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E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 10] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1851. [Vol. 13

Counting-House ALMANAC. 1851.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
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The Atlantic Steamers.
 The undernoted Vessels are appointed to sail as follows:

FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Canada	Jan. 15—For Boston
Africa	Feb. 1—For New York
Europe	Feb. 15—For Boston
Asia	Mar. 1—For New York
Canada	Mar. 15—For Boston
Africa	Mar. 29—For New York
America	April 5—For Boston
Asia	April 19—For New York
FROM THE UNITED STATES.	
Niagara	Jan. 15—From Boston
Asia	Jan. 29—From New York
Canada	Feb. 12—From Boston
Africa	Feb. 26—From New York
Europe	Mar. 12—From Boston
Asia	Mar. 26—From New York
Canada	Apr. 9—From Boston
Africa	Apr. 23—From New York
America	Apr. 30—From Boston
Asia	May 7—From New York

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 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 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.

POETRY.

WIFE AND HOME.
 Let rakes extol a roving life,
 Of freedom, prate, and all that;
 Of noisy-brats, a scolding wife,
 And doctor's bills, and all that.
 Though fools may rail, and jest, and scoff,
 A wife's the thing, for all that.
 The time, they'll find, is not far off,
 When so they'll think, for all that.

'Tis true, when youth and fortune smile,
 And health is firm, and all that;
 Wine, wine, and song, and dance beguile,
 Variety, and all that;
 When every place, where'er you roam,
 Has jolly friends, and all that;
 You want neither wife nor home,
 Nor sympathy, nor all that.

But age comes on with stealthy pace,
 And sober thoughts, and all that;
 Trouble will show her frowning face,
 Sickness and pain, and all that.
 The feast, the bowl, will lose their powers,
 And revelry, and all that;
 Then shall we need to cheer the hours,
 A wife, and home, and all that.

Oh, 'twere misfortune clouds the brow,
 Disease and death, and all that;
 Then, "womans, then an angel, thou,"
 To soothe, and cheer, and all that.
 Thy gentle cares beguile our pains,
 Our sleepless nights, and all that;
 Thy voice the sinking soul sustains,
 With hope, and trust, and all that.

COMMUNICATION.

THE FISHERIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK, No. 4.
 TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

Sir—It affords me satisfaction to perceive that my previous letters on this subject are appreciated for their truth by the part of the community who understand the subject—through *Grand Manan's*, many of them discern truth from falsehood; although in the present instance they may be too partial, as to those who feel condemned by the truth of some of my observations, I shall just allow them to "blow off steam" as they please.

There are several subjects besides those I have brought forward connected with our fisheries, that I intended to have made some remarks upon, but the inconvenience of getting communications to your paper on account of the distance, has prevented me from doing so in season. However, in dropping the subject for the present, I cannot forbear alluding to the idea that is entertained by some, that our fishermen are wanting in activity and enterprise. This, sir, is exactly the reverse from truth. The reason why all our fishermen do not have so nice and comfortable houses, and are not so comfortable otherwise, as the fishermen adjoining, and other classes, is not owing to inactivity, but is because the business with us is so unremunerative, that we can earn hardly more than enough to buy the real necessities for a subsistence. But to more fully show the fallacy of such ideas we have only to notice, that our fishermen are sought after in preference to others. They can always obtain the highest wages, because vessel owners in other places know, that seamen and fishermen they cannot be excellent, indeed their own common phrase, "rather than be beat they will die at the rail," and to get a British Skipper by the name of a Pilot, (because they are not allowed to have British subjects masters of their vessels on their papers) is a guaranty to their owners that they will make a successful voyage.

Before leaving these matters, I must also again speak of the practice of throwing the "larry" overboard in the fishing ground, and I cannot find language sufficiently strong to condemn it. The immense injury to the Fisheries occasioned by it is perceived but by few. Nearly one half of the offals of the fish caught in this Bay and elsewhere are thrown overboard, which the fish devour, and which (that is, the Heads and Back bones) speedily kills them, and until something is done to breathe new life and energy to the fisheries this practice in spite of present regulations will continue.

I hope Mr. Editor I have already said enough to show that our fisheries have been quite overlooked. As to their importance I have only to recur to what has continually been pressed upon our Legislature by all our Executive. The phrase "neglected fisheries" is as common when mention is made of the mal-administration of our legislators. It has been entirely overlooked by our representatives, and if not opposed, has been evaded in various ways. Each member has had a numerous host of friends who must not be overlooked. For instance, Mr. A the member for S, besides all the usual grants, must obtain a grant for Mr. B, for making a report or survey on some subject or affair never again to be thought of; besides Mr. C's salary in such an office is too little. Mr. D's E's and F's the same, a grant too must be obtained to ornament the City with various

buildings &c, at an enormous cost. Such an idler must be appointed a Commissioner to negotiate an affair with the inhabitants of the Moon, and grants without number of the same kind. And why? simply because these gentlemen had been foremost in getting them into their berths, and therefore the spoil must be divided with them. The revenue is squandered in this way, consequently the measures calculated to advance the prosperity of the province must be neglected. Mr. Editor, I tell you, all that we have heretofore elected members to our Legislature for, was to give them a chance to divide the revenues of the Province between themselves and friends, and as soon as they had done that (and got credit all that they could) they returned home to enjoy it, the idea of encouraging the different branches of industry if thought of at all, was only when *electioneering*. Sir, a brighter day is beginning to dawn upon our provincial horizon, we are getting awakened, and the conduct of our legislators will be examined by the broad light of a fast-spreading intelligence. Our Legislators hereafter be judged by their measures to prompt the prosperity of the people. The Fisheries, Agriculture, Railroads all the various branches of industry must be protected and encouraged. I may be met on the subject of a Grant to Fishermen by the excuse that the Home Government has said that the idea of granting bounties to any particular industrial class is exploded. But do fishermen get anything in proportion with other classes in the Province, from the Provincial funds? A large revenue is expended yearly, and the Province sunk in debt, for the benefit of some, and what do the fishermen pay more to make up the amount than any other class, I mean of the same numbers, and what do they receive? why a small road grant and a trifling parish school grant, while whole cities are almost entirely supported by it, in all kinds of ways; and every other part of the Province is very much helped by it. But on the other hand is the Legislature of New Brunswick, a responsible government to submit to this Downing street dictation any longer? Having Responsible Government granted to us, we certainly are allowed to manage our provincial affairs to protect and encourage our own industry. Again sir, is the British Government so much wiser others who grant bounties? And even does not the British government itself bestow a Bounty on its fisheries? Then why not encourage ours also? 'Tis a shameful pretext for withholding it. I suppose the *railroad mania* will absorb now more than ever the attention of our parliament members to the exclusion of the Fisheries and other good measures. Undoubtedly rail roads are very good things, and are essentially necessary for the advancement of the Province, yet this fact should not induce us to neglect all other measures—and to encourage the Fisheries, will be to assist to build railroads. 'Tis a mistaken idea that railroads will benefit our fishermen by raising the price of fish—it will rather lead to reduce it, for as soon as a railroad is stretched across the Province, it will be a channel for the fish Lawrence to pour through into our markets. I shall conclude these letters by calling on our Legislators no longer to sleep on this subject, satisfied that I have discharged my duty in representing to those who have it in their power to alter it, the disadvantages we have to contend with, and showing the justice as well as wisdom of encouraging an overlooked community, and of rightly developing a source of wealth equal to our present staple export.

For your kindness, Mr. Editor, in inserting my remarks, I am truly grateful, together with many of the community, whom I too feebly represent.

A GRAND MANAN FISHERMAN.
 Grand Manan, Feb. 21, 1851.

AN ELDERLY ORPHAN.—Yesterday Benjamin Bower, a stout red-faced man, in a drab topcoat, who stated that he was a beer-seller, and resided at North Bierley, was brought up before George Goodman, Esq., and Ralph Markland, Esq., at the Leeds Court House under the following circumstances.—One of the night police had picked him up over night in a state of helpless intoxication. Bower requested the Bench to let him go and say no more about it, as he was nearly sixty years of age, and had not been in Leeds for the last seven years before. Mr. Markland, addressing the prisoner, said, You should have brought somebody with you to take care of you, to which, amidst roars of laughter, Bower, with much simplicity, replied, But I have neither father nor mother. Mr. Goodman, commiserating the condition of an orphan of his years, observed, that it was a pity his parents had died so soon, as he did not yet seem capable of taking care of himself. He was then discharged, and left the dock with the impression upon his countenance of being not only unprotected but an injured orphan.—[Leeds Mercury.]

One of the Drawbacks of an Undertaker.—I am sorry to have heard bad news of Mr. Barkiss, said I. Mr. Omer looked at me with a steady countenance, and shook his head.—Do you know how he is to-night? I asked. The very question I should have put to you, sir, returned Mr. Omer, but on account of delicacy. It's one of the drawbacks of our line of business. When a party's ill we can't ask how the party is. The difficulty had not occurred to me, though I had my apprehensions, too, when I went in, of hearing the old time. On its being mentioned I recognized it, however, and said as much. Yes, yes, you understand, said Mr. Omer, nodding his head, we durstn't do it. Bless you, it would be a shock that the generality of parties mightn't recover, to say, Omer and Joram's compliments, and how do you find yourself this morning. Mr. Omer and I nodded at each other, and Mr. Omer reiterated his wish by aid of his pipe.—[Copperfield.]

NEW-BRUNSWICK.
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
 Saturday, February, 22.

The House went into committee of the whole on Mr. Johnson's Bill relating to Bankrupt frauds. Mr. Johnson defended the Bill upon principle. He argued that if men had become bankrupt, and obtained their certificates by fraud, and it could be proved, their certificates thus obtained ought to be null and void. The majority of the House, however, seemed to dread the vast amount of litigation it would open up, and the Bill was rejected by an overwhelming majority; the minority consisting of Messrs. Johnson, Ryan, and Gilbert.

The House went into Committee, and passed a Bill to incorporate the St. Stephen Railway Company. They next went into committee on a Bill to establish a certain bye road in Charlotte County as one of the Great Roads of the Province. This passed by a majority of one. The House next went into Committee, and passed a Bill to abolish all Militia Trainings in the Province. This wound up the proceedings of the day.

Monday, Feb. 24th.
 The Hon. Attorney General promised to explain to the House to-morrow the policy of the Government. He said that he would have done so earlier had he not been indisposed. A Bill passed to-day, to incorporate the Charlotte County River-Driving Company. Mr. Gray's Bill to secure the Minerals found in land held by lessees was committed, and after a discussion, progress was reported. Mr. Crane brought up the previous question, which was carried.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and a long discussion arose, and many divisions took place on the pay to be allowed to the Sergeant-at-Arms. Finally, the House could not agree, and progress was reported.

The House afterwards resolved itself into a Committee on a Bill for fixing Members' pay. The Hon. Mr. Simonds requested that the sum usually allowed to the Speaker (£150) should not be put to vote, but stated that £100 was sufficient for the Speaker, and he should be satisfied with that allowance.—A discussion then took place on the amount to be allowed individual members per day, some contending that ten shillings were sufficient, while others advocated the higher sum of fifteen shillings. The Committee is still sitting.

[By Telegraph for the New Brunswick.]
 Fredericton, Feb. 25.

To-day, the Hon. Attorney General explained the views of the Government in a speech of three hours' duration. He was in favour of reciprocal trade, but thought that the United States would not grant it, at all events until we adopted retaliatory measures, by imposing a corresponding amount of duties on their products, and he should go for that measure. This was received with some applause by the House. He was for retrenchment so far as was consistent with the public service. He was not opposed to Municipal Corporations, but he would not force them upon the Country. If the people desired them, he would then grant them. He thought the principles of Responsible Government could never be carried out until the Executive originated the Money votes.

The Attorney General also expressed himself in favour of direct taxation for Schools; he would not coerce the people into it at once, but make the measure gradual. He was for encouraging Railways, but said that he did not want the Government to speculate in these undertakings by subscribing stock, although he wanted to give as much aid towards them as the Province could afford. He considered both the European and North American Railroad and the Quebec Railway projects as of vital importance, but thought the former the most important to the British Government. The other lines projected were more within our own means, and if we were zealous and conscientious in the discharge of our duty, we would secure the confidence of the people, and need not despair of success. He said that he was not opposed to a reduction of Salaries last year, but wanted time to consider. He had opposed Elective Legis-

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

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lative Councils, but a large majority of the House appearing in favour of the measure, and the Home Government having sanctioned it, he would no longer offer any objection, but bring in a Bill to carry it out. He stated that there will be a considerable number of new members in the Government when it is filled up. He would not make himself responsible for the acts of his predecessors. The Attorney General also promised to bring forward the following measures:—A Municipal Corporation Bill; a Bill to simplify Law forms, and reduce costs; a Bill in amendment of the act for collecting the Revenue; and a Railway Facility Bill.

He was not prepared to introduce a Bill on the Fisheries the present session; and he would not introduce a Bill to reduce the Salaries of the present incumbents; in fact, he could not in the face of the late Despatches; and no man, he said, should take office unless he was prepared to carry out the views of Earl Grey as expressed in these Despatches. He would, however, go to reduce Salaries respectively, by address to the Home Government.

The Attorney General concluded his speech by bringing in Bills for the better establishment of Parish Schools and Municipal Corporations, and ordered copies to be printed. When he had concluded, Mr. Ritchie said that he would not reply to the Hon. Attorney General to-day. He dissented from his doctrine on the late Despatches, and at an early day he would move the House in Committee on said Despatches. The discussion on the Attorney General's speech will come on to-morrow.

The members' pay was settled today, at fifteen shillings, and the mileage at a like sum for 20 miles. The Speaker receives £100.

FRANCISVILLE, 25th February.—All the polling places in York County have been heard from although not officially, and the result shows that Mr. Macpherson is one hundred and forty-six votes ahead of Mr. Fisher. The latter gentleman talks of holding a scrutiny, but the best informed in these matters say that this would only prove futile.

An exciting scene took place in the House yesterday, arising out of the following circumstances. Mr. Hatheway, alluding to Mr. Needham's speech in favour of ten shillings per day to the members, said he had changed his mind very suddenly, as the hon. member (Mr. N.) had said that he would go for fifteen or twenty shillings. Mr. Needham, said the charge was false, and grossly false. Mr. Hatheway rose to reply, when Mr. Hatheway called to order. Mr. Scollar stated that Mr. Needham told him on Saturday that he would vote for fifteen or twenty shillings per day. This was corroborated by others. This morning, Mr. Needham apologized, and the House accepted the apology.—[Telegraph to the Observer.]

Wednesday, Feb. 26.

A debate took place to-day on the Salaries of the Officers of the House, when some reductions were made. The Clerk's salary was reduced £50, making £400 for this officer, and the Assistant Clerks £25, allowing them £150 each.—The sum of £75 was granted to the Librarian.—The grant to the Master in Chancery was rejected. Some other minor grants were made, and the sum of £10,000 passed for Schools.

Mr. Macpherson took his seat to-day. The following is the exact number of votes polled: Macpherson, 81; Fisher, 64; majority for Macpherson, 167. A scrutiny has been demanded, but it will end in smoke. The men of York have done their duty nobly. English has been elected for Carlisle, by a majority of 130. The vote stood—English, 492; Dibblee, 372.

In Ireland strong efforts are making to preserve the Lord Lieutenant, and the London correspondent of the Freeman confidently asserts that the exertions of the people have been successful, and that the bill for the abolition of that office has already been abandoned by government.

On Friday last, a most important and influential meeting was held in Dublin, for the purpose of enjoining upon the attention of Government the importance of selecting some port on the Eastern coast of Ireland, as a trans-Atlantic steam packet station.

Latest Intelligence from London to Liverpool. Liverpool, Feb. 28, 11 A. M.—FRANCE.—The Moniteur publishes a decree that a census shall be taken on the population of France. It further announces that a British force has blockaded the port in the state of St. Salvador.

Counterfeit Ten Cent Pieces.—A vast number of ten cent counterfeited coins have, we are told, been issued from a secret mint in Connecticut, they bear the dates, respectively, of 1847 and 1848, are well executed, and are passed without any difficulty. The principal feature proving their spurious character, is the absence of the circle of stars around the figure of Liberty, which the genuine ten cent pieces have. These bogus coins have been tested, and found to be a mixture of metals easily fusible, with a plating of silver.—[Boston Times.]