

TEPHEN,
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n Mondays,
6 o'clock, A.

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on the Capital
Bank is this
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GER, Cashier.

EC.

via St. John,
d as follows:
BRANDY,
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STREET.

g School.

Y. grateful for
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49.

Janies, Farmer

informed that

EV'S

OBSTANT

Office,
Kingston Street, to
St. Andrews,
sexes, supplied to
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y the Subscri-

in COOKING

Singyong Teas,
ugars, and
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ds, Arrowroot,
Cigars, Tobacco,
Linglass, &c.
BERT KLR.

hands against the

late of Oak Bay,
are requested to
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is indebted to said
immediate payment

EN, Executor.

3. Spikes.

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W STREET,
1849.

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in the County of
to present the same
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deducted to the said
immediate payment

ER DUNN,
WHITLOCK

The Standard,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.

At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS.

13s 6d per annum—if paid in advance.

15s, if not paid until the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Inserted according to written orders, or continued

will 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

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NOTICE
To Contractors.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.

TENDERS will be received at the Engineer's

Office, St. Andrews, until the 24th MAY,

instant, for the erection of 10 miles of Fencing,

on either side of the Railroad from St. Andrews

to Leonard Bartlett's. The fencing to be erected

at such places along the line, as the Engineer from

time to time may designate. The whole to be

completed during the ensuing summer.

The Fence will consist of Hemlock or Cedar

sills with cedar upright posts, sills to be 3 feet

long, 9 inches broad and 4 inches deep. The up-

rights to be 5 1/2 feet long, round or square, and

to be not less than 6 inches diameter at the smaller

end, to be dovetailed into the sills, and to be sunk

18 inches below the ground surface. Ribbons to

be of spruce or hemlock 3 inches wide by 2 1/2

inches thick; uprights of 3 to be 19 feet apart;

Pickets 4 1/2 feet long, 3 inches wide by 5-8 inch

thick of hemlock, spruce or pine.

Tenders will also be received for erecting a

Board Fence, the T's or sills and uprights as above,

or the uprights may consist of hemlock, to be not

more 10 feet apart, five slats high, the slats to be

from 4 to 6 inches wide, 1 inch thick; the fence

to stand 4 1/2 feet high.

The whole material and workmanship to be

subject to the approval of the Engineer.

Parties will please to bid at per rod forward,

and will likewise specify the material proposed to

be used in each part of the fencing.

This to be endorsed, "Tender for Fencing,"

and must specify the name and address of the parties

wishing to contract.

Payments to be made in four equal instalments,

as the work progresses.

FIELDING NEALE,

Eng. St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad.

St. Andrews, May 14, 1850.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT

this Office.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Ex aequo sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 22] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1850. [Vol. 17

SHAM DIGNITY.

'Among the thousand deceptions passed off on our sham-ridden race, let me direct your attention to the deception of dignity as it is one which includes many others. Among those terms which have long ceased to have any vital meaning, the word dignity deserves a disgraceful prominence. No word has fallen so readily as this into the designs of cant, imposture and pretence; none has played so well the part of verbal scare-crow, to frighten children of all ages and both sexes. It is at once the thinnest and most effective of all the coverings under which duncedom sneaks and skulks. Most of the men of dignity, who awe or bore their more genial brethren, are simple men who possess the art of passing off their insensibility for wisdom, their dullness for depth, and of concealing imbecility of intellect under haughtiness of manner. Their success in this small game is one of the stereotyped satires on mankind. Once strip from these pretenders their stolen garments, once disconnect their show of dignity from their real meanness, and they would stand shivering and defenceless, objects of the tears of pity, or targets for the arrows of scorn. But it is the misfortune of this world's affairs, that offices, fully occupied only by talent and genius, which deserve pretence, should be filled by respectable stupidity and dignified imbecility to whom pretence is the very soul of life. Manner triumphs over matter; and throughout society, politics, letters and science we are doomed to meet a swarm of dunces and windbags, disguised as gentlemen, statesmen and scholars. Coleridge once said, at a dinner-table a dignified man with a face as wise as the moon's. The awful charm of his manner was not broken until the muffins appeared, and then the imp of gluttony forced from him the exclamation, 'Them's the jockies for me!' A good number of such dignitarians remain undiscovered.

It is curious to note how these pompous gentlemen rule in society and government.—How often do history and the newspapers exhibit to us the spectacle of a heavy-headed stupidian in official station, veiling the sheerest incompetency in the mysterious sublimity of carriage, solemnly trifling away the interests of the state, the drupe of his own obstinate ignorance, engaged year after year, in ruining the people after the most dignified fashion! You have all seen the inscrutable dispensation, known by the name of the dignified gentleman; an embodied tediousness which society is apt not only to tolerate but worship; a person who pronounces the state commonplace of conversation with the awful precision of one bringing down to the valleys of thought, bright truth plucked on its scimitars; who is so profoundly deep and painfully solid on the weather, the last novel, or some or nothing of the day; who is impressively shocked if your eternal gratitude does not repay him for the trite information he consumed your hour in imparting; and who, if you insinuate that this calm, contented, imperturbable stupidity is preying upon your patience, instantly stands upon his dignity, and puts on a face. Yet this man with just enough knowledge to raise himself from the insignificance of a dunce to the dignity of a bore, is still in high favor even with those whose animation he checks and chills—why? Because he has, all say, so much of the dignity of a gentleman! The poor, bright, good natured man, who has done all his power to be agreeable, joins in the cry of praise, and feelingly regrets that nature has not adorned him, too, with dullness as a robe, so that he likewise might freeze the volatile into respect, and be held up as a model spoon for all dunces to imitate. This dignity, which so many view with reverential despair, must have twinned, two at a birth, with that urbane vanity mentioned by Coleridge, which keeps itself alive by sucking the paws of its own self-importance. The Duke of Somerset was one of these dignified gentlemen.—His second wife was the most beautiful woman in England.—She once suddenly threw her arms around his neck, and gave him a kiss which might have gladdened the heart of an Emperor.—The Duke lifting his shoulders to an aristocratic square, slowly said, 'Madam, my first wife was a Howard, and she never would have taken such a liberty.'—Whipple.

Novascotians Abroad.—One of the Builders of Collins' line of Steamers is a Mr. McKay, a native of Clyde River, near Shelburne—the other builders are nearly all from N. Scotia. Two out of the three who built the steam vessel at New Orleans, are recognized as "American Enterprise," are Nova Scotians, the Messrs. Carson and Tuffs, who served their times, with Mr. Lyle, of Dartmouth. In like manner might hundreds of our countrymen be enumerated who, by their skill and enterprise, are adding to the wealth and fame of the neighbouring republic. But we trust the day is not far distant when, starting into life and vigorous action, the land of the Mayflower will again claim her wandering sons, and shoulder to shoulder the sons of Nova Scotia make common cause in the race of improvement. So mote it be.

A CONVENIENT MOTTO.—I remember, says

Mr. Copland, (lecturing before the Royal Dublin Society on Tobacco,) when I was quite young, seeing a fine print by one of the old masters, of a burly Dutchman, lounging in a capacious arm chair, "blowing a cloud," from his beloved pipe. Underneath was the motto, *Gloria mundi fumus*. "I asked my father what it meant? "Why," said he, "it has two meanings: first, 'The glory of the world is smoke'; and second, 'Smoking is the glory of the world.' This was sixty years ago, but I never forgot the lesson.

Arrival of the Steamship Europa.

The Steamship Europa arrived at Halifax, on Monday the 20th inst. in 9 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 11th inst. We subjoin a summary of the news.

The Commercial news partakes of the same monotonous character as that received by previous steamers.

Cotton is without change in price. The sale of the week reached 30,170 bales.

The Grain market was more active, and sales had been made at an advance on previous rates.

Western Canal Flour is quoted at 19s. to 23s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 23s to 24s 6d, and Canada 22s 6d to 24s per barrel.

There is little change in the Iron market.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts are on the whole satisfactory.

Liverpool Timber Market, May 11th.—A large stock still remains on hand, and though we are fast approaching the season when a good demand may be expected, yet so far no impulse has been given to the trade, and prices remain about the same.

The new American steamship Atlantic, reached Liverpool in a passage of little more than thirteen days from New York. She met with an accident to her machinery when she had been out six days, which retarded her progress 30 hours.

The Herman was 17 days in getting home. The America was passed by the Europa off Cork, and would make the passage home in about 12 days.

The people of Ireland are waking up to a sense of the advantages of their splendid geographical position, and the running of an Atlantic steamer between Galway and New York is determined on.

The Government contract with the West India Mail Company has been renewed for ten years. The Company are to provide new and swifter steamers than those hitherto engaged, which are to be built immediately on the Clyde, the Thames, and the Mersey, and a more direct route adopted. This arrangement will give the company a fleet of 20 or 22 new steamships, many of them of great capacity.

The Spanish quarrel with the English court is composed, and an ambassador to England has been appointed.

A crisis is at hand in Germany. Prussia and Austria are slowly marching in hostile order towards each other, and a short time will decide which must succumb.

The news from India confirms the previous accounts of increasing trouble with the Affghans, and measures are being concerted to tranquillize the frontier.

A terribly destructive fire occurred a short time ago in Bingen, not far from Mayence. Nearly seventy houses were consumed.

Captain Austin's expedition, consisting of the Pioneer, the resolute, the Assistance, and the Intrepid, which have been fully equipped and provisioned for three years, at the expense of £9,000, sailed on Saturday morning at daybreak from Greenhithe to prosecute a rigorous search for the missing ships of Sir John Franklin.

Accounts from the lower Danube state that great destruction had been caused by swarms of locusts.

The kingdom of Poland is now garrisoned by the whole of the army which lately fought in Hungary.

It is said that there is to be a congress of Princes of Europe, at Warsaw, in the course of the summer.

Parliamentary.—The proceedings in Parliament have not been of a very interesting nature. Sir William Molesworth made an onslaught on the Australian Constitution Bill, for the purpose of securing more distinct self government for the Colonists; but his motion was defeated by the Government.

IRELAND.

We are glad to observe by the Irish papers that the sales of the encumbered estates are progressing in a manner which shows that capitalists do not despair of that hitherto unhappy and distracted country. In the course of four or five hours on Wednesday, property to the extent of £50,000 and upwards changed hands at prices which are considered handsome by the sellers, and which, of course, the buyers think will prove remunerative. The influx of capital, and an infusion of new blood into the sister country may, even in the course of a few years, work a remarkable change in its physical appearance, and can-

not fail to improve the moral habits of the people. The new measure is only beginning to develop itself.

The Queen, we learn, with her husband and family, propose at no distant day, to make another visit to Ireland, the excellent results of which, in the state of transition that Irish society is now undergoing, will produce unquestionable good. On this occasion the visit will be by way of Holyhead, to afford the Royal family an opportunity of inspecting the tubular bridge at Bangor.

A vessel with window glass from Belgium arrived in Dublin on Saturday week.

Colonel Fitzgibbon, late of the 49th, and subsequently of the Canadian Parliament, a native of Limerick, is to fill the vacancy amongst the military knights of Windsor.

The presiding magistrate at the Limerick Police Court announced last week that all improper females arrested for use of obscene language in the streets would, in addition to imprisonment, be deprived of their hair.

Lord Mountcashell's estates in the county Antrim, which yield a well-paid rental of £11,600 a year, are to be sold for payment of £275,000 incumbrance on his landed property in the south. The Commercial Bank of London is a large creditor.

The 'Nation' publishes a long letter from the pen of Mr. Meagher. It bears date 1st of December, and is written in a frank, cheering and uncompromising spirit. He pays high testimony to the kindness which he received at the hands of the captain and all the officers of the Swift gun-brig, who, though not permitted to hold conversation with the 'felons,' allowed scarcely a day to pass over without the latter 'receiving some new and gratifying proof that they were in the company of gentlemen.'

FRANCE.

Since the election in Paris each party seems to be marshalling its forces for the encounter of which it is the prelude. Frustrated in their attempts to preserve their ascendancy by the ballot, the three great parties of 'order' have resolved to try the experiment of a change in the electoral law. A sweeping law is to disfranchise some two or three millions of electors, by requiring a fixed domicile and garrison for the space of three years respectively for civilians and soldiers. Artisans are to produce a certificate from their employers of having contributed to the payment of taxes for that period. The object of the new law is plainly to get rid of all the idle and unemployed artisans in Paris, who will at once be cut off from the right of voting.

In the case of the army the influence of the Government may be brought to bear so, to change the quarters of a regiment, as to neutralise at once any obnoxious principles it may have imbibed; and, in one word, a very moderate right of suffrage will be substituted for the present universal suffrage.

ITALY.

The edict which attended the entry of the Pope into Rome seems to have all passed away, and now the account has to be adjusted. It is stated that, after a long discussion with the cardinals and with the advocates of the court, the Pope has determined to confiscate the property of the Roman Constituent Assembly to the amount of 2,500,000 Roman piastres (£440,000 sterling). If this should be confirmed, we need not say that it must be the forerunner of other and further troubles whenever an opportunity presents itself to the oppressed party.

Disturbances in Sicily.—Intelligence has been received that a very extensive organization is being formed in Sicily to once more throw off the hated yoke of the Neapolitan Bourbons. It is said that arrangements have been entered into for a considerable portion of the Neapolitan army to proceed to Rome, in order to protect the Pope in his own dominions, and that the moment of their entrance into Rome is fixed upon for a general rising in Sicily. This movement is calculated upon as being certain of success in one or two directions, if not both—first in Sicily itself, from the absence of the flower of the Neapolitan army; secondly, in Rome by the withdrawal of the only troops that can then be depended upon to prevent another rising of nearly the whole of the Roman population. The heather is ripe along the whole coast—the first torch will produce a conflagration—(Sunday Times).

Letters from Trieste, of the 1st instant, state that, according to the last advices from Dalmatia, the city of Signo had been utterly destroyed by frequent earthquakes and a sudden eruption of sulphureous springs. No lives were lost, as all the inhabitants left the city before it was destroyed.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE SESSION.—Such is the heading of a really noticeable article in the St. John New Brunswick, of the 16th May, 1850. As we like to be somewhat particular as to times and place, we will endeavor to set our contemporary right. He says:—

"We have received the Journals of the House of Assembly to the close of the Session. The last part of the session is usually taken

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS.

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If Subscribers neglect to refer to their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

up with grants on money matters, and of course contain many objectionable items. In these Journals we find that the sum of £550 15s. 10d. was appropriated for the expenses of Government House the past year.

It is not true that £557 15s. 10d. was paid for the expenses of Government House. That sum was paid, but it was paid for the expenses of all the public buildings in Fredericton, and if the New Brunswick desires to go in to an algebraical calculation of the difference in management in Fredericton and in St. John, he has only to state two given quantities, and we will venture to say the third will be found without transposition. Our cotemporary further saith:—

"James Taylor, Esq., M. P. P., charged the exorbitant sum of £8 15s. for propping up an old bush, which had been blown down by the wind."