

wehery, &c.
The Subscriber an assent
ELLERY, CUTLERY,
&c. &c. which will be

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lad Pencils, Cigs,
and Pen Knives,
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Irons, Hot Water
s, Sea Tea Flays,
Fancy Toilet Soap,
and Rifle Powder
articles.

J. STICKNEY,
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ST. ANDREWS
HILL TOWN, and
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on Mondays
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Thursdays and Sa-
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remain open a
Hotel, St. Andrews
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1849.

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Woodland, front
nel Road, three miles
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THOS. BERRY.
1849.—nm

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int, 14, 28 & 56
Kegs.

14 & 28lb Kegs.

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Wine,
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The Standard.
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A. W. Smith.

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

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Advertising by the year as may be agreed on

Counting-House ALMANAC. 1851.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
JAN.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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The Atlantic Steamers.

The undernoted Vessels are appointed to sail as follows:

FROM LIVERPOOL.		
America for Boston	Saturday	30th Nov
Africa for New York	Saturday	7th Dec
Canada for Boston	Saturday	21st Dec
FROM AMERICA.		
Asia from New York	Wednesday	18th Dec
America from Boston	Wednesday	25th Dec
Africa from New York	Wednesday	1st Jan
Canada from Boston	Wednesday	15th Jan

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND CLOSE

at the Post Office here, on the following days, viz.
Monday 9th December via Halifax, 4 P.M.
Tuesday 10th " via New York 5 A.M.
Friday 13th " " 5 A.M.
Monday 28 " via Halifax 4 P.M.

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 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 Fashionable received Quarterly from New York.
St. George.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 4] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1851. [Vol. 18

A NEW-YEAR'S WISH.

I cannot boast a fairy's wand,
Nor an enchanter's spell;
My talisman's at thy command,
A heart that wishes well.
And now when Time replumes his wings
To take another flight,
To teach his mingled offerings brings,
Of sorrow and delight,
Say, could my erring wish prevail
And could those wishes aught avail,
What should I ask for thee?
For dazling genius wouldst thou ask?
The lightning of the storm—
The pressure of a splendid task
That thou mayst at half perform?
Or wouldst thou rule with time's proud way,
And reign o'er human hearts?
What Time can give, he takes away—
The sceptre, and departs.
It thou wouldst feast pleasure's stream,
Or tempt its swelling sail,
Rocks lie beneath, through smooth it seem,
And threatening is the gale.
Wealth on swift pinions steals away,
Betraying folly's trust,
Why should we court its doubtful stay,
To find it is but dust?
I could not in my ignorance
Ask for thee length of years.
For pain may thrill through every sense,
And thus but leave thee tears,
Oh, no, I will but ask for thee
A pure and peaceful breast.
Friends, knowledge, and utility,
Indifferent to the rest.

"How lucky!"—A gentleman who usually wore his watch, a fine gold repeater, in his waistcoat pocket, near the region of the heart, was accidentally shot and killed, the ball entering the exact spot where his watch would have been if it had not happened that he had left it that morning hanging up in his office. His affectionate spouse, on learning the details of her husband's decease, and the absence of the repeater from the fatal mark, exclaimed, "How lucky!"

TEST OF A MINISTER.—He is a poor minister, he is good for nothing, who never makes you feel that you need Christ; and think what you will of him, he is a good minister, and a faithful one, who disturbs your consciences, and forces you to feel that you must find Christ, or perish.—Rev. Charles Bradley.

A LIFE ON THE WAVE FOR ME!—A recent New York Journal says, "Just before the steamer Southern left, a man wearing one of Ralston and Phillips' patent life-preservers, sprang into the water from the end of the pier, and gave considerable amusement to the bystanders by his uncouth appearance as he tossed up and down on the break waves." The Indian rubber dress in which he was clothed completely enveloped his body, projecting him from the chill of the water, while it afforded sufficient buoyancy to float four men. We understand a proposal has been made to supply Collins' line steamers with these life preservers. In case of accident, the crew and passengers could put on their India rubbers, take a week's provisions, and each get sail on his own hook. We shall next hear of aquatic pedestrian journeys to Europe.

Extraordinary Defalcation.—Rufus Greene, late Secretary of the Firemen's Insurance Company, of Mobile, has been arrested in that city, on a charge of having embezzled property of the institution to the amount of some \$80,000, involving more than half its capital. The highest confidence was placed in him by the community, and he was an elder of the Presbyterian church, and a member of the City Council. The company is closing its business and returning its premiums, and they advertise a long list of notes and drafts which have been abstracted from them, and have notified the makers and endorsers not to pay them.

SPUNKY GIRLS.

The Yankee factory girls are some. In one of the factories in Maine, recently, the proprietors reduced the wages, whereupon there was a general determination to "strike," and as they were obliged to give a month's notice before quitting work, they have meanwhile issued the following paragraph: "We are now working at our notice, and shall soon be without employment—can turn our hand to most anything—don't like to be idle—but determined not to work for nothing where folks can afford to pay. Who wants help? We can make bonnets, dresses, puddings pies and cake; patch, darn, knit, sew, and fry; make butter and cheese, milk cows, feed chickens, and hoe corn; sweep out the kitchen, put the parlor to rights, make beds, split wood, kindle fires, wash and iron, besides being remarkably fond of babies—in fact can do anything the most accomplished housewife is capable of, not forgetting the scolding on Mondays and Saturdays; for, specimens of spunk, will refer you to our over-seer.—Speak quick. Black eyes, fair foreheads, clustering locks, beautiful as a Hebe, can sing like a seraph, and smile most bewitchingly. Any elderly gentleman in want of a good housekeeper—or a nice young man in want of a wife—willing to sustain either character, in fact, we are in this market. Who bids? Going, going, gone!" Who's the lucky man?

COMMUNICATION.

THE FISHERIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NO. 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

Sir,—Thinking that your columns will be opened to a few observations on our Fisheries, I am induced to offer them at a time when the subject seems to have excited a good deal of interest, and is apparently about being brought more prominently before the notice of the Legislature.

There seems to be many, when any other subject of importance touches with the welfare of the Community, comes into consideration, take it up and lay it before the public fairly; and, if we, the Fishermen ourselves, do not move in this matter, I very much fear, that it will be quite neglected and unfairly dealt with.

The investigation and report of Mr. Perley, I make no doubt, will throw much light on parts of the subject. But the want of experience on his part, and being obliged sometimes to go to the Farmers who never hauled a Cod line, and Backwoodsman, for his information (which was really the case in this island) will at last in some points, leave his reports liable to misrepresentation and error.

I have for some time been in the fishing business and have taken considerable pains to ascertain their true state, and carefully to observe the different matters, connected with them, and I intend to touch upon them all as I have leisure; at present tho' I purpose to take a more general survey in reference to their present bad state, and to point out the cause why they are so, and also to suggest the remedy. I believe it is the conviction of nearly all who have looked into the subject, that our Fisheries, if properly encouraged, may become a source of much wealth and revenue to the Province, and no one in the least acquainted, will deny that they are at present in a very miserably conducted and unproductive state. Now many reasons are given for this state of things, among which are—inactivity and a lack of enterprise and skill in the Fishermen—destroying of the Bait by taking many small Herrings in Weirs, and driving by torch light—destruction of the large Herring by melting them at spawning time—throwing the "garry" or offals of the fish overboard on the Fishing Ground, and various other reasons,—and altho' I do not deny that some of these practices have a decidedly injurious effect on the Fisheries. Yet as I have not time or space for them at present, I shall hereafter take them up and at present point out the chief, the real cause of their miserable condition.

This is an unsuccessfull competition with the American Fishermen—Now to show this clearly take a Fishing Vessel of our own and one of the Americans. Say 30 Tons each; allow the catch of each to be 400 Quintals and Barrels; and, as they have a Bounty of \$4 per Ton, on their Vessel, and obtain for fish, on an average one year with another 50 cents or \$2 6d more per Ql. or Bbl. than we do make on the \$320 or \$50 which their Vessel and crew, get over and above, what ours do—at the same expense of time and labor. They having large and comfortable Vessels as they carry their Fish when the Fishing season is over to the best markets, such as Portland, Boston, New York, &c., there they can buy their Fishing materials and Provisions, much cheaper than we. And these advantages in their favor act in another shape unfavorably against us by inducing our best men to go in their Vessels, as they can give them higher wages, or offer them as we call it "a better lay" consequently if we had Vessels we have nobody to man them. They at the same time are allowed to fish on all our principal fishing grounds, they can fish within three miles of the shore, and that is quite near enough to fish with success, and profit.

Now there is no other way to remedy our poorly conducted and wholly unprofitable fisheries—to make them assume a flourishing and productive state, than by granting, what almost every other body of fishermen have, a legislative bounty; care taken to have it judiciously applied, and in such a form as to encourage us to build larger and safe vessels, fit to follow the business in with success and comfort; which, while it will induce our fishermen to stay at home, will stimulate us to enterprize. Instead of all remaining as it were upon a little herring spot, as at the southern head of this island, and leaving every other business, and building weirs on the bars and flats about the coast to catch the little trash of herring, we could go on the banks in and about the Bay of Fundy, along the eastern coast of N. S., the Bay Chaleur, Newfoundland banks, and the Labrador coast, where success would be certain, and could, besides supplying our own markets, go in the largest class of vessels to markets in the West Indies, and elsewhere.

This would at once impart new life and energy to the fisheries. The small and miserable crafts now in use, would, in a short time, be superseded by those that I have mentioned; and by the increased consumption of materials to build vessels and stores, added to the imports derived from sales of

fish in other markets, would, in a very moderate time, re-pay in duties the amount of the bounties given.

Inseparably connected with a Bounty Act, should be an efficient Inspection; and also a wise superintendence, with other regulations.—There are some in the latter at present which are wise and judicious acts, such as throwing the "gurry" overboard on the fishing ground, which cannot be fully enforced in the present discouraging state of things; but which could readily be done, were an impetus given, as I have described, to the fisheries.

As I fear I have already made my remarks too long for insertion, I will conclude for the present, and trust your readers will only look at the facts, and forget they are the unconnected remarks of a

GRAND MANAN FISHERMAN.

Grand Manan, Jan. 6, 1851.

MARRIED FOR A JOKE.

A young lady correspondent, who takes the non de plume of "Rose Rover," relates the following romantic incident, as having occurred somewhere in Tennessee. Truth is often stranger than fiction:—
I have been playing the part of bridesmaid nearly ever since I wrote last, and have, therefore, but little time left in which to indie this episode. One of the marriages, in which I officiated in the capacity mentioned, was quite a romantic affair; and as no harm will be done, I will give you the particulars—suppressing names, however. After the union of the couple, to whose marriage we were bidden they had scarcely sat down before another stood up and desired to be joined by the holy bond. The minister was much surprised, as he expected to officiate but once; but, feeling that it was not his business to inquire into the whys and wherefores that he was not predivised, he asked for the necessary authority; and it then for the first time, occurred to the bridegroom, that a license was indispensable to the consummation of his happiness. He exclaimed—
"This shall not interfere."

And immediately left the house, saying he would return in a few moments.
While he was absent, we learned that a few minutes before the union of the first couple, this young gentleman, in a lively conversation with several sprightly mischief-loving girls, had told them he was about to make a proposition to test their courage,—of which it seems they had been rather boastfully speaking,—and this was more or less, than he would challenge either of them to marry him as soon as the expected ceremony was performed. Several of them shrank from the ordeal, but one of them more courageous than the rest, accepted the challenge—thinking that he would "back out" before the ceremony was finished.

Some of the company told the young lady during the gentleman's absence, that he would never yield, and that she had better do so, unless she was seriously inclined to have him for a life's partner. She determined as herself, and was not to be "outdone"; and seemed to think that it could be nothing more than a joke. All arguments were in vain, so when the young gentleman returned, and presented the license—he having procured it at the clerk's office, it being the country seat where we were assembled—she gaily laughed, and again placed herself beside him, in front of the minister. The old gentleman admonished them; but they told him to proceed; and the ceremony commenced. The bridegroom responded affirmatively in a gay tone, and as he did so, cast a triumphant glance upon her. When it became her turn to answer, she hesitated a moment, but presently said laughingly—
"You shall not triumph, sir!"

And immediately uttered the little word that cannot be retracted, and which made them one during the remainder of their lives! The benediction was said, and the words had hardly died away before the bride said, in a half serious tone—
"Why, I feel as if I had been married in earnest!"

"You certainly are," solemnly said the minister.

She doubted it at first, but was at length convinced that she was really and de facto Mrs. — For a time she wept violently; but her new relative who, by this time, began to see his folly, seeing also that the consequences of their hardihood was irremediable, determined to make the best of it, and therefore used all his powers to console her, in which he at length succeeded.

They had never met before that evening; and they little dreamed that at their first meeting they were to utter vows that were irrevocable, and which were to unite them to each other for life. Both of them belong to families of the highest respectability, and are both wealthy. They seem well suited to each other, and who shall say their union, so strangely brought about, may not be repaid with happiness for each? They now appear to be reconciled to their destiny, and I for one believe that it will be a bright one.—Arthur's Home Gazette.

A RARE PATRIMONY.—A young man of

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

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Nutenburg, who had no fortune, requested a lawyer, a friend of his, to recommend him to a family where he was a daily visitor, and where there was a handsome daughter, who was to have a large fortune. The lawyer said he did not exactly know, but he would enquire.

The next time he saw his young friend, he asked him if he had any property at all.

"No," replied he.

"Well," said the lawyer, "would you suffer any one to cut off your nose if he would give you twenty thousand dollars for it?"

"What an idea!"

"Not for the world!"

"Tis well," replied the lawyer; "I had a reason for asking." The next time he saw the girl's father, he said—

"I have inquired about the young man's circumstances. He has indeed no ready money, but he has a jewel for which, to my certain knowledge, he has been offered and he refused twenty thousand dollars."

This induced the old father to consent to the marriage, which accordingly took place; though it is said that in the sequel he often shook his head when he thought of the jewel.

SEIZURE OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP NIAGARA AT BOSTON.—Mr. Greeley, the Collector of Boston, has seized the British steamer Niagara for violation of the United States revenue laws. It appears, says the Courier, that certain parties, probably without the knowledge of the officers of the steamer, were detected on Monday night in the act of smuggling goods from the vessel to the shore, which goods have been recovered, and were removed to the U. States store house on Thursday. The goods consisted of satins, laces, silks, and other rich articles, to the estimated value of between \$3000 and \$5000 and of course are forfeited, according to the provisions of law. None of the officers of the steamer are implicated in this smuggling operation.

The officers afterwards proceeded to search the steamer, and discovered five bags filled with goods of a similar description, stowed away in the coal house. The value of the goods thus seized is about \$12,000. They were packed in dirty-looking canvass bags, and the operators in this proceeding are understood to be German Jews. The Daily Mail thus speaks of the seizure:—

It has been known for a long time that smuggling to a greater or less extent from the Cunard steamers, while lying at their wharf in East Boston, has been carried on.—The facilities for doing this by water are so great, that recently a more vigilant watch has been kept by the officers of the U States Revenue Department; but no seizures except for a trivial amount have taken place till the recent one, and it is doubtful whether the present detection will result in the permanent detention of the steamer. Information has been filed by the Collector at the office of Geo. Lunt, Esq., the U. States District Attorney, but no libel has yet been filed against the vessel. The examination of the ship by the eighteen Custom House officers, resulted in the discovery of nothing of any great magnitude, except what was found in the berth of the Stewardess. After the examination, which occupied the officers the whole of Thursday, at night they were invited by the officers of the steamer to partake of a sumptuous entertainment on board. Capt. Leitch was at his hotel (the Albion) at the time of the seizure, and being sent for came immediately on board and offered the officers of the Revenue every facility to prosecute the search. The goods taken possession of are now appraised by the U. S. Appraisers.

STRINGENT DUEL LAW.—The Maryland Convention for altering the Constitution of the State, has decided to insert a clause disfranchising all connected with duels. In the case of death, it makes the offence murder in the first degree, and gives all the property of the survivor to the widow of the deceased.

The Boundary Line between New-Brunswick and Canada.—This long disputed question is about to be taken up again, a new Commission having been appointed for the purpose of arbitrating on the subject. It consists of the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, Mr. Falconer and Dr. Twiss, of Doctors Commons. It appears that the Canadian Government were dissatisfied with the award given in 1842 by the former Commission, which added about two millions of acres to this Province, we have heard chiefly on the ground that the Hon. J. W. Johnston, ex Attorney General of Nova Scotia was similar to an interested party residing in this Province, although we cannot see why he should be considered so. We have also been informed that the new Commission will proceed to a settlement of the question without taking any former evidence than that recorded by their predecessors, which will shorten their labours, very much.

Post Office Act.—The last Royal Gazette contains the official notice of the confirmation by Her Majesty in Council of the Post Office Act, passed by the Legislature at its last Session, and the same is ordered to be proclaimed in this Province as soon as may be.—Courier.