

W. H. Smith.
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 W. H. Smith.
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Counting-House ALMANAC 1851.
 Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday

ET
 occupied by Mr. Wm. ...
 HALL TURNER, ...

L STAGE,
 ST. STEPHEN'S ...
 THOMAS HARDY ...

Stoves!
 secured on consignment ...
 W. MacLEAN ...

UNSWICK ...
 JOHN 56th Sep 1847 ...
 STEVENS ...

TS, OIL, &c.
 Liverpool, via St. John ...
 JAMES W. STREET

Original issues in Poor Condition
 Best copy available

The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 19] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1851. [Vol. 18

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS
 Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as 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.

European Intelligence.
 [From Papers by the Niagara]
 Parliament had adjourned for the holidays, and would meet again on the 28th. On a motion made in the House of Commons for going into Committee on the assessed taxes, Mr. D'Israeli made a speech in proposing an amendment, in which he censured the Government most severely, especially in that their policy throughout the present session entirely overlooked the distress which they acknowledged to exist among the owners and occupiers of land; thereby disappointing the hopes which the farmers had been led to entertain from the expression in the Royal Speech. The amendment was lost by a majority of 13 in favour of Ministers. Lord John Russell complained of the delusions practised upon the Country by these motions, which, when brought forward in Parliament, distinctly disclaim any intention of changing the Free-trade policy, but the result of the division upon which are paraded to the country as proof of the partiality of the House in favour of protection. The Papal Aggression Bill will be taken up again on 5th May. The Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry have resolved to recommend that the American Mail Steamers call at Holyhead for the purpose of receiving and landing mails. The Queen will open the Crystal Palace in state on the 1st of May; the public will be excluded during the ceremony. The schism in the Established Church is widening. The Bishop of Exeter proposes convening a Diocesan Synod. The Government case is at the bottom of the difficulty. There will be 30,000 troops within five miles of Hyde Park on the occasion of opening the great exhibition. Lady Franklin is again fitting out the "Prince Albert" for a voyage to the Arctic regions in search of the missing expedition. It is understood that the steamer Great Britain, now under the command of Capt. Matthews, will when her fittings are complete be entered for the New York trade. Rumours of a ministerial crisis in Prussia are rife.

The Atlantic Steamers.
 The undenoted Vessels are appointed to sail as follows:

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Canada	Jan. 18	For Boston
Africa	Feb. 1	For New York
Europe	Feb. 15	For Boston
Asia	Mar. 1	For New York
Canada	Mar. 15	For Boston
Africa	Mar. 29	For New York
America	Apr. 5	For Boston
Asia	Apr. 19	For New York

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Niagara	Jan. 15	From Boston
Africa	Jan. 29	From New York
Canada	Feb. 12	From Boston
Africa	Feb. 26	From New York
Europe	Mar. 12	From Boston
Asia	Mar. 26	From New York
Canada	Apr. 9	From Boston
Africa	Apr. 23	From New York
America	Apr. 30	From Boston
Asia	May 7	From New York

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

HAS the honor to announce to the Inhabitants of St. George's, 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 workmanship, with a desire to please, will entitle him to public patronage. Garments warranted to fit, before leaving his shop. The Fashions received Quarterly from New York.

objection. We are more comfortable without them, and so left them off.

POETRY.
 To those whom it may Concern,
 'Tis nobly done, good folks so speed ye still,
 Ye'll sooner reach the bottom of the hill;
 Complete your task, and e'er ye cease to write,
 The world will be o'erwhelmed with 'woud'rous light.
 Ye see the mountain is not very steep,
 And going down ye may the pathway keep;
 But when ye turn and fain would scramble back,
 Ye'll may be, find that ye have LOST THE TRACK.

FRANCE.
 Trade is very dull in France. The Press favourable to the Ministry urges the presentation of petitions for a revision of the Constitution. The President had changed many of the Judicial functionaries in the Department. The conservators had gained signal triumphs at the late municipal elections.

INDIA AND CHINA.
 India remains tranquil. A skirmish had taken place in the mountain near Kohat, between a horde of robbers and the Punjab regiment, in which the former were defeated and driven back. A conspiracy had been discovered in Nepal, the object of which was to murder Gen. Jung Bahadur; the conspirators were his own father and brother. From China we learn that the crop of Cotton is good and clean—exports heavy. Four piratical Junks had been captured.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
 Accounts from the Cape represent matters to be in a very unsatisfactory state. The British forces had obtained some victory over the Caffirs with hard fighting. Fort Armstrong had been destroyed; the Caffirs fought desperately; 27 of them were killed, and 160 taken prisoners, besides 400 women and children, and 70 or 80 stand of arms. The British had four men dangerously wounded and four horses killed.

MARKETS.
 Cotton dull and 1/4 lower; total decline since the 8th inst., 1/4 per lb. Sales of the week 25,400 bales.
 Corn and Flour dull and declining; the flour market had been seriously affected by large importations from France, where prices were unusually low. The money market had been very steady. Consols closed at 97 1/2 for money and account.
TIMBER.—The House of Commons has acquiesced in the reduction of half the duty on Foreign Timber; this movement has had a favourable effect on the Market for that description of wood, but there is no perceptible change in the Market for Colonial, for which prices continue steady, but without much animation.

SHORT DRESSES.—Mrs. Bloomer, editor of the *Lilly*, has adopted the "short dress and trousers," and says in her paper of this month that many of the women in that place, (Seneca Falls,) oppose that change; others still are in favor; and many have already adopted the dress." She closes the article upon the subject as follows:—"Those who think we look 'queer,' would do well to look back a few years, to the time when they wore ten or fifteen pounds of pericain and bustle around the body, and balloons on their arms, and then imagine which looked queerest, they or we. We care not for the frowns of over-lustidious gentlemen; we have those of better taste and less questionable morals to sustain us. If men think they would be comfortable in long heavy skirts, let them put them on—we have no objection.

From the Quebec Morning Chronicle.
 Whether, through the exertions of Mr. Howe, there be a railway through British territory to Halifax from Quebec, or not, the information, concerning the colonies of America, which that gentleman has given to Lord Grey, strongly entitles him to the thanks of all living under British rule, on this side of the Atlantic. His whole soul seems to have been in his work. With characteristic boldness he has blinshed nothing. No man possibly could have been more outspoken, few would have dared to speak so plainly. A free trader, he yet sees a difference between that which is Britain's and that which is foreign to her. Indeed between a protectionist and such a free trader as Mr. Howe we can perceive but little difference. The socialists in reality are protectionists, for they would form communities or associations, the members of which would all benefit equally; and the free traders are socialists inasmuch as if they mean to perfect their scheme, to make trade free, they must reduce labour in every country to an equality. The socialists to protect labor must band themselves together against the middlemen and the sweater; the free traders must destroy all trade and political unions to allow full scope to an equality which does and must exist. Mr. Howe has presented the state of England in a most striking manner to the Colonial Secretary. The cost of poverty; the causes of it; the cure for it; he has unhesitatingly and pointedly laid before his Lordship, adding these words:—"Driven to attribute to British and Irish statesmen a want of courage and foresight to maintain our brethren and protect their morals; or, to suspect the latter of being more idle, degraded, and criminal, than their conduct abroad would warrant, we gladly escape from the apprehension of doing general injustice, by laying the blame on our rulers."
 Free trader as he is, the colonial delegate would aid English economists by the creation of new markets within the Queen's dominions, by the judicious location of those who are a burden upon the fertile lands of the empire, that they may become customers to those who remain at home." This is our view of the extent to which free trade should go. We have no sympathy for such as have no sympathy for us. Like likes like; like natures attract each other; different natures repel each other. A common aim should bind the mother country and the colonies together; there is no aim common to Great Britain and Foreign States.
 It is no wonder that Mr. Howe succeeded in his mission. It is not surprising to us that Earl Grey consented to build a railway; nor is it wonderful that the guarantee elicited upon another should have been fettered with conditions, which, though not insuperable, stand in the way of immediate action on the part of the Colonies. Lord Grey has only half his eyes opened to the value of a colonial empire. Until now he saw nothing in it but patronage. And in what manner he will act, after another Howe-application, will shortly be seen; the Colonial Secretary that not only a British railway needed in North America, but that ocean emigrant steamships, and emigrant agents in every respect of the United Kingdom, are necessary also.
 That Lord Grey, or indeed any other Minister, would be benefited by the counsel of such a man as Mr. Howe, as regards the colonies, is indisputable, and we hope the time is not distant when the colonies shall be represented as a Governor of Massachusetts long ago, and Mr. Howe himself much more recently, proposed, in the British Parliament, so that, if a wrong course is pursued, it will not be doing injustice to lay the blame not upon our rulers, but upon British statesmen, as ignorance of our resources, and our feelings will not then as now be pleaded in excuse.

ARREST OF A GANG OF DESPERADOES.—The Detroit Tribune of Tuesday, gives an account of the arrest of thirty-six desperadoes, along the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, who, for a long time, had annoyed the conductors of the road by placing obstructions on the track. A man employed by the Company got an inkling of the existence of an organization of scoundrels, warned himself into their confidence, and found that they were engaged in counterfeiting, horse-stealing, incendiarism, larceny, burglary, &c. The information remained with them until he had ascertained the names of between thirty and forty individuals along the line, and their simultaneous capture was contrived and executed on Saturday morning last. Among those arrested were three justices of the peace, five doctors, one judge, and four constables. Every town officer in the town of Leona is implicated. All are now safely lodged in prison. The arrests were made on a writ from the U. S. Court for stopping the mail, and for counterfeiting United States coin. The former, in order to prove himself worthy of the confidence of the racials, set fire to a depot belonging to the Railroad Company, and was then received into full, and to them, fatal communion.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD DOLLAR.—The derivation suggested for this in Todd's edition of Johnson, is confirmed by a particular explanation of later lexicographers. In 1616, a silver mine was discovered at Joachim's hal (St. Joachim's Dale) in Bohemia, and the proprietors in the following year issued a great number of silver pieces, of about the value of the Spanish pistole, which bore the name of Joachim's thaler, subsequently abbreviated into dollar. Thus the dollar, like the guinea, commemorates the place from which it was originally coined.

LOVE OF MONEY AND TRUE LOVE.—Let those, who seek to marry their children for money, remember the admirable reply of the German girl to her father, who reproached her that her lover was lame. "Wilhelm pleases me," said she "just as he is. If he had straight feet, he would not be Wilhelm then?"

A PHILADELPHIA QUAKER.—A certain "Friend," whom we very well knew was recently at a distant place of resort.—He arrived into the Post Office one morning, and while there, the Postmaster asked if he knew any English people staying at the hotel.—"Why does thee ask?" said the Quaker.—"Because," said the Postmaster, "there are half a dozen letters directed to England by the next steamer, and as the postage to Boston is not paid, I cannot send them." "Well, can, if thee cannot; what is the postage?" "For six double letters three dollars." "Well, here is the money; they will please mark the letters 'paid,' and send them to Boston." And with this injunction, the Philadelphia Quaker left the Post office—his pockets not quite so heavy as when he entered, but his heart, we are sure, a great deal lighter.—[N. Y. Gazette.

SCRAPES.
 LOVE OF MONEY AND TRUE LOVE.—Let those, who seek to marry their children for money, remember the admirable reply of the German girl to her father, who reproached her that her lover was lame. "Wilhelm pleases me," said she "just as he is. If he had straight feet, he would not be Wilhelm then?"

A SCIENTIFIC TRICK.—On the 14th inst. as we are informed, one John B. Thompson alias Lewis alias Leon, went into the store of Palmer & Batchelder and laid out an amount of goods under pretence that he was about to purchase the same, and when he left the gentleman with whom he was negotiating missed his watch. Constable Wilson was put upon the track, and yesterday succeeded in arresting said Thompson, found upon him the identical watch, and committed him for examination, which will take place to-day.

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