

Jewellery, &c.

each spring CLOCK  
Vertical Watches,  
Silver, and commo-  
Silver, German ditty,  
ubber Watch Guards,  
Gold, and Fanny Set  
ge, Gold, Silver, and  
and Cases, Gold and  
adies' Companion  
es, Pocket and Neck  
Tablets, Paper Mach-  
e Screens, Hat, Hair,  
aving Baubles, Silver,  
Bohemian Glass Scen-  
s, Letter Clips, Thier-  
Metal and Brass Cand-  
nd Trays, Razors and  
ings, Tea Bells, Pocket  
als, Telescopes, Silver  
German Silver, mon-  
r's, Lad Pencils, Cigs,  
ck, and Pen Knives,  
l, Pocket, and Toilet  
iré Irons, Hot Water  
Cups, Sea Tea Trays,  
nd Fanny Ties, Soap-  
ing and Rifle Powder  
er articles.

LET.  
I now occupied by Mr. W.  
y, nine miles from Saint  
ARMS attached. Apply to  
omises. Mr. D. McCulloch  
Office of this paper.  
RACHAEL TURNER,  
Fredericton.

MAIL STAGE,  
TWEEN  
S. ST. STEPHEN  
VAND BAREING

has contracted to  
west ST. ANDREW  
MILLTOWN.  
es a week, according  
gent, viz: 7  
Andrews on Mon-  
ridays, at 6 o'clock  
ays, Thursdays and  
ck A M and St. Ste-  
e same days.  
disposition of the  
ny years has driven  
every attention to  
ence of Passengers,  
n a full share of pub-  
ks will remain open  
ance Hotel, St. Andrew  
St. Stephens, and Ray  
THOMAS HARDY  
ne 4; 1850.

Stoves!

at received on consignment  
Boston, a large supply of  
HT.  
ter STOVES,  
his store, in the Market  
W. MacLEAN,  
October, 1850.

BRUNSWICK  
UILDING SOCIETY  
INGS' FUND  
John 50th Sep 1847  
Vright, Robert F. 1848  
Andrews, Geo. D. 1849  
Stephens, J. G. Stevens

Public  
Post Office  
December 11 1850.  
the incovenience of  
the present arrange-  
Postage of Letters and  
Newfoundland to be paid  
Lordship the Postmaster  
n pleased to direct that  
stage on correspondence  
w-Brunswick and New-  
e pre-paid or not, at the  
er.  
HOWE, D. P. M. G.

INTS, OIL, &c.  
C. 3; 1850.  
Liverpool, via St. John  
ed & Raw Lined Oil,  
ite Paint, 14, 25 & 50  
-Kegs;  
Yellow 14 & 25lb Keg  
gou Tea,  
best Cognac Brandy  
CA from Boston,  
ght Muscovado Sugar  
ALSO,  
"SULTAN" from Liv-  
e Starch.  
JAMES W. STREL

The Standard.  
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A. W. P. Smith.  
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TERMS.  
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15s, if not paid until the end of the year.  
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firmed by bill, if no written directions.  
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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. 1851.

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

The Atlantic Steamers.	
The undernoted Vessels are appointed to sail as follows:	
FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Canada	Jan. 18—For Boston
Africa	Feb. 4—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. 12—For New York
FROM THE UNITED STATES.	
Niagara	Jan. 15—From Boston
Asia	Jan. 20—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
Africa	Apr. 9—From Boston
America	Apr. 23—From New York
Asia	Apr. 30—From Boston
Europe	May 7—From New York

I. 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 despatch 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 war-  
ranted 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 15] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1851. [Vol. 18

### POETRY. THE VOICE OF NATURE.

'Twas in a lone sequestered dell,  
And on a summer's eve;  
The sun's last glances ling'ring fell,  
As loath the spot to leave:

For never sun more blithely rose  
To light a scene more fair—  
Day neyer had so sweet a close,  
Or night a charm so rare.

And I have climbed the rocky steep  
That cuts the vale in twain,  
And gaze down the lonely sweep  
That seeks the vale again:

I gaze on many a stately dome  
Of high imperious name,  
On many a low and humble home  
Ungratified by fame:

But all are wrapt in deep repose,  
And not a sound is there  
To tell how swift the River flows  
Between the banks of Care.

Unmarked, the stream of life glides on  
To that Eternal Sea,  
Where earthly sun hath never shone,  
Nor aught of earth can be.

And this, to me, is as a spell  
That binds me to the night—  
That bathes each wild untrodden dell  
In waves of mystic light.

There are who say this wondrous world  
Is but the work of chance;  
That earth, like some huge scroll unfurled,  
And wrought its own advance:

That senseless atoms blindly grew  
Into a world of light;  
That creatures no Creator knew—  
That death's eternal night!

### JAMES I. AND HIS DOG "JOWLER."

James I. of England was passionately at-  
tached to his hunting dogs, more especially  
to one Jowler, which rarely stirred from his  
side. It happened, however, when that  
monarch and his queen, Anne of Denmark,  
and her brother Duke Ulrich, had been resi-  
ding for several days at Royston, in Essex,  
to enjoy the pleasures of the chase, that Jowler  
one day absented himself without leave.—  
The king was both uneasy at the disappearance  
of his four-footed favourite, and displeased  
with the carelessness of those who had charge  
of him. Search was made, but in vain; no  
tidings of Jowler could be obtained, and his  
majesty went to hunt without him, in an ill  
humour. The next time the royal party  
went to the chase, Jowler came in with the  
rest of the hounds. The king was trans-  
ported with joy when he was informed of his  
return; and to satisfy himself that it was in-  
deed his own beloved Jowler, and none other,  
he commanded that he should be brought to  
him. Jowler made his appearance with a  
paper fastened to his collar, on which was  
written:—"Good Mr. Jowler.—We pray  
you speak to the king, for he hears you every  
day (and so he doth not us), that it may  
please his majesty to go back to London, or  
else the country will be all undone, as all our  
provisions is spent, and we are not able to  
entertain him longer."—This letter to Jow-  
ler was intended by the poor gentry in that  
district as a humble intimation to his majesty  
that they and their tenants were suffering  
great inconvenience by having to supply his  
table with provisions, and his horses and his  
dogs with food, for which his purveyors did  
not reimburse them properly, besides the  
damage which the hunting caused to their  
fields and fences. James, instead of being  
angry at the remonstrance, laughed heartily  
at the very original manner in which it had  
been conveyed to him, which he considered  
as a capital joke. Ten years after this ad-  
venture poor Jowler had the misfortune to  
fall a victim to the queen's want of skill in  
archery, for her majesty, taking into her  
head when not well enough to follow the  
chase on horseback, that she would shoot at  
the deer from a stand with a crossbow, han-  
dled the weapon so awkwardly that, instead  
of hitting the deer at the breast of her royal  
lord's canine favorite. The king, who was  
at too great a distance to be aware from  
whence the fatal shaft had sped, seeing his  
beloved Jowler lying dead on the green turf,  
put himself into a tremendous passion and  
vowed vengeance against the author of his  
death. One of the queen's attendants then  
ventured to inform him that it was her ma-  
jesty who had the ill luck to kill Jowler, and  
was very much distressed at the reflection  
that the only beast she had ever had the hap-  
piness to shoot was one so much valued by her  
illustrious spouse. The king was instantly  
pacified, and sent word to his loving queen  
that he begged her not to be concerned at  
the accident which had occurred, for he  
should never love her the less for it. James

was so fond of a joke that as soon as his fret  
was over he began to laugh, and bethought  
himself of a little device to make his courtiers  
laugh too. The next day the queen received  
a mysterious packet containing a jewel worth  
two thousand pounds, with a written paper  
certifying "that it was a legacy bequeathed  
to her majesty by the faithful Jowler, the on-  
ly dog in the world which had the honour  
of being slain by a queen."

### NEW-BRUNSWICK. PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

April 1st, 1851.  
This morning, Mr. Gray moved that the  
School Bill now upon the files of the House  
(introduced by the Hon. Attorney General)  
be referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Ha-  
thaway seconded the motion. The motion  
was supported by the hon. Secretary and  
Att. General, and others, and strenuously  
opposed by Messrs. Ritchie, Hanington and  
Johnson. The motion was sustained by the  
following division: Ayes—Hon. Messrs.  
Street, Rankin and Partelow, and Messrs.  
Barberie, Gordon, Crane, Williston, Botsford,  
Stiles, English, Beardsley, Thompson, Mc-  
Phelin, Fitzgerald, Robinson, Gilbert, Hay-  
ward, Gray, Wilmot, Hatheway and Montgo-  
mery. Nays—Messrs. Ritchie, Hanington,  
Johnson, Chapman, Cutler, Earle, Porter,  
McLeod and Steves.

The following were appointed the Commit-  
tee, viz: Hon. Att. General, and Messrs.  
Crane, Wilmot, Cutler, Read, Rice, Steves,  
Beardsley, and Hatheway.

Hon. Secretary laid certain Despatches be-  
fore the House (of which we give a synopsis  
below) relating to  
THE HALIFAX & QUEBEC RAILWAY

Synopsis of a Copy of a Despatch laid be-  
fore the House to-day dated March 14th,  
1851, and addressed from Earl Gray to the  
Governor General.

1st. His Lordship acquaints Lord Elgin  
that the time is at length come when this  
great national enterprise may be undertaken  
with advantage if there still exists (as I am  
assured there does) as strong a desire to pro-  
mote it on the part of the inhabitants of Canada  
and New Brunswick as they formerly expressed  
and, as the people of Nova Scotia have  
again recently expressed.

2nd. Her Majesty's Government regards  
the work of so much importance to Colonies  
and the Mother Country that (although  
caution is necessary) they are prepared to  
recommend the pledging of the faith of Great  
Britain as a guarantee, the same as was done  
in aid of the Canada Canals.

3rd. Refers to the probable increase of  
population and resources this Railway will  
cause in the Colonies; and lays down as a  
rule that the Colonies ought to assume at  
least a portion of the costs for their own de-  
fence, and that this undertaking will enable  
them to do so the sooner.

4th. Lays down that aid by the Home  
Government must be contingent on the Road be-  
ing constructed through from Halifax to Que-  
bec or Montreal. It also suggests that the  
Provinces should join together in the work,  
and points out its great advantages, indirect-  
ly, although it may not pay as a mercantile  
line.

5th. Argues that if each Province con-  
structed its own line through its territory, New-  
Brunswick would have to pay the largest por-  
tion of the expense, while her receipts would  
be smallest; but at the same time she would  
reap the largest profits in the increased value  
of her wild lands. His Lordship then sug-  
gests that a Deputation from each of the two  
Lower Provinces should proceed to Montreal  
to confer with Lord Elgin and his Govern-  
ment as to the best plan to pursue, and then  
submit the measure to the several Legisla-  
tures.

6th. Merely states that copies are furnished  
Sir Edmund Head and Sir John Harvey,  
with orders to communicate with Lord Elgin  
on the subject, and expresses His Lordship's  
hope that satisfactory arrangements will soon  
be made, and this great work commenced.

Synopsis of a copy of a letter from Mr.  
Howe to the Hon. Joseph Howe, dated  
March 10th, 1851.

The writer states that Mr. Howe (also  
a letter from Sir John Harvey) solicits a  
guarantee on £200,000—the sum estimated  
for constructing the Nova Scotia part of the  
line—from the British Government, in order  
that the money may be procured at a cheaper  
rate of interest. The Government proposes  
either to guarantee the amount, or to advance  
it from the Imperial Treasury, upon the fol-  
lowing terms:—

1st. No money to be advanced, or raised,  
until arrangements are fully made with New-  
Brunswick and Canada to carry the line  
through to Quebec or Montreal, passing  
through British Territory.

2nd. The Home Government will give the  
same guarantee to Canada and New-Brun-  
swick as to Nova Scotia, and it is to be left  
an open question whether or not the Province  
put to the greatest cost shall be aided by the  
other Provinces.

3rd. The manner in which the profits are

to be divided between the Provinces is also to  
be left an open question.

4th. Although the line must pass through  
British Territory, it is not required that it  
shall be the precise line recommended by  
Major Robinson and Captain Henderson;  
but any deviation from that line must be sub-  
ject to the decision of Her Majesty's Govern-  
ment.

5th. If it is thought proper to connect it  
with any line branching off to the United  
States, it will not be objected to.

6th. (In full) "It will further be required  
that the several Provincial Legislatures  
should pass laws making the loans which they  
are to raise a first charge upon the Provincial  
Revenue, after any existing debts and pay-  
ments on account of the Civil Lists settled  
on Her Majesty by laws now in force, and  
also that permanent taxes shall be imposed (or  
taxes to be in force till the debt is extinguish-  
ed) sufficient to provide for the payment of  
the interest and sinking fund of the loans pro-  
posed to be raised, after discharging the above  
prior claims. It will further be necessary  
that the expenditure of the money raised un-  
der the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament  
shall take place under the superintendence of  
Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's  
Government, and armed with sufficient power  
to secure the due application of the funds so  
raised to their intended object. The Com-  
missioners so appointed are not, however, to  
interfere with the arrangements of the Pro-  
vincial Governments, except for the above  
purpose."

Some other things (in answer to Mr.  
Howe) are treated of, but of minor impor-  
tance.

The House next went into Committee of  
Supply; a grant of money to Wm. Heron for  
work alleged to have been done on the Frie-  
dericton and Miramichi Road came up, and af-  
ter much acrimonious discussion it was ne-  
gated 16 to 13.

Grants for the erection of wharves at Dor-  
chester and Bathurst were withdrawn by the  
respective movers, Messrs. Crane and Read.

The next grant that came up was for the  
Sackville Academy. Mr. Hatheway said it  
was high time to withhold the grants to estab-  
lishments of this nature, where the children  
of the wealthy were educated, in order that  
provision may be made for the education of  
the poor. The Committee divided, when  
there appeared for the Resolution 21, against  
it 10. An attempt was then made to reduce  
the amount of the grant to £150, which also  
failed, and the usual grant of £300 was sus-  
tained.

April 2.

The House passed Mr. Ritchie's Bill to abol-  
ish the Judge's fees, by a vote of 32 to 4. The  
minority were Messrs. Street, Rankin, Montgomery,  
and Robinson. The House also rejected by a  
vote of 27 to 7, Mr. Tilley's resolution for an ad-  
dress to the Lieut. Governor, praying that articles  
manufactured at the Provincial Penitentiary might  
not be sold in the Province.

The House afterwards went into Committee  
on the Bill for incorporating Orange Lodges in this  
Province, Mr. Tilley in the chair. The question  
was taken without debate, as had been previously  
agreed upon, when the numbers stood:—In favour  
of the Bill—the Speaker, Messrs. Earle, Pickard,  
Gray, English, Robinson, Purdy, Ryan, Pickard,  
Hatheway, Taylor, Hayward and Wilmot—12.  
The other members present, 22 in number, voted  
against it, and so the Bill was lost.

Legislative Council, April 9.

The Legislative Council took up the Bill in fa-  
vour of Elective Legislative Councils to-day, and  
after a lengthy and warm discussion, rejected it by  
a vote of 10 to 7. Against the Bill—Hon. Messrs.  
Shore, the President, Saunders, Robertson, Hatch  
Owen, Harrison, Minchen, Davidson and Odell—  
10. In favour of it—Hon. Messrs. Chandler, Kin-  
near, Hazen, Botsford, Hill, Brown and Connell,  
7—the Bill was lost.

### PAYING AN OLD DEBT.

A merchant, very extensively engaged in  
commerce, and located upon the Long Wharf,  
died February 18, 1850, at the age of 75, in-  
testate. His eldest son administered upon  
the estate. The old gentleman used pleas-  
antly to say, that, for many years, he had fed  
a large number of the Catholics on the shores  
of the Mediterranean, during Lent; referring  
to his very extensive connection with the fish-  
ing business. In his day he was certainly  
well known, and to the present time is well  
remembered by some of the "old ones down  
along shore," from the "Gurnet's Nose to  
Race Point. Among his papers, a package  
of very considerable size was found after his  
death, carefully tied up and labeled as fol-  
lows:—"Notes, due bills and accounts, against  
sundry persons, down along shore. Some of  
these may be got by suit or severe dunning.  
But the people are poor;—most of them have  
had fishermen's luck. My children may do  
as they think best. Perhaps they will think  
with me, that it is best to burn this package  
entire."

"About a month, says my informant, after  
our father died, the sons met together, and af-  
ter some general remark, our elder brother,  
the administrator, produced this package, of

### 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.

whose existence we were already apprised,  
read the superscription, and asked what  
course should be taken in regard to it. An-  
other brother, a few years younger than the  
eldest, a man of strong impulsive tempera-  
ment, unable at the moment to express his  
feeling by words, while he brushed the tears  
from his eyes with one hand, by a spasmodic  
jerk of the other towards the first-place, indi-  
cated his wish to have the package put into  
the flames. It was suggested by another of  
our number, that it might be well, first, to  
make a list of the debtor's names, and of the  
dates, and amounts, that we might be en-  
abled, as the intended discharge was for all,  
to inform such as might offer payment, that  
their debts were forgiven. On the following  
day we again assembled—the list had been  
prepared—and all the notes, due bills, and  
accounts, whose amount including interest,  
exceeding thirty-two thousand dollars, were  
committed to the flames.

It was about four months after our father's  
death, continued my informant, in the month  
of June, that, as I was sitting in my eldest  
brother's counting room, waiting for an op-  
portunity to speak with him, there came in a  
hard-favoured, little old man, who looked as  
if time and rough weather had been to the  
windward of him for seventy years. He asked  
if my brother was not an executor. He  
replied that he was administrator, as our fa-  
ther had died intestate. "Well," said the  
stranger, "I've come up from the Cape to pay  
a debt I owed the old gentleman." My  
brother, continued my informant, requested  
him to take a seat, being at that moment en-  
gaged with other persons at the desk.

The old man sat down, and putting on his  
glasses, drew out a very ancient leather pocket-  
book, and began to count over his money.  
When he had done—and there was quite a  
parcel of bank notes—as he sat waiting his  
turn, slowly twisting his thumbs, with his old  
grey, meditative eyes upon the floor, he sigh-  
ed; and I knew the money, as the phrase  
runs, came hard—and secretly wished the  
old man's name might be found upon the  
forgotten list. My brother was soon at lei-  
sure, and asked him the common questions—  
his name, etc. The original debt was four  
hundred and fifty dollars—it had stood a long  
time, and with the interest, amounted seven  
and eight hundred. My brother went to his  
desk, and after examining the forgotten list at-  
tentively, a sudden smile lighted up his coun-  
tenance, and told me the truth at a glance—  
the old man's name was there! My brother  
quietly took a chair by his side, and a con-  
versation ensued between them, which I  
shall never forget.

"Your note is outlawed," said my brother;  
"it was dated twelve years ago, payable in  
two years—there is no witness, and no inter-  
est has ever been paid; you are not bound to  
pay this note; we can never recover the  
amount."

"Sir," said the old gentleman, "I wish to  
pay it—it is the only heavy debt I owe in the  
world. It may be outlawed here, but I have  
no child, and my own woman and I hope to  
do so with man. I should like to pay it,"  
and he laid his bank notes before my brother,  
requesting him to count them over.

"I cannot take this money," said my broth-  
er.

The old man became alarmed. "I have  
cast simple interest for twelve years and a  
little over," said the old man. "I will pay  
you compound if you say so. The debt  
ought to have been paid long ago, but your  
father was very indulgent—he knew I'd been  
unlucky, and told me not to worry about it."

My brother then set the whole matter plain-  
ly before him; and taking the bank bills, re-  
turned them to the old man's pocket-book,  
telling him, that although our father left no  
formal will, he had recommended to his chil-  
dren to burn certain notes, due bills, and other  
evidences of debt, and release those who  
might be legally bound to pay them. For a  
moment the worthy old man appeared to be  
stupidified. After he had collected himself,  
and wiped a few tears from his eyes, he stated  
that, from the time he had heard of our  
father's death, he had raked and scraped, and  
pinched and spared, to get the money togeth-  
er, for the payment of this debt. "About ten  
days ago," said he, "I made up the sum with  
twenty dollars. My wife knew how much  
the payment of this debt lay upon my spirits;  
and advised me to sell a cow, and make up  
the difference, and get the heavy burden off  
my spirits. I did so—and now what will my  
old woman say! I must get back to the  
Cape and tell the news. She'll probably say  
over the very words she said when she put  
her hand on my shoulder as we parted—'  
I have never seen the righteous man forsaken,  
nor has a seed begging bread.'"

After a short silence—taking his pencil