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 A. W. SMITH.
 At his Office, Water-Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.

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E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 20] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1851. [Vol. 18

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The Atlantic Steamers.
 The undermoted Vessels are appointed to sail as follows:
 FROM LIVERPOOL.
 Asia April 12—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
 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.

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COMMUNICATION.
 [FOR THE STANDARD.]
MR. RITCHIE'S RESOLUTIONS.

On Monday the 14th of April, Mr. Ritchie's long promised resolutions on the state of the Province, were submitted to the House.—Submitted they were, we may reasonably suppose, by the disappointed candidate for the Attorney Generalship, with feelings of mortification and chagrin, while reflecting on the high hopes with which he had commenced the Session, and which lured him to painful defeat. With an ominous premonition of the result of this fast great effort to provide for his cravings for place and distinction, we cannot but suppose also that this pertinacious claimant for office ushered these resolutions (prepared no doubt in long nights of toil and anxiety) before a Body who might not after all appreciate their worth, though well apprized of their object.

We cannot say that we are surprised at Mr. Ritchie's mustering another forlorn hope—making another struggle to retrieve his political disasters. Desperation we expected would invoke his wounded pride to do something to soothe itself and redeem its victim's character before his friends. Baffled in the unfair game for the Attorney-Generalship—destined to play second to W. H. Needham, Esq., even should the Government be overthrown, Mr. Ritchie, so strong in self-esteem, so powerfully supported by penny papers, must at least give some sign of political capacity before the session ended, and the great man of a St. John must be again confined to his lodge of law books, and we may add the hope ere long of moderated ambition. The session must not pass without Mr. Ritchie's doing something of note. If he could not get the Attorneyship, or even the Solicitor-Generalship for himself, he can at least perhaps get some resolutions, (which would be called the Ritchie resolutions) passed for the benefit of the people. How thankful the people should be for such disinterested regard!

But we must now leave their patriotic auditor, and turn our attention to the resolutions themselves. Our conception of their real object may be already manifest, of their *prima facie* purpose we shall now write.

The first resolution declares, substantially, that the House of Assembly have the right to demand that full copies of all dispatches from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Colonial Secretary, and from the latter officer to the former, should be laid before them. We dissent from this doctrine. We say that governments as well as individuals, must have their secrets. Those who rule should know more—should take a wider and more comprehensive view—should have greater foresight than those who are governed. Let a government divulge all its plans—let it have a traitor member, and it must soon drop the reins—give the helm to another pilot. Why, we would ask Mr. Ritchie, has the Queen of England her Privy Council; why are its members sworn to secrecy; why are the representatives of the same order in every country bound not to divulge state secrets by the most solemn obligations; why are the members of our own executive Council, aye, even why is every grand juror sworn not to divulge his own and fellow jurors' "counsel." The answer is, that experience has demonstrated the impracticability of obtaining an effective government, or the conservation of justice and peace without such precautions. Even were the theory just, that full copies of dispatches from and to the Colonial office should be exhibited to the public, how utterly vain would be a resolution of a House of Assembly to that effect? The only consequence would obviously be, that documents called dispatches intended for publication, would be accompanied by private letters containing such matters as filled the blanks marked with asterisks in the dispatches recently laid before the House. Mr. Ritchie labours hard to show, that the reservation of any portion of a dispatch from the Colonial office is unconstitutional. He is again in error. There is nothing in the written or acknowledged constitution of these Colonies to justify such an opinion. The leading feature of Responsible Government is, the liability of the government to the representatives of the freeholders of the land for their public acts. It is not required—who, but Mr. Ritchie, would dream of requiring,—that their private notes, their secret conferences, should be reported to the House of Assembly, should be the theme of discussion in every street—at the dinner table and the market place!

But Mr. Ritchie's second resolution refers to public acts. It enunciates a truth with which we presume all who can read have been expressed some hundred of times in written characters and regarded as a conceded rule of Executive action before it became the subject of a solemn resolution. Mr. Ritchie endeavours to show that this principle has been violated in the recent appointment of Judge Carter to the Chief Justiceship and Mr. Wilmot to the Bench. Again we see him "deluded—the baser sort who look upon all rule and order as tyranny—upon whose

blind prejudices and passions the words demagogue who speaks of freedom while inculcating licentiousness can work too successfully, and be indulged and flattered on his road to self degradation. We confess that it is laudably we again notice, the worn out declamation with which the contractors to supply the cravings of an infatuated herd, have for years nauseated the intelligent minds of the Country. Again and again it has been shown that the reduction of the salaries of many present office holders cannot be effected without involving a gross violation of public faith—the repudiation of an acknowledged debt—the arbitrary rescission of a solemn contract. The History of the world shows that there can be spirits who glory in transcendent ignominy and shame.

We have heard of men who could not bear the sound of music—of men haters, of infidels to God and their country in her day of greatest need—of beings so wedded to elevated disgrace and infamy, that they would feign on the rack and gallows, that they regarded virtue, faith and honour, in reproach. We had not, however, expected to find any man of education & character openly advocate a measure so distinctly injurious to the character of our people, and so glaringly unjust to individuals, as the measure now proposed by Mr. Ritchie. This advocate of popular rights makes a vain and feeble effort to justify his proposition of reducing all salaries by quoting the general and passing observations of some eminent statesmen.—He quotes a despatch of Lord Balthurst, in which that Nobleman denies the "absolute right" of a public officer to receive under all circumstances a salary once paid to him. The fact is, that an absolute right is an abstract idea; rights and duties in real life are inseparable; the holder of an office has no absolute right to a salary without he is willing to perform the duties attached to it, and certainly cannot receive that salary without funds are accessible from which to draw it. We believe that no public officer would claim more than Lord Balthurst would for him, a reasonable regard for the expectations of those who have devoted themselves to the service of the Crown." It is for the gross disregard of this "reasonable regard" that we blame Mr. Ritchie and his fellow repeaters. We ask is it showing a reasonable regard to the Lieutenant Governor, or to any public officer, while his duties are as onerous as when he took office, and his will and ability to perform them unchanged—while also the fund from which he was to be paid is undiminished—is it just, is it reasonable to deprive him of two thirds of a salary which by all British precedent and to his own fair conviction was guaranteed? The reasonable expectation of every public officer on being appointed to what has been regarded as a permanent Office, has surely been that as long as he discharged his duty he should receive the salary which he and all parties to the arrangement regarded as pledged to him. Circumstances certainly might occur which would render it expedient to abolish the office thus held by an incumbent; but that necessity, not arising from any misconduct of the office holder, and he being no party to the relinquishment of his office, his reasonable expectation—an expectation which a sense of common justice supports, would be that some compensation should be given him. If this were not so, if public faith is no longer to be thought worthy of regard, what would be the consequences? It is easy to show that they would be ruinous to individuals and disgraceful to the Country. If the salary attached to his office is the holders only income (as is generally the case) how is he to meet his creditors if it is suddenly stopped, or how again are they to meet demands to pay which they have relied on expected receipts from the official? Would the office holder be the only sufferer by this course? We take it there would be other victims of this liberal policy. Would not the whole Country be victimised by it? With one voice our people say we want Railroads, Manufactures, Capital, men of mind and character. Think you people of New-Brunswick, they will come to a land so notoriously destitute of good faith that for the sake of saving a few hundred pounds to the Provincial chest, a public contract is shamelessly proposed to be violated? As soon would a British Capitalist or gentleman think of investing his money in such a Country, or sending his sons or connections to settle in it, as transport them to a Colony.

(To be continued.)

A COLONIST.

HAPPINESS.—Sigismund, Emperor of Germany, being one day asked what was the surest method of pursuing happiness in this world, replied, "It is always in health what you have often promised to do when sick."

THE MENAGERIE.—A lady inquired of a gentleman who was standing in front of the Court House, if he could inform her whether that building was the menagerie? "O yes," answered the gentleman, "don't you see the hyenas inside the chains? 'I do,' said she; 'but are those the only animals they exhibit?'" "No," said the gentleman, "the nobler beasts—the lions, tigers and rhinoceroses—are kept up stairs."

THE POST OFFICE.—GREAT LIBERALITY.—BOOK POST WITH ENGLAND.
 The Post Master General has issued a Post Office order which reflects the greatest credit on him—all printed circulars of half an ounce weight are to be charged only 1d. Magazines or unbound books 4d per ounce; Publishers in Canada of periodicals and magazines are allowed to interchange their publications free of postage. But no book or pamphlet exceeding the weight of 40 ounces can be forwarded through the Post.
 Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, an arrangement is to take immediate effect, under which printed books, magazines, reviews, in pamphlet, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, may be sent through the Post between Canada and the United Kingdom, at a postage rate of 7d per volume not exceeding half a pound in weight—at the rate indeed of 6d. sterling per half pound of magazine literature.—[Quebec M. Chron.

ON DANCING.—Dr. Fitch, in one of his lectures on the uses of the lungs, and on the mode of preserving health, says:—
 "Dancing is the king and queen of indoor exercise. It is suitable for all classes and ages, of both sexes. It is a most elegant and exhilarating exercise. It is one of the most ancient, and one of the most salutary. I do not speak of it as a dissipation, but as an exhilarating and valuable exercise.—Among the exercises, it is second to none.—It is extremely suitable for the sedentary, for invalids, and for consumptives. I have known one of the worst cases of consumption I ever knew cured by dancing alone, practised daily for many months. The cure was permanent and complete.
 "It is deplorable that dancing, and amusements of nearly all kinds, should have fallen under the ban of the clergy, and should be preached against as sinful. It is doubtful whether the morals of mankind are benefited by forbidding all amusements, and it is most certain the health of thousands is sacrificed by it. Who are those that sink earliest into consumption among the ladies? Allow me to say, it is those who take least exercise, and refrain from all amusements, who at school, at church, at home, are marked as models; whose looks are demure, whose walks are slow, and whose conversation is always on serious subjects."

THE TWO FOXES.
 Mrs. Child, in her letter from New York, vouches for the authenticity of the following incident in natural history. "He (the narrator) was one day in the field near a stream where several geese were swimming. Presently he observed one of them disappear under the water with a sudden jerk. While he looked for her to rise again, he saw a fox emerge from the water, and trot off to the woods with the unfortunate goose in his mouth. He chanced to go in a direction where it was easy for a man to watch his movements. He carried his burden to a recess under an overhanging rock.—Here he scratched away a mass of dry leaves and scooped a hole, hid his treasure within, and covered it up carefully. Then off he went to the stream again, entered some distance beyond the flock of geese, and floated carelessly along with merely the tip of his nose above the water.—But this time he was not so fortunate in his manoeuvres. The geese by some accident took the alarm, and flew away with loud cackling. The fox finding himself detected, walked off in a direction opposite the place where his victim was buried. The man recovered the hole, put the goose in a basket, replaced the leaves carefully, and stood patiently at a distance to watch farther proceedings.
 "The thief was soon seen returning with another fox that he had invited to dine with him. They trotted along merrily, swinging their tails, snuffing the air, and smacking their lips in anticipation of a rich repast. When they arrived under the rock, Reynard eagerly scratched away the leaves, but lo! his dinner had disappeared—he looked at his companion, and plainly saw by his countenance that he more than doubted if the goose was there as pretended. He evidently considered his friend's hospitality as all sham, and himself insulted. His contemptuous expression was more than the mortified look could bear.—Though conscious of gaudious intentions, he felt that all assurances to that effect would be regarded as lies. Appearances were certainly against him, for his tail slunk between his legs, and he held his head down, looking side-ways with a sneaking glance at his disappointed companion. Indignant, at what he supposed an attempt to get up a character on false pretences, the offended guest seized his unfortunate host and cuffed him most unmercifully. Poor Reynard bore the infliction with the utmost patience, and sneaked off as if conscious that he had received no more than might be naturally expected under such circumstances."

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

HAS the honor to announce to the Inhabitants of St. George, 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.