

Henry, &c.
Wholesale and
Retail Dealers in
Clocks, Watches,
Jewelry, &c.

Spring Clocks,
Watches, &c.
German dials,
Watches, &c.
Silver, Gold,
and Steel
Jewelry, &c.
Complimentary
to the
Public.
No. 14, 25 & 56th
Sts., New York.

STICKNEY.
Copied by Mr. Wm.
Miles from Saint
Andrews, N. B.,
May 28, 1851.
EL TURNER,
Printer.

STAGE.

F. STEPHEN,
BARRISTER,
Contracted to run
St. Andrews,
N. B., and
return, according to
the following
times:
On Mondays
at 6 o'clock, A.
M.
On Thursdays and
Saturdays at 8
o'clock, A.
M.
The Sub-
scribers have driven
up to the
Passenger's
carriage, and
will share of public

It remains open a
hotel, St. Andrews
place, and Ray's
MAS HARDY
1850.

Stoves!
I have on hand
a large supply of
stoves,
in the Market
at
W. MacLEAN,
1850.

SWICK
ING SOCIETY
S' FUND

190th Sep 1847
Robert F. Hazen
Geo. D. Street
St. J. G. Stevens,

e Public.
Office,
111 1850.
Inconvenience ex-
posed arrangement
of Letters and
envelopes to be paid
the Postmaster
and directed to that
on correspondence
unswick and New-
paid or not, at the

W. D. P. N. G.

S. OIL, &c.

1850.
Liverpool, via St. John
Rawlinson Oil,
sent, 14, 25 & 56th
Sts., New York.
Kege,
No. 14 & 25th Kege,
es,
Cognac Brandy
from Boston
Buckland Sugar,
OT.
OT from Liverpool
NBS 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 con-
tinued till 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.

The Atlantic Steamers.
The undernoted Vessels are appointed to sail a
follows:
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Asia April 18—For New York.
Niagara April 19—For Boston.
Europa Apr. 26—For New York.
Cambria May 3—For Boston.
Africa May 10—For New York.
Canada May 17—For Boston.
America 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 June 4—From New York.
Africa June 11—From Boston.
Canada June 18—From New York.
America June 25—From Boston.

Counting-House
ALMANAC.
1851.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
JAN.	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		
FEB.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28		
MARCH	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
MAY	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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JUNE	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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	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. 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 work-
manship, with a desire to please, will entitle
him to public patronage. Garments war-
ranted to fit, before leaving his shop.
The Fashionable received Quarterly from
New York.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E varis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 22] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1851. [Vol. 18

POETRY.

LONGFELLOW WITH VARIATIONS.

BY "ONE OF US."

Tell me not in idle jingle,
"Marrying is an empty dream!"
For the girl is dead that's single,
And girls are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
Single-blessedness a fib!
'Man's thou art, to man returnest,'
Has been spoken of the rib.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is not our destined end or way!
But to act, that each to-morrow
Find us nearer marriage day.

Life is long, and Youth is fleeting,
And our hearts, though light and gay,
Still, like pleasant dreams are beating
Wedding marches all the way.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero, a wife!

Trust no Future, how'er pleasant,
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and hope ahead!

Lives of married folks remind us
We can live our lives as well,
And departing, leave behind us
Such example, as shall 'tell,'

Such example, that another,
Wasting time in idle sport,
A forlorn unmarried brother,
Seeming, shall take heart and court.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart on triumph set;
Still contriving, still pursuing,
And each one a husband get!

OLD MAIDS.—A sprightly writer expresses his
opinion of old maids in the following manner:—
"Is a woman remarkably neat in her person? Is
she certainly die, an 'old maid.' Is she frugal in
her expenses, and exact in her domestic concerns?
she is cut for an 'old maid.' And if she is kind
and humane to the animals about her, nothing can
save her from the appellation of an 'old maid.'
In short, I have always found that neatness, mo-
desty, economy, and humanity, are the never fail-
ing characteristics of an 'old maid.'"

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.—We understand that
the Hon. Thomas Baillie, the present Surveyor
General, has accepted the offer of a retired allow-
ance of £500 per annum, which was made by the
Legislature at its last Session, his resignation on
such allowance to take effect on the first day of
October next.

The Imperial Government having decided on
paying the salaries of the Governors of these Colo-
nies hereafter, no further question is likely to
arise in the Province as to salaries; the progress
of events seems to have effectually settled the dif-
ficulties heretofore existing.—[New Brunswick.

RAILWAY DELEGATION TO CANADA.—We hear
that the Hon. Mr. Chandler, on behalf of this
Province, will accompany the Hon. Mr. Howe to
Toronto, to confer with Lord Elgin respecting the
construction of Railways in these Colonies upon a
well digested plan, and on a comprehensive scale,
without reference to local feelings or personal in-
terests. These gentlemen will probably leave
here for Canada, during the first week in June,
previous to which we hope to have the pleasure of
welcoming Mr. Howe among us, and also of hear-
ing his exposition of railway matters.—[Ib.

VERIFICATION OF A DREAM.—Just two
weeks ago, last Saturday night, a young lady
residing in Hanover street, in this city re-
turned to bed at her usual hour, and in her
usual cheerful, happy frame of mind. After
having fallen asleep she had a frightful dream,
or vision. She dreamt that her brother, who
was in the western part of New York, was
killed, and his body horribly mangled in
death. This dream seemed so vivid and real,
and impressed her mind so forcibly that she
awoke and rose from her bed and walked her
room, weeping in great anguish. Another
lady, who was asleep in an adjoining cham-
ber, was awakened by her weeping, and on
going into the room to ascertain the cause,
found her sitting in a chair weeping. The
lady endeavoured to soothe her fears, and fi-
nally persuaded her to retire once more to
bed, and try to forget the dream. The next
Monday morning the lady received a telegra-
phic despatch, announcing that her brother,
Mr. Wise, a brakeman on the Western rail-
road, had fallen from the cars on one of the
freight trains near Chatham, N. Y., and been
run over and instantly killed. The accident
happened at about two o'clock on Sunday
morning, precisely about the time of the
dream.—[Boston Times.

CHARITY.

EXTRACT.—"Night kissed the young rose,
and it bent softly to sleep. Stars shined,
and pure dew drops hung upon its blushing
bosom, and watched its sweet slumbers. Morn-
ing came, with her dancing breezes, and they
whispered to the young rose, and it awoke
joyous and smiling. Lightly it danced to
and fro in all the loveliness of health and
youthful innocence. Then came the ar-
dent sun-god, sweeping from the East, and
he smote the young rose with his scorching
rays, and it faded. Deserted and almost
heart-broken, it drooped to the dust in its
loneliness and despair. Now, the gentle
breeze, who had been gambling over the sea,
pushing on the home-bound bark, sweeping
over hill and dale—by the neat cottage and
the still brook—turning the old mill, fanning
the fevered brow of disease, and frisking the
curls of innocent childhood—came tripping a-
long on her errands of mercy and love; and
when she saw the young rose, she hastened
to kiss it, and fondly bathed its forehead in
cool, refreshing showers, and the young rose
revived, and looked up and smiled in grate-
ful joy to the kind breeze; but she hurried
quickly away: her generous task was per-
formed, yet not without reward; for the soon
perceived that a delicious fragrance had been
poured on her wings by the grateful rose; and
the kind breeze was glad in heart, and
went away singing through the trees. Thus
true Charity, like the breeze, gathers frag-
rance from the drooping flower it refreshes,
and unconsciously reaps a reward in the per-
formance of its offices of kindness, which
steals through the heart like a rich perfume,
to bless and to cheer."

American Equality and Fraternity.—A
key to some part of at least this running
wild of the children was afforded me by a
little circumstance which occurred to me in
Albany. A friend of mine had a boy of 12
or 13 years employed in his office to run mes-
sages and do other small affairs. This boy
several times brought me notes from his mas-
ter; and while waiting for an answer, he
would walk first to one table and examine the
books and papers, then to another and do the
same, and finally to the mirror, and arrange
his hair in the coolest manner imaginable.—
I was amused with this for one or two visits.
At last I said to him that, in my country, we
did not approve of little errand boys taking
such liberties, and showing so much conceit
when they came into a gentleman's rooms;
and requested that when he came with mes-
sages to me in future, he would sit down
quietly till I wrote an answer. The boy
was amazed, but was very respectful ever
after. His master told me nothing had ever
morrified him so much, and at the same time
done him so much good; but when I asked
why he had never set the boy right himself
he gave me no reply. On telling the matter to
an American lady of my acquaintance,
however, she asked me immediately—"were
you not afraid to speak to the boy in that
way? That boy might be president of the
United States yet." "And what then?"
"Why, he might do you a great deal of harm."
It was now my turn to look amazed. It is
not a persuasion that it is best for the boy
which restrains reproval, but a fear that it may
be worse for the reprover. This fear of one
another I was assured by various persons,
amounts often to species of tyranny through-
out the Union.—(Extract from Professor
Johnston's new work on America.)

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)
AMERICAN TRADE WITH THE BRITISH PRO-
VINCES.—The following important circular
has been issued from the Treasury depart-
ment, in relation to exports to Canadian
ports, of bonded goods. Under these instruc-
tions (says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)
"merchandise may hereafter be withdrawn
from warehouse and exported to the adjoin-
ing British Provinces, without the payment
of duties. The effect will be to make New-
York the sea-port of a large part of Canada.
It will increase the business of our shipping,
and the freights and tolls on our canals."

Montreal Herald.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 6, 1851.

Inquiries having been made as to the opera-
tion of the circular instructions of the 21st
October, 1850, with special reference to
cases of imported merchandise duly exported
to "Canada and Chihuahua," it is deemed
proper to instruct collectors and other officers
of the customs that merchandise imported
prior to the passage of the act of the 28th
September last, is entitled to all the draw-
back privileges conferred by the laws then in
force, on due compliance with the require-
ments and conditions of those laws. As,
however, the law of the 28th September last
took effect from its date, merchandise import-
ed subsequently thereto, and taken out of the
custody of the officers of the customs, cannot
be exported with benefit of drawback.

On a careful re-examination of the subject,
the Department is of opinion, that the 18th
section of the act of the 28th September last
was intended, and it is to be construed, as
legalizing the practice, previously permitted
under the regulations of the Department, of

the exportation of merchandise from ware-
house to ports in the adjoining "British pro-
vinces," without payment of duties, under the
provisions of the act of 6th August, 1846;
and the practice, thus legalized, will be con-
tinued in accordance with the rules and regu-
lations prescribed in the circular of the 17th
February 1849.

The circular instructions of the 21st Oc-
tober, 1850, as well as any subsequent in-
structions on the subject, are consequently
modified to the extent contained in the fore-
going.

WM. L. HODGE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The American steamship Franklin arrived
at New-York on Monday 17th inst. bringing
London papers to the 7th inst.

The steamship Africa arrived home on the
4th inst. less than 11 days.

The commercial news presents no striking
feature. The Flour market was without
change. Cotton had advanced from 3d. to 4d.
In Manchester a better feeling was mani-
fested.

In the House of Commons on 5th inst.,
Lord John Russell informed the House of the
course the government proposed to pursue in
consequence of their defeat by a majority of
14 on the motion of Mr. Hume, against the
renewal of the income tax for three years.—
His Lordship said that the Cabinet was pre-
pared to bow to the decision of the House,
and to submit to the appointment of a select
committee of inquiry to consider the details
of the obnoxious tax. The duration of this
impost is therefore doomed. The reverse of
the ministry on this question was received
with universal joy.

In the House of Commons, on the evening
of the 6th, it was mentioned by the Govern-
ment that the Lieutenant Governor of Van
Diemen's Land had thought it his duty to
withdraw the tickets of leave granted to the
three Irish prisoners, McManus, O'Doherty,
and O'Donohue, in consequence of their mis-
conduct, and to subject them to certain terms
of imprisonment.

On the evening of the 6th inst. the mini-
stry were again virtually defeated in the House
of Commons, on a motion introduced by Lord
Naas with reference to the spirit trade.—
Lord John Russell said that the effect of the
motion would be a reduction of duty on spi-
rits, which the ministry were not prepared for.
The motion was pressed to a vote of refer-
ence to a committee, and the members
were 163 on each side.

Mr. Roebuck said, that he would put it to
the noble Lord, whether after this fourth de-
feat he would still retain the reins of govern-
ment, and urged him to resign for the sake
of his personal reputation.
Lord John Russell somewhat tartly replied
that he would take care of his personal char-
acter and reputation without Mr. Roebuck's
aid or counsel; that resignation of govern-
ment was a grave matter, involving very se-
rious consequences, and that while the mini-
sters were not disposed to allow the character
of the government to be impaired, neither
would they, under a sense of defeat, hastily
resign office.

The subject there dropped, but the mini-
stry are evidently too weak to guide the legi-
slation of Parliament.

The Crystal Palace continued to be thronged
with thousands of admiring and wondering
visitors. On Monday, 5th, the price of ad-
mission fell from £1 to 6s. ahead, and about
6,400 persons were admitted at that price,
and £1000 sterling were taken at the doors.
The demand for season tickets also continu-
ed, and the receipts altogether were estimated
at £2000 a day.

The London correspondent of the Com-
mercial Advertiser writes as follows, under
date of May 6th:

"Another important announcement was
put forth last night in the House of Commons,
which will have some effect in conciliating
the people and pacifying the impatience with
which they are looking for a more vigorous
administration. It was, that various reduc-
tions will be adopted in the expenses of our
public establishments, in accordance with the
recommendation of a Committee of the House
which sat last session on the subject of official
salaries. Thus, for the future, the salary of
a Lord Chancellor is to be fixed at £10,000
per annum instead of £14,000; and that of
our ambassador to France at £8,000 instead
of £10,000; while in various other de-
partments new adjustments are to be made
in which the same principle of economy is to
be carried out.

Nothing further has been done with the
bill against the Papal aggression.

The vote against the ministers on the in-
come tax, caused them to postpone it, or it
would have been proceeded with early this
week. It is to be taken up next week.

Among the deaths is that of the Earl of
Bantry, in his 84th year.

EMIGRATION FROM BREMEN.—From 1st
January to 25th April, 51 vessels left Bre-
men for the United States with 7690 passen-
gers.

FRANCE.—From Paris we learn that the

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.

4th of May, the anniversary of the procla-
mation of the Republic, has passed off without
the slightest attempt at disturbance.

The confusion of parties was still very
great in the French capital, and the greatest
uncertainty prevailed as to the probable solu-
tion of the approaching political problem.

PORTUGAL.—From Portugal we have late
intelligence, with accounts from Lisbon to
the 29th, and Oporto to the 30th ult. The
telegraphic despatches received by way of
Paris and Madrid, announcing the insurrec-
tion of the Oporto garrison, on the 29th ult.,
is fully confirmed. No contest, however,
took place, and but three lives were lost.

Marshal Saldanha entered Oporto on the
27th ult., and was greeted with a most en-
thusiastic reception by the whole city, which
turned out to meet him. The insurrection
in his favor was spreading in all parts of the
kingdom. The troops were "unanimous for
his cause, and were marching to join him
from all points. The King had left Coimbra
and was retreating from Lisbon, most of the
forces under his command having also pro-
nounced for the revolution.

Count Thomaz's ministry resigned, and
the Count himself fled from Lisbon. Fears
were entertained of the rising of the popular
or Juaze party, unless the Queen should
quickly take steps to clothe the victorious
Saldanha with full powers to form a ministry,
and it was further feared that Saldanha's
party would require the abdication of the
Queen and proclamation of a Regency. A
Spanish army of observation was being col-
lected on the frontier.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer El Dorado arrived at New
York on Saturday last, from Chagres. She
waited two days for the mails and specie by
the steamer Panama, which arrived at Pan-
ama on the 2d inst., with 300 passengers and
\$1,000,000 in gold. The Panama left San
Francisco, in company with the felicitous
latter Steamer also having 300 passengers
and \$1,000,000 in gold dust. Dates from
San Francisco are to the 15th of April.

All was quiet at Havana when the El Do-
rado left.
From the California Courier, April 15.—
Since our last report, painful rumors, and
serious charges of bribery and corruption
have been made against several members of
the Legislature. That body have now the
whole subject under consideration, and it is
to be hoped for the honour of the Legislature
and the character of our State that the charges
will be proved to be without foundation.

Our Indian Commissioners, sustained by
the United States and State troops, have
succeeded in a great measure in amicably
bringing our Indian difficulties to a close.

The abundance of rain which has fallen
during the last fortnight enabled the miners
to wash out the ore from earth thrown up
during the dry season. The rain has also
been of great service to our vegetable and
agricultural prospects. It is thought that one-
eighth of our population during the spring and
summer will turn their attention to the cul-
tivation of the soil.

The large emigration this spring of res-
pectable families and females to our shores,
has added greatly to the social and moral im-
provement of society in this State.

Gambling is fast falling into disrepute
over the State, and especially in the principal cities.

In Portland, Oregon, the gamblers have
been required to abandon their tables and
close their establishments.

The mining interest appears to be in a
prosperous condition as ever. New dis-
coveries are made weekly and even daily.
An article of first rate Anthracite Coal has
been discovered at Pamois Sound, and an
article of tolerable fair Canal Coal has been
discovered near Benicia in this State.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS, April 14.
There has been pretty steady business doing
in the city for the interior, and on the coast,
but the amount of goods pressed on the mar-
ket has been so large, the sellers have ac-
ceded to very low prices, except for a few arti-
cles that have been scarce. The interior is not
overstocked with goods. Flour has declined.
Bricks in good demand. Cement and Lime
plenty, and generally come in bad order.
Clothing of all kinds doing badly. Lumber
we consider better; some kinds doing pretty
well as wanted for consumption. Provisions
heavy.

LEGAL ELOQUENCE.—Eloquent men only
turn up now and then. The legal profession
has always borne off the palm. The follow-
ing, such was recently delivered in a case
touching a cow line in the vicinity of Bos-
ton. It should be studied:

"But, as I said before, we have proved
where that town line is. Yes, gentlemen, of
the Jury, there it is, and there it will remain
for ever; and all the ingenuity of my learn-
ed brother can never efface it—can never
wash it out. No, gentlemen, he may plant
one foot on the utmost verge of the outermost
ring of planet Saturn, and plant the other on
Arcturus, and seize the Plei