

Hery, &c.

Subscriber an assort
ERY, CUTLERY
&c. which will be
spring CLOCK
ritical Watches
r, and commo
German ditto
Watch Guards,
and Fancy Set
old, Silver, and
Cases, Gold and
Companion
ocket and Need'e
s, Paper Machi
ens, Hat, Hair,
Bausses, Silver
ian Glass Scen
ter Clips, Thero
land Brass Cand
ays, Razors and
Pia Bells, Pocket
elescopes, Silver
a Silver munter
Pencil, or Ciga
nd Pen Knives,
key, and Tailor's
tons, Hot Water
Sew Tea Trays,
ney Toilet, Soap,
nd Rifle Powder
icles.
JEWELLERY, &c.,
Quadrants, Com
adjusted. Cash
er.
STICKNEY.

T.
occupied by Mr. W.
miles from Saint
attached. Apply to
s. Mr. D. McCallum
this Paper
AEL TURNER,
Fredericton.

STAGE,

N
T. STEPHEN,
D BAKING.
contracted to run
ST. ANDREWS
ILLTOWN, and
week, according to
it, viz:
ws on Mondays
at 6 o'clock, A
Thursday and Sa
M and St. Stephen
e days.
osition of the Sub
ars has driven up
very attention to th
of Passengers, will
all share of publi
ill remain open a
Hotel, St. Andrews
phenix; and Ray'
MAS HARDY
1850.

Stoves!

div-don consignment
on, a large supply of.

TOVES,
store, in the Market
IV. MacLEAN,
1850.

NSWICK
ING SOCIETY
38th FUND.

n 30th Sep 1847
t, Robert F. Hazen
cwa, Geo. D. Stree
ns. J. G. Stevens,

Public
Office,
ber 11 1850.

be inconvenience ex
cellent arrangement
stage of Letters and
foundland to be paid
the Postmaster
eased to direct that
on correspondence
unswick and New-
e-paid or not, at the
WE, D. P. M. G.

S, OIL, &c.
1850.

erpool, via St. John
Raw Linseed Oil,
Paint, 14, 28 & 56lb.
Kege,
w 14 & 28lb Kege,
Fes,
Cognac Brandy
from Boston.
Luscovado Sugar,
SO.
STAN" from Liverpo
arch.
MES W. STREET

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.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted according to written orders, or continued
till forbid, if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under 2s
Each repetition of 12 lines 3d per line
First insertion of 12 lines 3d per line
Each repetition of 12 lines 1d per line
Advertising by the year may be agreed on

The Atlantic Steamers.
The undernoted Vessels are appointed to sail as
follows:
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Asia April 12—For New York.
Niagara April 19—For Boston.
Asia April 26—For New York.
Cambria May 3—For Boston.
Africa May 10—For New York.
Canada May 17—For Boston.
Asia May 24—For New York.
America May 31—For Boston.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.
Africa Apr. 23—From New York.
America Apr. 30—From Boston.
Asia May 7—From New York.
Niagara May 14—From Boston.
Europa May 21—From New York.
Cambria May 28—From Boston.
Africa June 4—From New York.
Canada June 11—From Boston.
Asia June 18—From New York.
America June 25—From Boston.

Counting-House
ALMANAC.
1851.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEB.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28		
MARCH	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
MAY	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
JUNE	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
JULY	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
AUGUST	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
OCT.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
NOV.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

I. J. F. ROGERS,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
LATELY FROM NEW YORK.

HAS the honor to announce to the
Inhabitants of St. Georges, and its
vicinity, that he has commenced business
in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm.
Armstrong, fronting the Public Landing,
where he is prepared to execute all orders
in his line, in the most fashionable style,
with neatness and promptitude. Having
just arrived from the United States, where
he has been employed in some of the most
celebrated Establishments in Philadelphia,
New York and Boston, trusts, that his long
experience, knowledge, and superior work-
manship, with a desire to please, will entitle
him to public patronage. Garments were
made to fit, before leaving his shop.
The Fashions received Quarterly from
New York.

The Standard, OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 21] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1851. [Vol. 18

POETRY

For the Standard.

"THE COMMITTEE"

A Painter's hand may sketch a flower;
The Poet needs a higher power,
A spell upon the mind to cast,
And from oblivion bring the past.

Descend sweet muse! my thoughts inspire,
To melody attune my Lyre,
And aid me in an effort weak,
To sing the praise I may not speak.

Amidst a blaze of beauty rare,
Of Gentles brave, and Ladies fair,
Selected from the "Temperance Band,"
Thy gallant worthies' foremost stand.

Enlisted in a noble cause,
And gaining for himself applause,
A youthful BENEDICT I see,
The POOR MAN'S FRIEND, a kind M. D.

And here, a man of faith and prayer,
Who makes God's word his daily care,
With heart and hand supports a cause,
Enforced in the Creator's Laws.

A favoured youth of visage fair,
With sparkling eye and buoy air,
Exerts his talents to procure,
The charm his presence must insure.

A voice of sweetness meets the ear,
In lively accents, mild and clear,
By courtesy the heart is won,
And Britain boasts a sterling "Son."

Half hidden by a laughing host,
A dark-eyed youth is at his post;
Of graceful form, gay, "Debonair,"
Possess'd of wit, a modest share.

With hurried step and pleasant smile,
Unknown alike to art as guile,
I recognise a worthy "Son"
A friend of all a foe to none.

A cheerful tone, and merry eye
Bespeak a friend and "Brother" nigh;
And melancholy shrinks away,
While wit and mirth their skill display.

But one is absent from his place,
I look in vain to see his face;
A crowd of beauty shuts from view,
A Son of "Temperance" firm and true.

Beside me stands, in manly pride,
The favorite of a circle wide,
A friend of temperance and truth,
Of zeal and industry in youth.

And last, (my pencil fails me now,)
A beaming eye, a thoughtful brow,
Each varied charm each winning grace,
In Nature's Nobleman I trace.

St. Andrews May 12th 1851.

THE FOLLY OF PRIDE.—Take some quiet, sober
moment of life, and add together the two ideas
of pride and man; behold him, creature of a span
high, stalking through infinite space in all the
grandeur of littleness. Perched on a speck of the
universe, every wind of heaven strikes into his
blood the coldness of death; his soul floats from
his body like melody from the string; day and
night, as dust on the wheel, he is rolled along the
heavens, through a labyrinth of worlds, and all the
creations of God are flitting above and beneath—
Is this a creature to make for himself a crown of
glory, to deny his own flesh, to mock at his fellow
sprung from that dust to which both will soon re-
turn? Does the proud man not err? Does he
not suffer? Does he not die? When he reasons,
is he never stopped by difficulties? When he acts,
is he never tempted by pleasures? When he lives,
is he free from pain? When he dies, can he es-
cape the common grave? Pride is not the heritage
of man; humility should dwell with frailty, and
shame for ignorance, error, and imperfection.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER
AT PATERSON, N. J.—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.—
The New York Herald of Thursday last, says—
Early yesterday morning, the manufacturing
district of Paterson, New Jersey, was thrown
into an alarming state of excitement, on the infor-
mation that a terrible explosion had taken place
at the machine workshop of Messrs Rogers, Ketch-
um & Grosvenor, by the bursting of a locomotive
steam boiler, whereby four men were instantly
killed, and some 15 or 20 injured, the recovery of
some of whom is very doubtful.

It appears that a locomotive of superior work-
manship, weighing 21 tons, made by the Roches-
ter and Syracuse railroad, had just been com-
pleted, valued at \$8000, and that morning was un-
dergoing the last test, when it was to have been
transported to its destination. Yesterday morn-
ing a fire was kindled in the furnace in order to
make the final test of its capacity for steam, hav-
ing been twice before steamed up for that purpose

As the fire kindled up, and the steam was rising,
the pumps were set in motion, when the boiler
burst, with a terrific explosion.
A violent hurricane passed over Raleigh, J. C.,
on Sunday, doing much damage.

It is said that Sir John Harvey has ob-
tained leave of absence to visit England, and will de-
part in the next steamer from Halifax.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]
MR. RITCHIE'S RESOLUTIONS.
(concluded from our last.)

If there is any thing which, to a British
mind, conveys a favorable impression of the
character of a people and of their political
constitution, it is the existence of an inde-
pendent Judiciary. So long as those to
whom the lives, the property, and character
of each individual are entrusted are indepen-
dent, so long there is a guarantee for the ac-
curacy of civil rights. But it is absurd to talk
of the independence of Judges who are de-
pendent upon a vote of the House of Assem-
bly for the amount of their salary. Mr.
Ritchie would doubtless deny that he in-
tended, by his resolutions, to condescend to
salaries on such a vote. He would say, he
wished to see their salaries fixed, but at a
lower rate than at present. But it is not ob-
vious, that if it is once conceded that the
salaries of the present Judges can be reduced
in the manner proposed by Mr. Ritchie, a
principle will be conceded, on which every
succeeding aspirant will have continuous mea-
sures of spoliation? A happy country ours
would be, if the Judges of the Supreme
Court had to ponder to our legislators, law-
yers, and one them to preserve their means of
getting their daily bread!

From the terms of Mr. Ritchie's resolution
it might be presumed that he was consen-
tiously satisfied that the circumstances of the
country were such that a general reduction
of salaries—of all expenditures, was called
for. But every man knows the reduction
travellers contemplated, is invidious and partial—
that a few unpopular officers, whose situations
preclude their acquiring political influence
—are to be sacrificed to satisfy the insatiable
envy of a misgued mob. No general re-
duction in all public departments is seriously
contemplated. If it were, the measure would
not be an objectionable one. We can imagine a
country in a state not dissimilar to that of an
individual who is obliged to apply for the
benefit of the bankrupt act. But what does
the law and common sense say, with regard to
the made insolvent the bankrupt's property
is to be distributed among the creditors?—
To those who hold the highest securities, a
preference is certainly allowed; if there be
no degrees of security, the creditors share
alike. But our Province is not bankrupt;
its revenues are as flourishing, its prospects
brighter than ever. No ground for its new
fulfillment of its pledges can be shown; still
would Mr. Ritchie urge repudiation; still
would he recommend a partial and unjust
preference towards the creditors of the Province!

We now proceed to consider Mr. Ritchie's
resolutions which refer to the present gov-
ernment. Before speaking directly to these
resolutions, we would remark, that, in a
lawyer-like manner, Mr. Ritchie, in the long
and elaborate speech with which he urged
the adoption of his resolutions, gave the
House his theory of responsible government—
interlarded with divers garbled and cleverly
selected passages from Lord Durham's re-
port, and Lord John Russell's speeches. It
would be easy to quote passages innumerable
from both authorities to prove that neither
Lord Durham nor the Prime Minister of Eng-
land ever intended, their observations to lead
to such deductions as drawn by Mr. Ritchie,
or ever presented them in the naked and un-
qualified manner in which Mr. Ritchie has.
Lord John Russell is now the leader of the
Opposition, which authorities, and is prepared to
justify, Earl Grey's colonial administration.
Mr. Ritchie is the man who loudly condemns
it. Lord John is no authority on his side.

But Mr. Ritchie asserts and re-asserts that
his theory of Responsible Government is cor-
rect, and by this standard he proceeds to try
the Government. He says "I have the right
to denounce the constitution—here it is, there are
its broad clear lines, you have broken through
this constitution, you have transgressed its li-
mits, you are therefore unworthy of the confi-
dence of the people's Representatives." We
do not deny that it has been the avowed policy
of the Home Government to allow the Colonies
to exercise to a great extent, control
over their local affairs. This has doubtless
been conceded—this is in unison with the
idea of Responsible Government. But we
deny, what Mr. Ritchie virtually assumes—
we deny the doctrine of the Colonies, that
the entire business of the Colonies, whether
only local but matters affecting the honor
of the Empire of which the Colonies form a
part. It was not for instance a mere local
matter, whether Judge Carter or Mr. Wilnot
should be Chief Justice. Judge Carter was
appointed by the Home Government, and at the

time he took office, and up to the date of
Mr. Wilnot's claim, the Chief Justice, Jus-
ticeship *extra paribus* was regarded as the
right of the senior Judge—as a right which
the Home Government was implicitly bound
to observe more over with regard to the Judges
salaries, they were secured by the civil list,
and with this resource to fall back on, the
honour of the empire was virtually pledged
to continue the judicial salaries during
the good behaviour of the Judges.

It is the policy of Mr. Ritchie to confound
the present Government with that of which
Messrs. Wilnot and Fisher were the real
and active leaders, because some component
parts of the old Government have been ad-
mitted into that formed by the present At-
torney General. Mr. Ritchie would have us
believe, that the present government, in its
corporate capacity, with the Hon. J. Ambrose
Street as its head and leader, is responsible
for the acts of a government whose acts he
condemned—who, as a body, with Mr. Wil-
not as its chief and responsible representa-
tive, he pronounced "politically dishonest."
The fact is, that Mr. Street has as strongly
condemned the government, who really are
answerable for the acts which Mr. Ritchie
condemns, as that gentleman has himself con-
demned them. By accepting office, and al-
lowing some of the members of the old gov-
ernment to remain their position, Mr. Street
by no means identified himself with the ex-
ecutive, led by Messrs. Wilnot and Fisher;
by no means did he pledge himself to vindicate
their acts. Mr. Street pursued a widely
different course: a manly, an honest, a con-
sistent course. He made no overtures, no
concessions, no retractions. In his plain,
straight forward address to the freeholders of
Northumberland on his appointment to the
Attorney Generalship, he boldly and clearly
announced upon what terms, and as the ad-
vocate of what principles he had assumed the
leadership. No change of opinion did he
then announce; none has he manifested
since he declared his disapprobation of the
acts of the old government. The truth was,
the old government was defunct. Mr. Fisher,
one leader, had resigned, and Mr. Wilnot
gone on the bench and became politically
dead. The remaining members joined Mr.
Street; pledged themselves we may presume
to support his views and measures. Thus
was the government identified with the pre-
sent Attorney General; thus was he enabled
consistently and honourably to become its
leader and responsible for its acts under his
leadership. In this government, when its
leader was absent, before its plans were ma-
tured, when it was hardly formed, before
time was given to allow of its real character
being made known, Mr. Ritchie moved a
vote of want of confidence. But without a
speaker of any talent to defend it, in spite of
the diligent efforts made to confound it with
the government, which many members were
pledged to oppose—the vote was lost. It was
known that Mr. Street was the leader, and
in that leader the Country and House could
not be driven to say they had no confidence;
and we believe that confidence will be re-
tained and be increased. If the government
did not possess the confidence of the House;
if a firm conviction in the honesty of purpose,
in the patriotic object and the practical abili-
ty of its leader, had not existed, he could not
have withstood the determined, subtle and
varied attack which his belated opponents,
hungry for office and goaded with repeated
defeat, have made against him. It required
the ingenuity, dexterity, and experience of
an able special pleader to make the present
government answerable for the acts of men
whose names were no longer within the power of
the House; more for a man who in court had
acquired a brow beating audacity, could have
held that government responsible for the
policy of the Colonial office; few would have
appealed to so many sordid interests; roused
the ashes of monition, long gone disap-
pointment; hardly any one but W. J. Ritchie
have marshalled so many conflicting interests
or unfolded our Representatives while asking
them to assist him in attaining his selfish
object. All this has been done—skillfully
done; but J. A. Street, Esq. is still Attorney
General, and gaining every day the confi-
dence and respect of the legislature and country.

We must now bring our remarks to a close,
they having already exceeded our prescribed
limits. To Mr. Ritchie we would say: do
employ your abilities to better purpose, than
in worrying, badgering, and calumniating
able men than yourself, and at least equally
honest and patriotic.

Instead of carping at and criticising every
measure brought forward for the good of the
country, bring forward if you have the ability
to prepare them, some better measures.
Follow the example of the eloquent and ac-
complished Mr. Gray, and urge (even while
maintaining an honest and consistent opposi-
tion to measures, you disapprove) the Legis-
lature some practicable means of advancing
the real interests of the people among whom
you live. Selfish opposition, and vain decla-
mation on abstract principles of Government,
reflect no credit on the individual—find no
response from the many. Even Mr. Need-

ham, Mr. Ritchie has done more than you
have—he has introduced a bill on the impor-
tant subject of Law Reform. Where is your
Bill—your Measure? We admire just ambi-
tion, but not that which seeks fleeting praise
and ephemeral popularity, or which is to be
sustained by tortuous and sinister means.
The statesman to be respected while living and
to leave a name which will be honoured
must be sincere, disinterested and straight
forward. "Integritas viat." The slave in
such ambition as yours is condemned in the
works of one of England's poets—
To loose good days that might be better spent,
To waste long nights in pensive discontent;
To speed to-day, to be put back tomorrow,
To feed on pain, to pine in fear and sorrow,
To fret thy soul with crosses and with cares,
To eat thy heart through comfortless despair,
To fawn, to crouch, to wait, to hide, to run,
To spend, to give, to want, to be undone."

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPER

Subscribers who do not give ex-
press notice to the contrary, are considered
wishing to continue their subscriptions.
If Subscribers order the discontinuance
of their papers, the publisher may continue
to send them till all arrears are paid.
If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take
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.

ham, Mr. Ritchie has done more than you
have—he has introduced a bill on the impor-
tant subject of Law Reform. Where is your
Bill—your Measure? We admire just ambi-
tion, but not that which seeks fleeting praise
and ephemeral popularity, or which is to be
sustained by tortuous and sinister means.
The statesman to be respected while living and
to leave a name which will be honoured
must be sincere, disinterested and straight
forward. "Integritas viat." The slave in
such ambition as yours is condemned in the
works of one of England's poets—
To loose good days that might be better spent,
To waste long nights in pensive discontent;
To speed to-day, to be put back tomorrow,
To feed on pain, to pine in fear and sorrow,
To fret thy soul with crosses and with cares,
To eat thy heart through comfortless despair,
To fawn, to crouch, to wait, to hide, to run,
To spend, to give, to want, to be undone."

Pause Mr. Ritchie. Ask yourself if a bet-
ter judgment than that which has guided your
past political course might not direct you—
Your idolatry to the praise of a giddy, fickle
crowd may for a while be sweet, but like re-
venge it will recoil with bitterness. The
same tongues which tell your praise to-day—
tomorrow will speak in language full of cur-
sing. Be true to the image which within
yourself you admire, of the manly indepen-
dent and truly patriotic statesman, restlessly
seeking new, but holding fast to ascertained
and tried principles. Appear in your real
character in our Legislative Hall, not in that
in which you have sought to gain a transi-
tory triumph, but by actions which none have
or can attain lasting distinction or enduring
fame.

In conclusion we say to the people of New
Brunswick: What benefit has accrued to
you by this long, expensive, and angry de-
bate which Mr. Ritchie's resolutions have
given rise to? What new truth has been
divulged—what new principle established?
One truth indeed, already pretty generally
received, has been clearly established: i. e.
that, without having brought forward one
measure really calculated to benefit the coun-
try; without the ability to establish one pro-
position which might lead to our political
improvement, the party led by Messrs. Need-
ham, Ritchie, and including Messrs. Pick-
ard, Hatheway, Tilley, and Stevens, have
been playing a game for office. We congrat-
ulate the country at the success of their op-
ponents. We shall not speak of the integrity,
of the talent, of the successful ingenuity, of
the well-known dexterity, of the business-
like habits of these would-be members of the
Government of New-Brunswick. But we
venture to predict, that the calm reason and
sound judgement of our people will prefer a
government led by an experienced legislator,
an able lawyer, and a man of undoubted in-
tegrity—a government which reckons among
its members the most intelligent, the most
experienced, the wealthiest and most inde-
pendent men of the Province; among whom
we may mention the honourable Mr. Chan-
dler, whose conduct proves him to be one of
the most disinterested, as he has long been ac-
knowledgeed to be one of our most able public
men; Mr. Rankin, whose immense wealth
excludes the accusation of acting the politician
for selfish ends; Mr. Parriew, whose
eminent financial ability is acknowledged by
his most resolute enemies, and Mr. Kinnear,
whose high moral character and persuasive
eloquence, are equally known and admired.

For ourselves we say, and we believe we
may say for the intelligent men of the Pro-
vince,—we are content with the government
we have.

A COLONIST.

A young gentleman, in describing the ef-
fects of his first visit, says he thought he was
ascending on a band of music. For fifteen
minutes he appeared to be swimming in a sea
of rose leaves, with a lily angel. This soon
changed, he says, to a delirium of peacock
feathers, in which his brain got so much
mixed up with low-neck frocks, mink, and
melody, that he has led on fluxes ever since.

To Make Washing Fluid.—If you wish
to obviate the difficulties and labor of wash-
ing clothes by the old method, and do not ob-
ject to purchase new linen every five or six
weeks, put into a bottle one pint pure alcohol, one
pint spirits turpentine, two ounces ammonia,
one ounce gum camphor. Keep this mixture
from the air, and shake it before using. A
pint of soft-soap, with three tablespoonfuls
of the above mixed with five gallons of water,
will cleanse a great number of underclothes.
After the latter have soaked thirty or forty
minutes, wring them out and boil them, and
the business is accomplished.

Education is a term of very broad signifi-
cation. It justly covers the proper develop-
ment of all the bodily powers, together with
moral, intellectual and social culture.

The sweetest flowers are those which shed
their odors in quiet nooks and dingles; and
the purest hearts are those whose deeds of
love are done in solitude and secret.