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L. Y. S.ESTANT
Office,The Standard,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.

At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.

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

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Each repetition of Ditto 1d per line.

First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line.

Each repetition of Ditto 1d per line.

Advertising by the year may be agreed on.

Counting-House

ALMANAC.

1850.

Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday

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Watches, Jewellery, &c.

Receives and for sale by the Subscriber an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, and FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c. which will be sold at low prices.

On 14 day French spring CLOCK

Pant Lever and Vertical Watches.

Go. Plated, Silver, and commo.

Watch Key, Gold, Silver, German duto,

Silk, and Gold Rubber Watch Guards,

Ladies and Gents', Gold, and Fancy Set

Brooches, Pins, Rings, Gold, Silver, and

German Silver, Pencil Cases, Gold and

Plated Earring, Ladies' Companion's

Silk and Leather cases, Jacket and Neck

Books, Card Case, Table, Paper Mach,

Portfolios and Pen Screens, Hat, Hair,

Nail, Tooth, and Wring Business, Silver

mounted and Plain Bohemian Glass, Seem

Bottles, Ink Stand, Letter Glass, Thero

mometers, Britannia Metal and Brass Can

dles, Snuffers at Trays, Razors and

Razor Strops, Key Ring, Pen Bells, Pocket

Lash, and Fine Com Telescope, Silver

Blue Steel, and Gun Silver munter

Spectacles, Carpenters' Pencils, Ciga

Cases, Pocket, Jack and Pen Knives,

Butcher's Dito, Nail, Key, and Tail's

Scissors, 1 Set Fire Irons, Hot Water

Jugs, Percussion Cal'ses Tea Trays,

Military, Shaving, and Toilet Soap,

Hall & Son's Sport and Rifle Powder

with a variety of other ples.

CLOCK, WATCHES, &c.

Cleaned and Repaired, and Com

passes, and Log Glass adjusted. Cash

paid for old Gold and Sil

GEORGE STICKNEY.

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THAT Stand now by Mr. W.

POMEROY, at the FARM, Saint

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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

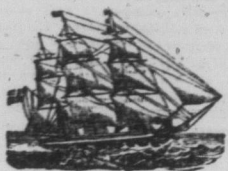
E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 25]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1850.

[Vol. 17]

Arrival of the Steamship



Canada.

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on the 12th inst., at 9 o'clock, bringing Liverpool papers to the 1st of June. She had 60 passengers.

The Irish steamer Viceroy, from Galway, also arrived at Halifax at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The commercial news generally is without change. At Manchester and the other manufac

turing districts a good demand for goods was manifested, and prices for some descriptions had an advancing tendency.

The Grain market exhibits no material alteration. Flour was firm at former quotations. Corn was

declining, in consequence of the favourable reports of the weather, and the expectations every where

entertained of a bountiful harvest, and a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per quarter had been submitted to.

Provisions there is no change. Cotton had advanced 1-8d. per lb. The sales of the week

reached 65,000.

The Money market remained steady.

The Bill to enable Baron Rothschild to take his seat as a member for the City of London, which

was rejected last session in the House of Lords, has again been introduced in the lower House.

The Commons have passed an address to the Queen, brought forward by Lord Ashley, praying

that measures may be taken to abolish all Post-office labour on the Sabbath. The motion was opposed by the Ministry.

The accounts from Ireland continue to be of a very encouraging character, so far as agricultural operations are concerned.

The Greek question still continues to be a subject of deep agitation, and it was momentarily expected that the Russian minister would be finally withdrawn, and the breach between Russia and

England greatly widened.

The London Times has the following respecting the Greek question.

It cannot be doubted that the Russian Cabinet is as prepared, in conformity with its very solemn declaration since made public, to mark its sense of those transactions as

when the note of the 26th of April was written. It might still be hoped at St. Petersburg that the mediation of France would prevail. We have yet to learn the effect

produced on that Court by the renewal of coercive measures, but it cannot fail to be at least as acute as it was in Paris. Meanwhile, the indication already given by Lord Palmerston of similar designs against Naples

and Tuscany have put all the powers on their guard against the recurrence of such a surprise as the blockade of the Piræus. The French fleet has been for some months in the bay of Naples, prepared to ward off an attack

in that quarter, and with instructions to support the King of the two Sicilies. The Time regards the departure of the Russian minister from London, at no distant day, as an event which must happen. These occurrences happening in rapid succession, and accompanied with undisguised aversion on the part of foreign states, are not matters of indifference. They are, on the contrary, warnings and precursors of a state of isolation, utterly at variance with the inclinations, the traditions, and the interests of Great Britain. From the first hour of Lord Palmerston's return to office, these results have been steadily foreseen and predicted: they were then discernible to an attentive observer of the future. They are now visible in the broad daylight of the present.

FRANCE.

In Paris every thing remains perfectly quiet, and little if any apprehension now prevails with respect to an outbreak. The debate on the electoral law proceeds steadily, and it is thought the bill will be passed entire in the course of the present week. It appears that another interview has taken place between the President of the French Republic and the English ambassador, but it is believed that no amicable arrangement has been come to with respect to the existing differences between the two governments.

A French paper states that it hopes the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, yet goes on to give accounts of active preparations at all the French Navy Yards for defence, such as the collecting of seamen, manning of ships, steamers, &c.

The soldiers at Montpellier and other places in the South of France have manifested a republican spirit.

PRUSSIA.

There was a rumor that the king of Prussia had been assassinated, but the rumor was premature. We learn from Berlin that the reports of the king of Prussia's health are unfavorable. A slight fever had set in, and

he wound itself is much swollen and inflamed. The target at which the criminal, Selegue, practised pistol shooting, has been found, and gives evidence that he was a good shot.

ITALY.

Advices from Rome state that the much talked of consistory was being held, but nothing officially transpired relative to the matter discussed. It was general of doors that the papal allocation would refer in terms of severity to the conduct of the Sardinian government.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

Mr. Editor,

It is evident, even to the most casual observer, that a political crisis is approaching, and that the discontent which now pervades almost every part of the community will shortly speak in a language that cannot fail to be understood. At the coming election, our voters should be on the alert, and use every constitutional means to give the current of events such a direction as will tend to give the politics of New Brunswick something like a definite shape. The time is come, when we can no longer with safety vote, irrespective of men, parties, and give candidates our support merely because they happen to be our personal friends; we must take a part in the great struggle for liberty and arouse ourselves from that apathy and false security which has ever characterized us as a body; the time has arrived when we must vote for measures and not merely for men, and by putting forth one great and effectual effort, convince the world that we are determined no longer to abuse our franchise.

We have seen the cards of several candidates, but they leave us altogether in the dark, as to what course they intend to pursue; probably we know them and suppose them to be men of integrity and truth, who would be willing to legislate for what they conceive to be the majority of the people; but yet we would like to see them come out boldly and fearlessly, avow their prospects, and pledge themselves to the support of certain members. Till this is done, till the candidator tell us whether they will, or will not, advocate certain measures of reform, we must grope in the dark during the contest, and probably see when too late, that we have sent men to represent us who, by being of opposite political creeds, will neutralize one another, and thus renew the stigma, which has been so often cast upon us, of sending a Liberal and a Tory from the same constituency.

CITIZEN.

St. David, June 10th, 1850.

SINGULAR DISPLAY OF COURAGE.—An exhibition of a novel, and attractive character has just been opened at Hyde Park Corner, London. Mr. Routledge Gordon Cummins, a young gentleman of property in the Highlands, and as keen a sportsman as the Highlands has ever produced, has filled the old Chinese Gallery with the trophies of his skill—the produce of five years' shooting in the far interior of Southern Africa, many hundred miles beyond the farthest point hitherto reached by any white man. When we state that Mr. Cummins has killed eighteen lions, twenty-eight specimens of the black rhinoceros, seventy-six hippopotami, and one hundred and five elephants, our readers will know what his daring and what his success has been. His lions' skins are the finest we remember to have seen—worthy coverings for the king of beasts. He has at least one thousand pounds worth of ivory in the room, and a pair of elephant's tusks measuring nine feet—the largest known. The whole gallery looks like a combination of baronial hall and a furrier's shop. Antlers of the largest size and the most elegant proportions arrest the eye at every turn. The fore foot of an elephant (exhibited on the dais) afforded a noble idea of the enormous size of the herds of elephants which he had the luck to fall in with. Mr. Cummins would realize Charles the Fifth's idea of a hero. He knows not fear. His coolest moments seems to have been in confronting half a dozen lions, or an enraged lioness with her young—or in laying at his ease at night near to fountains where lions are slacking their thirst and making the desert roar with the deep thunder of their voices.

The Toronto Board of Trade, have at a special meeting of their body, passed a vote of nineteen to four condemning the project of taxing the city to rise £100,000 for the Toronto and Huron Railroad scheme,—especially the features of that scheme as a lottery which they deem injurious to the best interests of Society.

MACHINE SHOP.

An idea was started in our presence some time since which appeared to us so well worthy of notice as to be made the subject of editorial comments. It is to erect a large building in some convenient position within or near the City—to divide it into a great number of small apartments to be fitted up

with machinery, for a variety of mechanical purposes—sawing, grinding, turning, polishing, and so forth—the whole to be propelled by one powerful engine. As the limited demand for many articles manufactured in the Province would not justify the erection of suitable machinery for their especial construction, and our artisans are hence necessitated to work by hand to their great disadvantage as respects foreign competition, such a project commands itself to their particular notice, and we trust they will not be slow in availing themselves of it. The plan is to divide the whole cost into so many parts to be represented by five pound shares, the holders of which may pay for them in money or labour. Thus, the projector would perform all the mason work, and take stock to the amount. If the carpenter, the machinist, the blacksmith, the founder, the brickmaker, the lime-burner, would all contribute in the same way, the thing might be accomplished in a twinkling, with little or no other capital than labour; and we should thus lay the foundation of a true system of protection which would avail us under every change of policy, foreign or domestic, and would ultimately lead us to wealth and independence of other countries for the thousand and one articles of foreign manufacture that minister at present to our daily necessities or enjoyments.—St. John Telegraph.

PRECEDENTS.—Some people—not a few neither—are great sticklers for precedents. We find the propensity existing in every class of society, from the illiterate labourer to the learned man. With very few exceptions, all commence searching for precedents, when they think of going about anything new—an indirect admission that they have little confidence in themselves.

The illiterate peasant looks for precedents in his occupation to his father and grandfather, and works and manages as they did. If his illustrious predecessors went to mill with a horse, putting the grain in one end of the bag, and a stone in the other to balance it, he follows in their footsteps, and goes to the mill in the same manner. He has the authority of precedent. If his predecessors chopped wood at the foot of a hill, which they wished to make use of at the opposite foot, and so carried their wood to the top of the hill, and rolled it down, he manages in the same way. He has a precedent for so doing—the venerable precedent of his great grandfather, and father. Aunt Nelly Butler told always sweeps her house with the wing of a goose—her mother did so, and her grandmother, too, and it must be the right way. Go through some sections of our country that have been settled a century and you will see numerous farms, bearing evidence of declining health and general debility. Such farms are managed by precedents.

Many venerated precedents are decayed and rotten with age, and many younger ones are made of such doubtful materials, that their decay is rapid. Few of them will stand the test of time. We would respectfully suggest to members of legislative councils, the importance of appointing Committees on Precedents, whose duty it shall be to overhaul, examine, and thoroughly investigate all precedents—both ancient and modern, and ascertain such as are sound and in good condition for adopting, add such as are decayed, rotten, and worthless, or imperfectly constructed at first. Such committees, if competent and faithful, would render important service in legislation, and save many members the trouble of ransacking old archives for precedents which are worthless when found.

Nervousness, Lowness of Spirits, Disordered Stomachs, and Indigestion cured by Holloway's Pills.—The causes from which these complaints arise are too numerous for recital yet nothing lays the foundation of them sooner than a studious or sedentary life, which disorders the nervous system, when other distressing complaints follow, such as deranged stomachs, indigestion and lowness of spirits. There is no medicine so certain as Holloway's Pills in allaying the irritability of the nervous system, strengthening the tone of the stomach, creating appetite, improving digestion, and invigorating the constitution generally. Their purifying nature gives a freedom of circulation to the blood, and strength, tone, and energy to the whole system, hence the sufferer is speedily restored to health.

Wheat crops on James River, Virginia, are said to be promising beyond all precedent.—The Ekton, Md. Whig says the wheat in that country has headed out finely, and if no disaster occurs there will be a most bountiful and early harvest.

A gentleman visited a grave yard in California, and found there eleven graves. Nine months after, he visited it again, and found fourteen hundred. Then he cleared, having seen the elephant.

Carlyle asks, 'What thing to admire has America ever produced?' She has produced a girl, deaf, dumb and blind, who with her own hands did sewing enough to buy a barrel of flour to send to Ireland's starving people—the poor victims of a tyrannical nation you so much admire.

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS

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 arrearages are paid.

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

To the Freeholders of the County of Charlotte.

GENTLEMEN,

I am requested by a number of respectable and influential persons in the several Parishes of the County, to offer myself as a Candidate at the approaching election. Encouraged and influenced by these requisitions, and the general support received at the last election I now offer for your suffrages; and in so doing, although well known to nearly all of you, yet I owe it to you Gentlemen, and to myself, briefly to state the principles by which I shall be governed, in the event of your selecting me as one of your Representatives.

I shall endeavour to bring our Colonial expenditure within economical bounds, by the reduction of exorbitant salaries, and a strenuous opposition to all improper grants of the Public funds. For the extension and improvement of our trade and commerce, I will give my best attention to any well digested system of reciprocal trade with the neighbouring Republic.—I shall advocate a federal Union of the British North American Provinces. The initiation of Money Grants emanating from the Executive.—The establishment of Municipal Corporations.—The more equal distribution of Public Offices.—And in no one instance will I accept any office from the Government, involving the expenditure of one penny of the Provincial funds.—If then, Gentlemen, you select me as one of your Representatives, I can assure you, that every exertion in my power shall be used for the furtherance of the prosperity of the Province in general, and of this County in particular.

I am, Gentlemen, Your humble servant, B. R. FITZGERALD.

St. Andrews, June 9 1850.

A CARD.

I had announced to my Nephew, George J. Thomson Esq., of St. Stephens, my intention of not coming forward as a Candidate at the ensuing Election, for Charlotte County. But finding that the inhabitants of the Eastern part of this County, are urgent for me again to offer, and disapproving of family Compacts, I have prevailed upon him not to come forward as a Candidate on the present occasion, as he intended doing.

ROBERT THOMSON.

St. Andrews, June 11 1850.

To the Independent Electors of the County of Charlotte.

IN compliance with the wishes of the Freeholders in Saint George and the Eastern part of the County generally, and many of my friends in the other Districts, I again offer myself as a Candidate for the honour of representing you in the Provincial Parliament.

My interests are intimately connected with your own: and I think you will admit, that in my legislative capacity, I have always laboured for the public good, without being influenced by any private, or selfish motives. You have had an opportunity of ascertaining my political opinions from past experience, and should you approve of them, and continue to honour me with your confidence, by selecting me again as one of your Representatives at the approaching Election, I will pursue the same upright, independent course that has ever marked my conduct, and use my best exertions for the adoption of such measures, as will tend most to the prosperity and happiness of this, our common country.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours most respectfully, ROBERT THOMSON.

St. George, 12th June, 1850.

To the Freeholders of the County of Charlotte.

GENTLEMEN,

The House of Assembly having been dissolved, another opportunity is afforded you of choosing four persons to represent you in the next General Assembly. Candidates to select from. I am again in the field, willing to spend and be spent in your service. I have been one of your Representatives since 1839, and you are the judges whether my conduct during that time has been such as to warrant a continuance of your favours.

Should I be so fortunate as to meet with a renewal of your countenance, you may rely with confidence that I shall use my best exertions for the general interests of the Province and the County.

I know that I have been blamed for not being sufficiently local in my legislation, but having been always returned by the electors at large in the County, it was my duty to legislate for all, without regard to localities.

The shortness of the time allowed for the return of the writ, renders it impossible for me to make a personal canvass. I shall however avail myself of all the time afforded, to visit your different localities, and ascertain your views on matters generally.

Confident that my residence in this County for nearly forty years, and the experience of eleven years legislation on your behalf, will give me a fair claim on your suffrages, I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, JAMES BOYD.</