he.

"What name, sir?" she inquired.

"Mewins," he replied; "I had the honor of paying my addresses to you, about two years ago."

"I remember a person of that name," she rejoined, "who paid his addresses to my father's brown mare."

THE BRITISH TAKEN POSSESSION OF YUCATAN!
 NEW ORLEANS, March 4th.—Private advices from Yucatan state that the British had taken possession of that country.—The Spanish authorities having left the country in charge of the British Government.

VICTORY OF THE GUATEMALIANS!
 Late advices from Central America, report that a battle had been fought between the States of San Salvador and Guatemala, in which the former were victorious.

From California and Chagres.—The new steamship North America, Capt. Bletchen, from Chagres, Feb. 25, and Kingston, Jamaica, March 1st, arrived at New York on Friday.

The North America has 256 passengers, and the telegraph presses at their god at the rate of about \$1,800 a head, or \$450,000 in all.

The steamer Tennessee arrived at Panama Feb. 19th; the Republic on the 20th with 250 passengers and one million of gold, and the Panama, at Panama 21st, with 250 passengers and one million of gold.

There was much sickness on the Isthmus, but not of a malignant character.

The news from Jamaica; and also from Oregon, was unimportant.

The steamer Major Tompkins, from Sacramento for San Francisco, burst her boiler the 31st January, killing the 2nd engineer, Richard Martin of London, and badly scalding several others.