

Cherry, &c.

Subscriber an assort
LERY, CUTLERY,
&c. which will be

spring CLOCK
erical Watches,
er, and commo-
er, German ditto,
r Watch Guards,
and Fancy Set
Gold, Silver, and
Cases, Gold and
es' Companion
ocket and Need-
s, Paper Mach-
ens, Hat, Hair,
Brushes, Silver
niah Glass Scent
ter Chips, Thero
and Brass Cand
rags, Razors and
Fau Bells, Pocket
Faucet, Silver
d Silver, mon-
d Peckish, Ciga,
and Pen, Razors,
ket, and Tailor's
rons, Hot Water
ney Toilet, Soap,
nd Rifle Powder
icles.

NEWELL, &c.
Quadrants, Com-
adjusted, Cash
er.

STICKNEY.

T.

occupied by Mr. W.

5 miles from Saint
Andrews. Apply to
Mr. D. McCallum
this Paper.

ST. STEPHEN,
D. BERING

contracted to run
ST. ANDREWS
ELTOWN, and
week, according to
days.

on Mondays
at 6 o'clock, A

Thursdays and Sa-
ndays, St. Stephen
days.

sition of the Sub-
ers has driven up-
er attention to the
of Passengers, and
share of public

It remains open at
Hotel, St. Andrews
House, and Ray

MAS HARDY
1850.

loves!

and on consignment
a large supply of

OVES,

store, in the Market

F. MacLEAN,
1850.

SWICK

ING SOCIETY

ST. FUND.

50th Sep 1847

Robert F. Hazen

rs. Geo. D. Street

St. J. G. Stevens

Public

Office.

or 11 1850.

inconvenience ex-
tent arrangement
ge of Letters and
andland to be paid
ip the Postman, re-
sed to direct that
in correspondence
swick and New-
aid or not at the

E. D. P. M. G.

Oil, &c.

850.

pool, via St. John

aw Linseed Oil,

mt, 14, 28 & 50lb.

Rege.

14 & 28lb Kegs,

gnac Brandy

in Boston

covado Sugar.

AN from Liverpool

ES W. STREET

Original issues in

Poor Condition

Best copy available

Original issues in

Poor Condition

Best copy available

Original issues in

Poor Condition

Best copy available

Original issues in

Poor Condition

Best copy available

Original issues in

Poor Condition

Best copy available

Original issues in

Poor Condition

Best copy available

Original issues in

Poor Condition

Best copy available

Original issues in

Poor Condition

Best copy available

The Standard,
OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.
No 18] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1851. [Vol. 18

Counting-House
ALMANAC.
1851.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The Atlantic Steamers.

From	To	Day	Time
Canada	Jan. 15	For Boston	10 AM
Africa	Feb. 1	For New York	10 AM
Europe	Feb. 15	For Boston	10 AM
Asia	Mar. 1	For New York	10 AM
Canada	Mar. 15	For Boston	10 AM
Africa	Apr. 1	For New York	10 AM
Europe	Apr. 15	For Boston	10 AM
Asia	May 1	For New York	10 AM

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 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.
No 18] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1851. [Vol. 18

From our Fredericton Correspondent.
Fredericton April 21, 1851.

Mr. Editor.—The ice has cleared out of
the River St. John, the steamers running, and
the season is advancing; still the Legisla-
tive session continues, and will undoubtedly
be the longest that ever was held in the
Province. Where now are our reformers
who were expected to finish the business in
five or six weeks? If you do not know the
real cause of all this delay, "then I will tell
thee."

Before the opening of the Session, there
was a party organized and banded together
for the express purpose of defeating and turn-
ing out the Executive Council. They made
their onslaught on the day of meeting, now
nearly three months ago; the battle lasted
three days, and although they were then un-
successful, they all along contemplated a se-
cond attack. This second attack was made
last Monday morning, and the fight lasted
four long days more, the hostile fire was
cleared by candle light, when it was found that
they were again defeated. During the whole
of the Session they have been unceasing in
their endeavors to embarrass, perplex, and
defeat the Government; and to them may be
fairly attributed the delays and difficulties
which have taken place. Every Govern-
ment measure, (the Railroad facility Bills
alone excepted) no matter how well devised,
has been violently attacked.

The most determined endeavors were
again and again made to defeat the Municipal
Corporation Bill, or at least, totally to
change its principles. The Government
however after a long struggle, fought it
through, with a few slight alterations only—
The School Bill, a measure of vast impor-
tance to the rising generation, especially at
this time, and loudly called for by the coun-
try, has, in like manner, and for the same
reason, been violently opposed. It has been
denounced by the opposition press as altogeth-
er inadequate to the requirements of the coun-
try, and set forth as a sure mark of the total
incompetency of the Government who intro-
duced it. Yet this same Bill has been pre-
pared with the greatest care. The whole of
the School Laws and Report of Massachusetts,
Canada, Nova Scotia, and Maine, have
been examined, with a view of obtaining and
inserting such parts of the same as might ap-
pear suited to the condition of this Province.

The opinions of the Hon. Horace Mann, and
the Rev. D. Ryerson, the most celebrated ed-
ucationalists of the age, have been carefully
consulted. The able Report of Mr. Dawson,
chief superintendent of schools in Nova
Scotia has been attentively read. Several
gentlemen of the highest literary attainments
in the Province have been consulted, the op-
inions of practical men, of more humble abili-
ties, have been obtained, indeed every possi-
ble endeavor has been made, and every ex-
pedient resorted to, in order to suit the
measure to the condition of the country and the
temper of the House of Assembly. But all is in
vain; nothing will be done, indeed nothing
can be done in the matter, so long as a for-
midable, organized, party in the House are
lying in wait, to thwart and defeat the Gov-
ernment, in every measure they may at-
tempt to introduce. It is no easy task to
frame a complete and faultless Common
School Act, to base it upon the assessment
principle, and to obtain for it the approbation
of the country at large; and it must be attrib-
uted to the members of the opposition, and
their abettors, the leaders of the opposition
press, as a grievous fault, that they have not
long ago laid aside all political animosities,
and joined heart and hand with the Govern-
ment, in this all important matter.

We are in a queer position just now
with regard to our Commerce with the adjoining
Colonies. Last year an Act was passed to
allow free trade between the North Ameri-
can possessions, in certain enumerated arti-
cles, under proclamation of the Lieutenant-
Governor's things went on very well during
the year, but on passing the Revenue law of
the present Session, all similar articles were
necessarily taxed alike, without regard to
the country from whence imported. No one
supposed at the time, that this would in any
way affect the existing trade between the
Colonies, but on looking into the matter, it was
the opinion of one of the law officers, that the
late Revenue Act did virtually repeal the
Reciprocity Act of last year, and that there-
fore all articles imported from any Colony
would be subject to the same duties as if im-
ported from a foreign country. In the mean
time the Assembly passed a new Reciprocity
Bill, restricting the intercolonial trade to ar-
ticles imported "direct" from one Colony
to another. By this new Bill, articles im-
ported from Canada into N. Scotia, and
thence into New-Brunswick, would have
been subject to foreign duty; and also all
articles imported from Canada through the
United States. This would have, for obvi-
ous reasons, been a very partial, injurious
and unjust measure; and so it was viewed
by the Legislative Council, who almost un-
animously agreed to strike the word "direct"
out of the Bill, in order to place the "trade on
the same footing as it was last year. This
movement gave great offence to certain Mem-

bers of the House of Assembly, who, as
soon as possible, got up a new Bill, and put
the word "direct" into it again—determined
to make Canada produce, and Canada
flour in particular, subject to foreign duty—
This Bill has passed the House, and will
probably go up to the Council again to-mor-
row, but I trust it will be again rejected.—
It appears now that most of the lawyers held
the opinion, that the Act of last year is still
in force, and the Collector of the Duties on
Colonial produce has therefore been dis-
continued. Should the Council therefore
succeed in again rejecting this Bill, the trade
will remain exactly as it was last year.—So
mote it be!"

Many of the movements in the House of
Assembly, during the present session, have
gone far to put Responsible Government it-
self into the position so generally predicted
by its opposers, who, it will be remembered,
stoutly maintained that its principles were
impracticable, and could never be carried out
in a Colony. In the address of the House of
Assembly to her Majesty, in the year 1845,
is a paragraph containing Lord Metcalfe's de-
finition of Constitutional Colonial Govern-
ment, in the following words:—"I entirely
agree with you, and see no impracticability
in carrying on Responsible Government in a
Colony, on that footing provided that the
respective parties engaged in the undertaking
be guided by moderation, honest purpose,
common sense, and equitable minds, devoid
of party spirit."

In the present House, it would be found
on enquiry that most of these essential pre-
requisites are wanting. "Moderation" is
wanting—"Honest purpose" doubtful—"Com-
mon Sense"—has taken the road,
"And off, and up the Cowgate!"
Of equitable Minds there are not a majori-
ty, and as for being "devoid of party spir-
it," that is entirely out of the question.

It is thought the Session will close next
week, though there is more than three
weeks' business yet on hand. It is not prob-
able that either of the Scrutinies will be
finished this Session.

Your ob. servant,
JACK ROBINSON.

P. S.—The Assembly have thrown out
their own Bill at the third reading, so there
ends the matter, and all is right at last.—
Hurra!!!

WAR AND PEACE.—The United Service Mag-
azine, an excellent article on the "Military
Crisis in Europe," comes to the conclusion, after
long and able review of the whole subject, that
the best defence of a country, most reliable, most
efficient, and least expensive is a Militia, exercised
in the use of the musket; and that if the struggle
must come, as he insists it must, between absolute
governments and free constitutions, the latter must
conquer by their Militia. We have long observed
the growth of American ideas in Great Britain, and
all questions connected with our political system
and this is one remarkable illustration of the fact.
Another is the desire, now so general in England,
to separate the judicial from the legislative power
so as to give full force to the representative prin-
ciple, as advocated in the London Times, and
which we might initiate to immense advantage, by
taking from Congress the power to sit in judgment
on matters dependent on the proper construction of
their own legislation; and which now threatens
serious consequences to great national interests
and private claimants. England and the United
States may both profit by lessons from each other.
—New Orleans Crescent.

NARROW ESCAPE.—We understand that the
steamship America, Capt. Shannon, which ar-
rived at this port yesterday noon, was placed in
a very perilous position when running in for
Boston harbor. The officers of the ship, not
knowing of the destruction of Minot's Light,
the night previous, were running in for it as
usual, and had got within full view of the
Glades House, and in the immediate vicinity of
the breakers before they discovered the danger-
ous situation of the vessel. They were some-
what astonished at first from the disappearance
of the light house, but the peculiar structure of
the Glades House, which could be distinctly
seen, soon made them acquainted with the lo-
cality, and consequently the ship was immedi-
ately put about for more agreeable quarters.—
Had she made that point a few hours previous,
the ship would doubtless have struck, and
indeed would have been the result.—[Boston Jour-
nal.

NEW STEAMBOAT.—On Saturday last, was
launched from the Building yard of Mr. Clark,
in Charlton, the new steamer Union. She was
built for F. W. Hatheway, Esq., and is intend-
ed to ply on the river. The Union is of excel-
lent model, and from her light draft of water, it
is expected that she will be enabled to run to
Woodstock without any difficulty during the
summer season. She is 140 feet length, 23
feet beam, and has a stroke of 8 feet. Her en-
terprising owner has of late done much to im-
prove the class of steamboats on the St. John,
and we wish him all the success to which he is
so justly entitled. The Union will be under 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 in 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.

NEW-BRUNSWICK,
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.
The House was in Supply all day. An attempt
was made to re-consider the grant for a return of
duties to the Officers Mess on wines and liquors
consumed by them. The committee divided 16 to
16, when the chairman, Mr. Hayward, decided in
the negative.

A grant of £100 for the purpose of re-building
the Madras School-House in Fredericton, destroy-
ed by fire, was passed 17 to 13.

A grant of £360 to pay the interest on the debt,
which the City of St. John incurred when the
Provincial Penitentiary was being built, was re-
fused by a vote of 24 to 9. Those in favour of
the grant were, Messrs. Gray, Ritchie, the Speak-
er, Tilley, Needham, Robinson, Fitzgerald, Will-
iston and Scouler.

The Formation of Sugar in the Liver.—
M. Cl. Bernard read before the Academy
of Sciences, Paris, an essay in which, after
referring to the experiments of Magendie and
other physiologists, which demonstrated the
existence, sometimes, of sugar in the blood
and other animal fluids; regarded by them
as accidental and dependent on the nature of
the food; it was shown that the presence of
sugar in animal organisms is constant, and
indispensable to the performance of certain
regular functions; that the production of sugar
is a constant and special function of the liver;
that this function is under the immediate con-
trol of the nervous system; and lastly, that
the blood which flows from the liver into the
sub-hepatic veins invariably contains sugar
in man and animals, whatever may be the
nature of their aliment.—[London Medical
Gazette.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA!
The steamship Prometheus, from Chagres,
arrived at New York on Friday last, bring-
ing 200 passengers.

The steamer New Orleans arrived at Pan-
ama, Apr. 1, with 212 passengers and
\$600,000 in gold dust on freight.

The steamer Northern arrived at Pana-
ma Apr. 1, with 30 passengers, and \$800,000
in gold dust on freight.

The steamer Antelope arrived at Panama
on the 3d April, with 160 passengers and
\$600,000 in gold dust on freight.

They all left San Francisco the 15th Mar.
The specie, \$2,000,000 in all, and the
mails were at Chagres when the Prometheus
left.

The repeal of the foreign miners' tax-bill
had passed the House of Representatives, and
it was expected to pass the Senate.

There was no change in Lumber; the
stock is large, and it will take twelve months
to relieve the market.

Seamen's wages \$40 per month. Vessels
dull.

Real estate, except in prime business locali-
ties, is not bringing quarter the price paid
twelve months ago.

The health of San Francisco is remarkably
good.

ANOTHER CUBA INVASION RUMOR.—By the
Isabel, at Charleston, the N. Y. Herald and
Tribune have letters from Havana, to the ef-
fect which speak of rumors about there respecting
another invasion of Cuba by an armed force
from the U. S. It is even said that the Span-
ish Government have positive information
that Gen. Lopez is about to attempt another
landing on the island. It is further reported,
that a very large sum of money had recently
been sent from Cuba to New Orleans, to for-
ward this new movement, and that 3000 men
had already enlisted in the enterprise, and
were shortly to sail for Cuba, supplied with
artillery and all necessary munitions of war.
The Governor General is said to be fully ap-
prized of these movements, and to have ar-
ranged his troops and made his dispositions,
so as to be ready to give the marauders a
terrible welcome, wherever they may attempt
to land.

Longevity in Boston.—Mr. Simonds, the
City Registrar, in his report of births, mar-
riages and deaths in Boston, for 1849, which
has just appeared in a printed form, says that
by an analysis of the ages of more than two
thousand persons who died in 1850, taken
from all the seasons of the year, it was found
that the average period of human life in Bos-
ton is less than twenty-one years; that those
of American origin average scarcely seven-
teen.

Diminutive Machine.—A steam engine,
weighing only three-quarters of an ounce, is
being exhibited in Yorkshire, in full motion.
It is intended for the great exhibition, and
has been made by an ingenious workman in
Saddleworth, England.