

"meshes of the law." Freedom smiles not upon cowards; she turns her radiant face away from those who will not woo her in the midst of danger.

For ourselves, brother Irishmen, we have but one request—that we may be suffered to share the labour and the danger of your struggle, as we hope to participate in the fruits of your triumph; we are ready to forget our party, our luxuries, and our pride, for the sake of our country. In her service, humiliation—and danger—and sacrifice—and death, are welcome to us. Wherever we are required, we shall be present, indifferent as to whether our post be humble or exalted. Whoever leads on us shall follow—insisting only that we shall go forward, though graves were to yawn and gibbets to frown across our path.

Mr. Barry called on Irishmen to be bold, courageous, and self-sacrificing; stating, that if they only were so for a few days, the citizens of Dublin would take the advanced guard of the united army that was about to place itself in front of the English government (loud cheers). The minister might offer conciliation, but they would accept of nothing short of independence (loud cheers).

Mr. Smith O'Brien then came forward, and was received with loud cheers, which lasted for some minutes. He said,—Truly, he was compelled to tell them that never, at any former period, did he observe less disposition to do what was right in reference to that country, on the part of the rulers of Ireland; never did he perceive so resolute a determination to exhibit utter contempt for the claims of the Irish nation.—They had seen the French soldiery do that which the Irish soldiery would do under similar circumstances (cheers) fraternizing with the people of Paris. And could they view without emotion those great results of popular opinion. And he was prepared further, if it were the pleasure of his fellow-countrymen that he should go over as their deputy (loud cheering and waving of hats) to Paris, to wait on the provisional government, and tell them that the people of Ireland invoked French sympathy on their own behalf (continued cheering). His candid conviction was, that the time for Ireland's liberation was come (hear, hear, and cheers). The only difficulty against which they had at present to contend was the old sin of dissension and dissension amongst themselves (hear, hear). For his part he was willing to adopt the motto of "forgiveness and of fraternity" (applause) with all classes of the Irish people. They were told that the aristocracy formed in that country, the garrison of England. Perhaps it might not be unwise to remind the Government of England that they too had a garrison in England—that there were in Liverpool some thirty or forty thousand repeaters, in Manchester some forty or fifty thousand repeaters, and in Glasgow fifty thousand repeaters.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. O'Griffin, Mr. Duffy, and others. It then separated, and a vast multitude went to the castle, where the Lord Lieutenant, and gave three cheers for the people of France.

PROHIBITING PUBLIC MEETINGS IN IRELAND.

A letter has been received this morning from Dublin, from a source likely to be informed, announcing that the Lord Lieutenant was about to issue a proclamation, prohibiting the contemplated public meetings, on St. Patrick's day. There was, he said, no doubt of this, and the fact being known to the confederates, it was their determination to attempt the holding of the meetings. It is to be hoped they will abandon so mad a resolution.

The Ministry has given way, and the additional two per cent. Income Tax is not to be taken from the pockets of the people. The demonstrations that were made from one end of the country to the other against the proposition, proved too strong for a Whig Cabinet, whose stability has been materially shaken by the impudent attempt. No other substitute is proposed, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer will fall back upon the "balances" to meet the deficiency of the revenue. Thus the evil day is only postponed, and it is quite possible that at a later period of the Session the Chancellor may call upon the House of Commons for an increase of taxes. This policy of Ministers finds little favour anywhere, and some of the papers are very severely condemned. An attempt has been made to limit the tax even at its former rate to one year, but it was not successful. Strong efforts are being made to secure a re-adjustment of the principle of assessment so as to render the tax more equally borne, by classifying incomes derived from real property, and that derived from labour separately; but at present there is not much prospect of its meeting with success.—Chas. Willmer.

The confirmation of the Right Rev. Dr. Sumner, to the Archbishopric of Canterbury took place in the parish church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Chancery, on the 10th March.

Lord John Russell continues in a precarious state of health. Although he was in his place in the House of Commons on the night of the 10th, yet his health is still in a very unsatisfactory, if not dangerous state.

The Dowager Duchess of Gotha and Alton, died on the 22d ult. at Gotha. She was maternal grandmother of Prince Albert.

William Thos., the weaver poet, died at Dundee, on the 25th ult. leaving his family in a state of poverty.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.—A petition, numerous and respectfully signed, has been forwarded to the Grand Union of the State of New York, for a Charter to establish an Union of this Order, in Fredericton, and from information received, it appears likely that this may well soon be in vigorous and successful operation here.—[Temp. Telegraph]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

From the Albion Reports.

March 24.

ST. ANDREWS AND WOODSTOCK RAILWAY.—On motion of Mr. Parelou, the House went into a committee of the whole on a bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Act to facilitate the construction of a Railway between St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, and Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.

Mr. Parelou said that this was a very important bill, and deserved the serious attention of the committee, for although it did not take immediately any thing from the revenue of the Province, it involved positively the payment of a large sum of money. By the Facility Bill, which had passed last year, the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company were guaranteed the payment of five per cent on £100,000, for ten years, and a free grant of twenty thousand acres of land, on either side of the road, in such blocks as the Company should select, after the completion of the road from St. Andrews to Woodstock. The present bill affords still greater facilities for obtaining the means to carry out this object; it extended the rate of interest from five to six per cent, and the time of payment from ten to twenty-five years. It also provided that the company, instead of getting 20,000 acres of land, in blocks, should be entitled to receive on the payment of the expenses of survey, 40,000 acres of land, in alternate lots of 100 acres each, on either side of the Road.—These were important additions to the former act, and it would be for the committee to support the recommendations of the Railway committee, or reject them, as they might think proper.—The Railway Committee had had before them a number of gentlemen from Charlotte, who gave them the fullest information. This had also been in communication with the officers of the company, and he believed if this bill passed, the work would be proceeded with at once. The hon. member from Charlotte, who was more conversant with the local state of the question, could however, give them more information than he possessed, and he should leave it for him to make any further explanation. He was in favor of the bill, and hoped it would pass.

Mr. Boyd then rose and delivered a very lengthy speech full of statistical information, and containing his views of the advantages which this Railroad would secure to the community.

Mr. End followed at some length in favor of the measure.

A very long debate then ensued, and a great number of divisions took place with the names recorded each time. The committee first divided on the preamble of the bill—which was carried 19 to 13, then on the rate of interest, which was carried by the same vote; on the division on the extension of the time the vote stood 18 to 14; and on a further division on the quantity of land, being 40,000 acres, it was lost by a majority of 1; on another division that the section of the old bill be continued giving 20,000 acres of land in blocks to be selected by the company, and the new section struck out, another division was had, which was carried—yeas 17, nays 15. The bill was then reported, and on the question to accept the report the House divided—yeas 16, nays 16. His Honor the Speaker then said that he decided on accepting the report of the committee.

On the 25th, the Railway Facility Bill was, on motion of Mr. Parelou, recommitted and the 20,000 acres was decided to be given to the company in alternate lots instead of blocks as was the case when the bill passed the committee on the previous day.—Mr. Boyd made an excellent speech full of information on this subject, which I will send you before it makes its appearance elsewhere in print. This bill was finally passed without further amendment.

H. M. Transport Heloise, Capt. King's come, sailed on the 6th ult. from Dominica for Antigua, St. Kitts and Halifax. This is the vessel which is to take home the 33rd Regt.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

St. John, 30th March, 1848.

In consequence of the indisposition of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Legislature of this Province was summoned to meet, after its adjournment at the Seat of Government, in the Court House of the City of Saint John on the Thursday following; and having accordingly met this day, His Excellency came to the Council Chamber in the usual State, and was received by a Guard of Honor of the 33d Regiment, and a Royal Salute was fired by a detachment of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery. His Excellency being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was directed by His Excellency to command the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, with their Speaker at their head, His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

After a Session of more than ordinary duration, it affords me much satisfaction to be able to relieve you from your labours.

Whether contemplating the circumstances under which you have been called to provide for the interests of the Province, or the measures which have engaged your deliberations, they are alike calculated to impress upon me a sense of the great responsibilities which have devolved on you, and of the manner in which you have applied yourselves to meet them.

Of the many important Acts which have been matured during the Session, I cannot

omit prominently to notice the liberal and humane provisions you have made to prevent a recurrence of the sufferings of Emigrants arriving in the Province, and for the care of the sick and helpless, who may in future be thrown upon your shores.—Measures, by which the community will at the same time be protected from the spread of infectious diseases.

The Act for the establishment of a Police in the City of St. John and Portland, will contribute to the public security in this distinguished Seat of the wealth and enterprise of the Province.

The Act for the Incorporation of Fredericton, is another measure of great interest, not only in the effects it is calculated to produce upon the prosperity of that rising Community, but in the recognition of the important principle of Municipal Organization at the Seat of the Provincial Government.

It will be in your recollection, that the extension to the Province of the English principle of voluntary Incorporation, was amongst the earliest of the measures to which I recommended your attention, and I can have no hesitation in assuring you of my own conviction, founded on experience, of the great advantages which would arise to the Province at large from its general introduction.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I thank you for the Supplies which you have so liberally granted for the Public Service.

In the Funds which you have placed at the disposal of the Government for the Relief of Emigrants, you have evinced your humane regard for their comfort and welfare. In the encouragement which you have given for the opening of Railways, you have manifested an enlightened sense of the most effectual means of accelerating the improvement of the Province, and facilitating inter-communications.

The ample provision which you have made for the Provincial Treasury and Customs will enable the Government to provide for the efficiency of those Departments; and the extension of the system of Warehousing Goods at Fredericton, and other Out-ports, will conduce to the protection of the fair Trader, and to the Commercial prosperity of the Province.

I cannot omit also to notice the improved system by which you have enabled the Government to secure the due expenditure of the Road and other Appropriations.

In the increased responsibilities which you have thus imposed, upon the Government, I recognize your growing confidence in the benefits to be derived from the recognition of Executive responsibility in matters of Finance, a principle which it was amongst the earliest of my proposals to you to carry out, and the advantages of which have been so amply confirmed by general experience.

Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Her Majesty having been pleased to require my services in another quarter, this is the last occasion on which I shall have an opportunity of meeting you.

In the long period in which I have been called on to administer the Government of this Province, I have had occasion to witness the exemplary patience with which trials have been endured by the people, and the spirit with which they have been surmounted. The obstacles to your advancement have, as I hope, been essentially removed, and although the great resources of the Province are still but imperfectly developed, I anticipate that by your united efforts, aided by British capital and enterprise, that this object will be fully attained.

A just appreciation of the principles of Constitutional Government will be highly conducive to the success of these views, and such principles will essentially be found, in providing for Executive responsibility, and a due separation of Administrative from Legislative functions. The prospect of carrying out these important principles in the absence of all party divisions and asperities, while it holds out a guarantee for their successful accomplishment, affords to me the most heartfelt gratification, having uniformly endeavored, so far as it has depended on me, to foster amongst you a spirit of unanimity.

In the changes which, in these eventful times, are in progress throughout the world, there can be none, I feel assured, in the hereditary feelings with which you have cherished a regard for English Institutions, habits and principles; and in taking leave of you, I cannot manifest a stronger desire for your welfare, social and political, than by expressing an earnest wish that these may be strengthened and cemented throughout a Province destined, under Providence, to assume so prominent a rank amongst the prosperous Dependencies of the British Empire.

During attempt to Rob the Bank of New Brunswick.—Last evening there was an attempt to rob the Bank of New Brunswick. The second floor effected an entrance into the Furniture Warehouses of Mr. J. Hogan, and proceeded to the garret, and went out through the skylight. He then made his way over the roof of the Mayor's office to the Bank, and left himself down the chimney about 20 feet, when he was unable to proceed any further on account of the flue becoming smaller as he descended.

He then found it impossible to extricate himself, but remained jammed in the chimney. He was discovered by his most piteous cries bringing several persons to the spot, who endeavored to extricate him from the top of the Chimney, but were unable. Information was then given to the President (Thos. Levent, Esq.) and Alexander Smith, who opened the doors, and after breaking away a portion of the Chimney on the inside,

succeeded in getting him out. We understand his name is Slater.—[Mail]

The prisoner is a baker by trade, and is said to be the person who recently attempted to rob the Bank, and subsequently committed the robbery at the Post Office.

Our Subscribers will oblige us by paying our Collector, who will call upon them with their accounts for the last year.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1848.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

HON. HARRIS HATCH, President.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week.—Hon. T. Weyer.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

Bill and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Ker, Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

St. Andrews.

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

Director this week.—Thomas Watt.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephen's Bank.

G. D. KING Esq., President.

Director next week.—S. Hitchings.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

Bill and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, —Mar 11 Montreal, —Mar 22

London, —Mar 11 Quebec, —Mar 23

Edinburgh, —Mar 7 Halifax, —Mar 30

Paris, —Mar 7 New York, —Apr 3

Vancouver, —Mar 25 Boston, —Apr 1

—[Continued.]

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

An esteemed correspondent has furnished us with a summary of the Legislative proceedings which we subjoin, without however endorsing his opinions, on all the points touched upon. His Excellency's speech will be found in our columns.

The Session of the Legislature was prorogued on Thursday last at the City of St. John, and probably it is one of the most important Sessions, that has been held since the formation of the Province. Earl Grey's dispatch stands forth most prominently, as offering a new constitution, which has been accepted by the representatives of the people, whether for good or evil, time will tell. The higher offices in the Province are made political, such as the Secretary of the Province, Attorney and Solicitor General, and others, I think will be made so by office-seekers, altering the tenure of office, subjecting the incumbents to have a seat either in the Assembly or Legislative Council, and also to be in the Executive, and failing in either of these, requires resignation in the consequence, adopting a system, which exists in the mother country—in that great country where men are to be found of talent, wealth, leisure and ambition, always upon the alert to seize every opportunity by which they can make themselves conspicuous.

Look at the contrast—a population of about two hundred thousand souls, thinly scattered, no capital very little wealth, and every person daily employed in his concerns to obtain a living. It is not assumed, that this system will not work well, but it is greatly to be feared it will not, but as it is in full operation, it is to be hoped it will.

The next great change is the transferring the collector of the foreign duties from the Customs to the Treasury department. The Custom House establishment will be greatly reduced, instead of a collector and other subordinate officers, there is to be for instance, in St. John, one comptroller and superintendent of navigation, two clerks, one superintendent of imports, and one clerk and searcher the whole amount of salaries is thirteen hundred pounds a year. In St. Andrews one Comptroller and one Searcher and Clerk the salaries amounting to four hundred pounds per annum. The Treasury department is to be much increased in officers, and the advocates of the change say it will cost the Province less money,—be it so; but if a party is obliged to make an entry of goods imported at the Customs, as heretofore which is probable will be required, the embarrassment of making two entries for the same articles, will still remain, which has been much complained of under the old system.

The House of Assembly have made very large grants of money, probably without due consideration, in the present state of monetary affairs, £22,000 for great and bye Roads, upwards of £12,000 for schools, and £13,000 to defray the expenses incurred by Emigrants, that came to the Province last year in a sick and disabled state—the Home Government however are pledged to pay the last amount.

A great variety of other grants have been made, which certainly if there is money in the Treasury will have a tendency to do good, but it is feared they will create depression and embarrassment.

The St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company have had the law passed last year greatly amended by the new Facility bill the interest is raised from 6 to 6 per cent, and an extension of

time from five to twenty-five years, the whole guaranteed by the Province. This is certainly placing the Company in a most favorable position to induce capitalists to invest their money in Stock, and it will have this effect, as the interest is so much larger than the rate in the mother country.

One of the most important bills for this County, was the bill granting a bounty on the tonnage of Fishing vessels, at a late period of the Session it passed the Assembly: on the last day of the Session at Fredericton, it was brought to the Council, when it was lost by a majority of one. It is impossible for our Fishermen to compete with those of the United States, who receive a bounty of \$4 a ton and other facilities, which are not enjoyed by the same class of people in this Province. The fisheries are one of the leading interests of this Province, and it would well become the Legislature, by every means in their power to support and cherish this branch of industry. [To be continued.]

THE ENGLISH MAIL.—On our first and second pages of this days impression we have given a synopsis of the news received by the Caledonia.

A Republic has been established in France, and we cannot help observing that the day appointed for the election of representatives to the national Assembly (the 9th April) falls upon Sunday—surely this must be a typographical error—as no government could expect a blessing that would directly and openly violate the Sabbath.

In Ireland matters were becoming alarming—although there was no outbreak, yet as the monster meetings were to be held on St. Patrick's day (17th March) we may anticipate some serious affairs.

THE RAILWAY.

It will be seen by reference to our columns that the Legislature have passed the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Facility Bill, on the 24th ult. The bill has also passed the Council. The rate of interest guaranteed, has been increased from 5 to 6 per cent for 25 years, on £100,000, and a grant of 20,000 acres of land in alternate lots. This together with the flattering news received by the last mail from England, places the Company in a most favorable position, and the stock, without doubt, will be readily sold in England. The inducements offered, are sufficient to warrant us in saying, that the work will be in vigorous operation, during the summer. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the annual meeting of the Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held in the Town Hall, on the 9th of May.

LECTURE.

We are requested by the Trustees of the Schools, to announce, that D. S. Morrison, Esq., will deliver his second lecture on Education, on Friday evening at 7 o'clock, in the Town Hall. Tickets of Admission to be had at the Stores of Messrs. T. Sime, and Mr. McLean and at this office.

APPOINTMENTS.—By private letters received in Town, we learn that Mr. Duncan Stewart, of H. M. Customs, has been appointed, Surveyor, Searcher, and Gunger; and Mr. James Kempf Boyd—Clerk and Locker.

WRECK.—We are informed that a vessel named the John Jardine, from New York bound to St. John, in ballast, was cast away in Mechas Bay on Saturday last and became a total wreck.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing term, in Charlotte Division No. 4, on the 29th ult.

W. R. M. Law, W. P.; R. R. W. A.; T. Sime, R. S.; C. A. Babcock, A. R. S.; H. Johnson, F. S.; A. Stevenson, T.; J. H. Mowat, C.; J. Porter, A. C.; R. Evans, I. S.; W. Melouey, O. S.

St. Andrews Division, No. 16.—The following persons were chosen officers, on the 30th ult., for the ensuing term.

A. W. Smith, W. P.; John Bolton, W. A.; Jas. Milligan, A. S.; John Breen, A. S.; D. Laughlin, F. S.; T. Sampson, T.; T. Haldy, C.; D. Clark, A. C.; R. Haddock, I. S.; W. C. Mobay, O. S.

Chatham Division, No. 6.—The following officers were installed by D. G. W. P. Walker, on the 2nd instant, to serve for the ensuing term.

Simon Howe, W. P.; Justus E. Knight, W. A.; Peter Clinch, A. S.; Wellington Cameron, A. S.; John O'Brien, F. S.; Benjamin Chadbourne, T.; John Armstrong, C.; James McCoull, A. C.; W. Bowden, I. S.; Mark Young, O. S.

St. David's Division, No. 8.—On the 1st inst. the following officers duly elected for the present quarter, were installed by A. Campbell Esq., G. W. P.

T. Couterrell, W. P.; R. Polly, W. A.; E. R. Duten, R. S.; Dr. W. Coulter, A. R. S.; W. G. Allister, F. S.; H. Thompson, T.; H. G. Huson, C.; S. Hichings, A. C.; W. Preston, I. S.; T. W. Ring, O. S.

Our New Governor.—The Halifax Sun thus describes the personal appearance of our new Governor—His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, accompanied by the Private Secretary of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, and a young gentleman, we became a member of his suite, paid a visit to the House of Assembly on Monday. His Excellency is of slender make—5 feet 9 inches in height and apparently on the sunny side of 50. He

has a slight stoop—his hair long and studiously a plexion is fair—his eye large—his hair sandy, dress is easy and familiar never could not fail to his mouth, indications of

THE STRAHER NEQU trips for the Season, has undergone consid will be commanded by C

MEDICINAL USES.

Ever since the settlement ry has been known to poss cal virtues. Every bo nobly know how to extra Every mother gives Will den for worms, for colds, esse; and adults througho habit of making a compe lies, than was ascribed of Consumption, Asthma, ing, Coughs, Liver Comp be the best medicines, no Elixum of Wild Cherry a bined with a similar ex hances its value. Its suc diseases, in almost every acient could do to more ty, and led them to confes Wild Cherry possesses a known among medical m None genuine, unless a wapper.

For sale by Thos. Sim

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At Port Royal, West

Address of H. M. Secre

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A full attendance is

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