

MAIL STAGE,

ST. STEPHEN,
AND BARRING.

has contracted to run
between ST. ANDREWS
MILLTOWN, and
as a week, according to
current, viz:

Andrews on Mondays,
days, at 6 o'clock, A.

ys, Thursdays and Sa-
days, at 6 o'clock, A.
disposition of the Sub-
years has driven upon
every attention to the
of passengers, with
a full share of public

will remain open at
Hotel, St. Andrews
Stephens; and Ray's

THOMAS HARDY

4, 1849.

ICE.

any demands against the
in Cummings, late of the
deceased, are requested to
be settled within three months
persons indebted to said
to make immediate payment

PLACE } Executors,
OTT }
YINES }

Nails, Spikes.

Volant, from L.
pool.

28 Bundles Refined
Union Iron, assorted,
from, 2 Hill's Anvils,
1 cwt each, cut Nails,

1 cwt each Spikes, from
end Boat-Nails,

England Seythes, 38

ed, as follows:
er goods in the Hard-
be sold by Wholesale
best market prices for
J. W. STREET.

28, 1849.

ICE.

eeper sent to the Capital
County Bank is this
after the 1th proximo
RODGER, Cashier.

RS, &c.

Liverpool, via St. John's,
received as follows:
Cognac, B. R. A. N. & Co.,
Martell & other brands,
Glands,
and,

W. STREET.

ening School.

ARLEY, grateful for
ment he has continued
y School, begs leave
inform his friends and
intends opening an
ON MONDAY the

November,
instructed in all the
for mercantile or me-
Hours of attendance
Saturdays excepted.
17, 1849.

RD.

ers, Mechanics, Farmer
respectably informed that
OWLEY'S
AND PROTESTANT
Office,

95 Washington Street, to
Street, Boston
of both sexes, supplied to
their patronage

, Groceries, &c

sale by the Subscribers
"UNION" COOKING

and Ningyong Teas,
shed Sugars,
k, Hama, Laid,
Almonds, Arrowroot,
Cocoa, Cigars, Tobacco,
oppers Singlass, &c.
ROBERT KER.

ANCE.

any demands against the
r, late of the Parish of St.
requested to present them
months from this date,
to said estate are request-
ment to

LENTINE, } Executors,
1849

The Standard,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office in 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 continued
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

Counting-House ALMANAC. 1850.													
	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday						
JANY.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19						
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26						
FEBY.	27	28	29	30	31								
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23						
MARCH	24	25	26	27	28								
	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						
APRIL	31												
	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						
MAY	29	30											
	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						
JUNE	29	30											
	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						
JULY	29	30											
	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						
AUGUST	29	30	31										
	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						
SEPT.	29	30											
	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						
OCT.	29	30											
	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						
NOV	29	30											
	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						
DEC.	29	30	31										

LETTER FROM JACK ROBINSON.

Fredericton, February 14th, 1850.

Mr Editor,
I left my home in Charlotte on Tuesday
the 5th inst. intending to be here at the
opening of the Session—joined Messrs. Boyd,
Brown, and Chandler, intending to take pas-
sage with them in the Fredericton Stage;
but the snow was so deep, and the going so
bad, that I had to leave my baggage on the
Road and foot it the most of the way. With
all our endeavours we did not arrive here
until 4 o'clock on last Thursday, with the
horses tired out, and we too late to see the
show and hear Sir Edmund's opening speech.
Looking into the Hall of the Assembly on
Friday, I found most of the usual standing
Committees for the Session had been appoint-
ed, a number of petitions presented and Bills
introduced, and the speech and the intended
answer both printed. The speech, as you
will perceive, is one of unusual length and
importance. It refers to at least nineteen
separate and distinct subjects, viz:—The
death of Queen Adelaide, the Widow of our
late illustrious Sailor King. The abundant
harvest of the last Season—The exemption
of this Province from the Cholera—The
visit and Agricultural Report of Professor
Johnston. The change in the Navigation
Laws—The Colonial Coasting Trade—The
Navigation of the Saint John—The Shediac
Railway—The fisheries—The revision of
the Laws. The Post Offices—The Schools
—The Canadian Boundary. The St. John
City Police—Crown Lands and Emigrants—
Public Accounts. The Revenue Laws and
Commerce—nine paragraphs on the subject
of Municipal Corporations, and the initiation
of many grants—Reflections on the stability
of British institutions, amid the wrecks of
nations, and the ruins of Empires.

The intended answer touched all their
important subjects in one way or another—
some plainly and directly, others doubtfully
and ambiguously, and the subject was laid
over until Monday. Meantime the Legisla-

tive Council took it up on their part, and
handled it in a very able manner. The
debate lasted two days, but is lost to the pub-
lic for want of a Reporter. Messrs. Robert-
son, Simonds, Hatch, and Black, supported
an amendment to the proposed answer on
the paragraph relating to the Navigation
Laws with much energy and some ability,
but were out argued and out voted, by a
large majority. Messrs Chandler, Kinnear,
Crane, Owen, Hill, Simonds, Harrison, and
Hazen, all served their time in the lower
House.

Monday and Tuesday were spent in the
House in considering the same important
subjects, and the debate was one of unusual
interest. The question of the Navigation
Laws with much energy and some ability,
but were out argued and out voted, by a
large majority. Messrs Chandler, Kinnear,
Crane, Owen, Hill, Simonds, Harrison, and
Hazen, all served their time in the lower
House.

Monday and Tuesday were spent in the
House in considering the same important
subjects, and the debate was one of unusual
interest. The question of the Navigation
Laws with much energy and some ability,
but were out argued and out voted, by a
large majority. Messrs Chandler, Kinnear,
Crane, Owen, Hill, Simonds, Harrison, and
Hazen, all served their time in the lower
House.

Monday and Tuesday were spent in the
House in considering the same important
subjects, and the debate was one of unusual
interest. The question of the Navigation
Laws with much energy and some ability,
but were out argued and out voted, by a
large majority. Messrs Chandler, Kinnear,
Crane, Owen, Hill, Simonds, Harrison, and
Hazen, all served their time in the lower
House.

Monday and Tuesday were spent in the
House in considering the same important
subjects, and the debate was one of unusual
interest. The question of the Navigation
Laws with much energy and some ability,
but were out argued and out voted, by a
large majority. Messrs Chandler, Kinnear,
Crane, Owen, Hill, Simonds, Harrison, and
Hazen, all served their time in the lower
House.

Monday and Tuesday were spent in the
House in considering the same important
subjects, and the debate was one of unusual
interest. The question of the Navigation
Laws with much energy and some ability,
but were out argued and out voted, by a
large majority. Messrs Chandler, Kinnear,
Crane, Owen, Hill, Simonds, Harrison, and
Hazen, all served their time in the lower
House.

Monday and Tuesday were spent in the
House in considering the same important
subjects, and the debate was one of unusual
interest. The question of the Navigation
Laws with much energy and some ability,
but were out argued and out voted, by a
large majority. Messrs Chandler, Kinnear,
Crane, Owen, Hill, Simonds, Harrison, and
Hazen, all served their time in the lower
House.

Monday and Tuesday were spent in the
House in considering the same important
subjects, and the debate was one of unusual
interest. The question of the Navigation
Laws with much energy and some ability,
but were out argued and out voted, by a
large majority. Messrs Chandler, Kinnear,
Crane, Owen, Hill, Simonds, Harrison, and
Hazen, all served their time in the lower
House.

Monday and Tuesday were spent in the
House in considering the same important
subjects, and the debate was one of unusual
interest. The question of the Navigation
Laws with much energy and some ability,
but were out argued and out voted, by a
large majority. Messrs Chandler, Kinnear,
Crane, Owen, Hill, Simonds, Harrison, and
Hazen, all served their time in the lower
House.

Monday and Tuesday were spent in the
House in considering the same important
subjects, and the debate was one of unusual
interest. The question of the Navigation
Laws with much energy and some ability,
but were out argued and out voted, by a
large majority. Messrs Chandler, Kinnear,
Crane, Owen, Hill, Simonds, Harrison, and
Hazen, all served their time in the lower
House.

Monday and Tuesday were spent in the
House in considering the same important
subjects, and the debate was one of unusual
interest. The question of the Navigation
Laws with much energy and some ability,
but were out argued and out voted, by a
large majority. Messrs Chandler, Kinnear,
Crane, Owen, Hill, Simonds, Harrison, and
Hazen, all served their time in the lower
House.

Monday and Tuesday were spent in the
House in considering the same important
subjects, and the debate was one of unusual
interest. The question of the Navigation
Laws with much energy and some ability,
but were out argued and out voted, by a
large majority. Messrs Chandler, Kinnear,
Crane, Owen, Hill, Simonds, Harrison, and
Hazen, all served their time in the lower
House.

The Standard, OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis succedum est optimum.—Cic.

No 9] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1850. [Vol. 17

the most of which were mixed up in such a
confused manner as to render them almost
unintelligible.—His first object in bringing in
the present Bill was, to make the laws so
simple that all might understand them. His
second was to relieve the House of much of
the local Legislation which has hitherto
caused a great waste of time and money by
prolonging the period of the Sessions. This
would be an important effect of the present
Bill. He would give over the management
of their local affairs into the hands of the
County Sessions, who were better qualified
to legislate for themselves than we were in
this House. Instead of having a Health Bill
passed in this House he would give the power
of all sanitary regulations into the hands of
the County Sessions. This he (Hon. Attorney
General) thought might be very safely
done. Harbour regulations might also be
given to the Sessions, all of which would
have a tendency to shorten the sittings of the
Assembly; and thereby diminish the public
expense.

It was the object of the Bill to place the
power of appointing all local officers into the
hands of the parish. He was in favour of
Municipal Corporations; and if we cannot
fully carry out that measure during the pre-
sent Session, the introduction of the present
Bill would pave the way and prepare, in a
great degree, the minds of the people for its
adoption at a future time. Such institutions
were found to work admirably in Canada,
and he thought they would apply equally as
well to this Province. They were calculated
to spread intelligence through the country;
and in a few years their beneficial influence
would work a Political regeneration in the
Province.

Mr. End thought the Bill, on the whole,
a very important one; and much credit was
due to the Hon. Attorney General for the
trouble he took in preparing it. But he
thought the Hon. Attorney General did not
visit as many of the County districts as he
might have done. (Mr. End) thought there
were many local matters which it would
not be well to give over to the local authori-
ties. The public were deeply interested in
many of those affairs which many persons
considered merely of a local nature. For
instance, in case of obstructions being placed
on the public highways it would effect the
public; yet by giving the control into the
hands of the local authorities, the public,
through their representatives, would have no
power to exercise jurisdiction in the matter.
He was not prepared to go so far at the pre-
sent time as to introduce municipal corpora-
tions; because he did not think the Provin-
ce was in a state to adopt such a measure.
Heavy taxation would be the result; and he
thought the country could not support such a
burthen at the present time. The main re-
source of revenue in many of the counties
had been the income arising from tavern li-
cences; but now, in many instances, the
temperance movement has dried up that re-
source of income, and no other means were
left but direct taxation. For these reasons
he would object to the introduction of munici-
pal corporations at present; but when he
thought the country was better prepared for
such a measure he would willingly go for it.

He was willing as an initiatory step, to
give up the appointment of all local officers
into the hands of the parish. The people
were the best judges of the persons qualified
for the duties which they had to perform;
and it would relieve the magistrates of much
of that censure and obloquy which, in many
instances, has been unjustly cast upon them.

The further consideration of the Bill was
made the order of the day for to-morrow.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.
Several petitions were presented praying
the House to pass no law authorising taxation
for the support of schools.

Mr. John Earle presented several petitions
numerously signed, praying that an act may
pass to incorporate the Grand and subordi-
nate Loyal Orange Lodges, in this Province,
in connection with the Grand Lodge of Can-
ada.

On the presentation of the petitions the
Hon. Attorney General rose and said, he
must tell the Hon. Member having charge
of these petitions, and who occupied a high
place in the society, that their object was un-
constitutional; and that he (the Atty. Gen-
eral) would be fully prepared to oppose any
Bill founded upon such premises. When that
Bill came under discussion, he would call
upon the Hon. Member to inform him, (the
Atty. General,) of the origin and objects of
these Lodges; the moral improvement which
they had effected in individuals; the har-
mony which they had produced in families;
and the peace in communities.—He further
warned the Hon. Member that he (Hon. At-
torney General) would be prepared to show
the strife and discord which they had pro-
duced, and the manner in which they had
trampled upon that holy principle of our di-
vine Religion which inculcates peace and
good will throughout the world. He would
dissect the whole organization and hold it
forth to the world in all its repulsive bearings
—and were they to be his last vote and his
last speech in that House, he would fear no
pressure and dread no consequences in the
discharge of this his duty, of cautioning all

who might hear him to beware of its unholy
influences. He would never lend his influ-
ence to sanction any thing so unchristian in
its objects, and so melancholy in its conse-
quences. He further gave notice, that in
the discharge of the sacred obligations of his
oath, and in all love to our common Protes-
tantism, he would question the hon. member
categorically upon the political and religious
tendency of those secret Societies. What
he would ask, could be thought if a band of
Ribbonmen should come to the Legislature
praying a like act of Incorporation? or could
it be supposed that if the one were granted,
the other could be refused? Nay, he thought
that in the event of such an application being
made, the "Loyal Orangemen" would be
the very first to enter a protest against it.—
He thanked God that there was no danger of
the Constitution legalizing any thing so dan-
gerous. There was yet another power be-
yond that of the two Branches of the Legi-
slature now in Session; and fearlessly and
honestly would he (Hon. Attorney General.)
avow—for he feared no consequences in the
discharge of his duty—that he would, in the
discharge of that duty, be the first to advise
his Excellency to refuse his assent to the In-
corporation of any Body whose very exist-
ence the laws of Great Britain declared to be
illegal. He would not be influenced by fear
or force: he was too old and accustomed to
action to fear, where his duty led him; duty
to day, and consequences to-morrow, should
be his motto; and after having done the one,
and felt the whole force of the other, he
would at night lay his head on his pillow
with a fearless heart and a good conscience.
That morning he had been told, that a trap
had been set to catch him; but he, so far
from evading it, was willing to set his foot in
it; and not only so, but he would willingly
go to his grave rather than betray the sacred
dictates of his own conscience. He conclud-
ed by observing, that it was to him immate-
rial, whether the petitions were received or
not; but he believed their object was uncon-
stitutional; but whether received or otherwise,
he now gave notice, that whether in the
shape of a Bill or Petitions, he would still
meet their object with the most determined
opposition.

Several hon. members followed the At-
torney General, mostly all expressing similar
views. A very animated discussion ensued,
which lasted for about two hours. Some
hon. gentlemen, were decidedly opposed to
receiving the petitions under any considera-
tions. On a division of the House, the peti-
tions were received by a large majority, tho'
many hon. members who voted in the major-
ity gave notice that when the Bill, having
the object of the petitions in view, came be-
fore the House, they would give it their de-
cided opposition. It is supposed there will
be a very large majority in the House against
the passing of the Bill of Incorporation. As
the question is to come up in constitutional
form for discussion before the House, I have
refrained, until then, giving you the views of
Hon. members on the subject. Many mem-
bers who voted for the reception of the Peti-
tions did so, though opposed to their princi-
ples, because they considered it an inherent
right of the petitioners as British subjects to
be heard; several more petitions of a like
tendency were then presented; when, on
motion of Hon. D. Hannington, the House
adjourned.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.
SACRAMENTO CITY, CAL., 29th Nov. 1849.
One month has wrought a great change in
the business aspects of California.

The best mining season is between Sep-
tember and December. This year the pros-
pects were unusually fair. The heat sensibly
abated in the early part of September, at least
one month earlier than usual, and since that
time, has prevailed but rarely and only for a
short season. The weather remained delight-
fully cool and pleasant for two months, and
during that time the operations of the miners
were rich to an unexampled degree. The
business transacted between San Francisco
and this city was only to be paralleled by the
business between this city and the mines.—
But all calculated on fine weather till Decem-
ber; and when the first rains came, just
four weeks since, the consequences were
very disastrous. Many firms failed, when
communication with their debtors was stop-
ped, and all suspended business till fine
weather. The worst of the matter is, that
the mines are not sufficiently supplied with
provisions for the winter. Great numbers
of the miners have forced their way down,
and are now obliged to winter here in con-
sequence of this scarcity. Fortunately, we
have now a little fine weather, and the roads
are beginning to re-open. Every thing has
taken a sudden rise—flour, for instance, from
fifteen to fifty dollars per barrel. We are
all hoping for another week or two of travel-
ling, or those who remain in the mines this
winter will be in a deplorable state before
next spring. My own lot is cast in the gold
region. If there is any communication by
letter, I shall continue to write; but other-
wise must remain silent for three months.

The climate at present is truly Italian, and
realizes the most glowing descriptions of the
pure sky, sweet air and healthful influences

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express no-
tice to the contrary, are considered as wish-
ing