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MOON'S PHASES.
First Qr. 5h 2h 50 p.m. Last Qr. 20h 6h 8m a.m.
Full - 13h 6h 15 a.m. New - 27h 7h 44m a.m.
Mean Equation—Watch fast - 12 Minutes.

NEW-BRUNSWICK. PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
Wednesday, Feb. 4.
HERRING FISHERY.

Mr. WYER said that the subject was certainly a very important one to the people of Grand Manan; in fact it was their whole living which was at stake; and therefore before any alteration should be made in the law, there ought to be a special committee appointed to enquire into the matter during the recess, and to report at the next meeting of the legislature. There was nobody here now from Grand Manan, to give evidence, and certainly some of the people of the island ought to be examined on the subject. He therefore hoped there would be a committee appointed to investigate the subject during the recess.

Mr. CLINCH contended that the present law had been passed by the former house by a large majority, and after full investigation, and that it should not be hastily altered. There was no inhabitant of Grand Manan present to give information, and therefore any evidence obtained by a committee now could only be *ex parte*. There certainly ought to be a committee to investigate the matter during the recess.

Mr. BROWN thought this discussion quite premature. The statements already made were the very facts to be proved on investigating the matter, and he was sorry, therefore, to hear hon. members already declaring their sentiments on the subject. The present law had been passed after great consideration and discussion, and was never intended to give an exclusive privilege to any class of H. M. subjects in this Province; but if such had actually been the operation of the act, it should be enquired into and amended. The hon. member contended, however, that since the passing of the act, those fisheries had been in a flourishing state, which they were not previously.

Messrs. Woodward, J. M. Wilmot, Wyer, Brown, Allen, Miles and Stewart, were then appointed a Committee for that purpose.

LEGISLATIVE PAY.
On motion of Mr. End, the House went into Committee of the whole on the Bill to provide for the expenses of the Legislature.—Mr. Weldon in the Chair.

Mr. END stated that the object of this Bill was to provide for payment of the expenses of members of both Houses of the Legislature.

He intended to propose that member's pay should be reduced to 15s. *per diem*, to take off £60 from the Speaker's allowance. He also proposed to pay the Legislative Councillors.

Mr. JOHNSTON was decidedly opposed to paying the members of either House, because he thought the country now well prepared to furnish representatives, properly qualified and able and willing to serve without pay.

Mr. CHANDLER said the Bill was only to provide for actual expenses; but the principal question was, whether the house was prepared to provide both for the House and Council. He fully concurred with Mr. Johnston, as to the equality of their claims, but he believed the country were not at all satisfied to pay the Council. Under all circumstances, he thought the house had better try the experiment, for a few years of granting no pay at all.

Mr. J. M. WILMOT thought hon. members ought to serve the country as Legislators without pay, fee, or reward, and he was therefore against the bill altogether. The business of the country would be done with less expense and in less time, if there were no pay, and they ought to abolish it.

Mr. PARTLOW was sorry to differ with the hon. members who opposed this bill. The hon. member arrived when the country could furnish sufficient representatives, properly qualified, who could serve without having their expenses paid. But he most decidedly opposed paying the Legislative Council, and declared his determination rather to abandon the pay for the House altogether, than consent to pay the Council.

Mr. STREET supported similar views with Mr. Partlow on both points.

Mr. SPEAKER said that he was decidedly against paying the Council. With respect to any other parts of this Bill, he would not interfere with them, in any way, either by giving his opinion or vote; but he now moved as an amendment, to strike out the whole of those parts of the Bill relating to the Legislative Council. [Immediately afterwards, Mr. Speaker left the House, and did not enter it again during the remainder of the discussion on this Bill.]

Mr. JOHNSTON observed, that Mr. Speaker had said that public opinion was decidedly against paying the Council; he agreed with the hon. Speaker on that point, but would go a little farther and say that public opinion was also against paying the Speaker, and he (Mr. J.) should therefore be for striking both out of the bill.

Mr. MILLER was not only opposed to this section, but also to every other section of the Bill; though he did not object to paying the Speaker's expenses and those of the members of this house, in a fair and moderate degree, yet he was against including the Council.

Mr. CLINCH was against giving up members' pay altogether. He contended that it was the cause of their constituents that they were advocating, by insisting on this point. The real question was whether the people should have a right to choose their own representatives and to pay them with their own money. No services were ever so well performed, as those that were paid for. He had never heard any complaints out of doors against paying the members of this House; there was nothing of the kind in his county, it was only from St. John the cry came, and he rather suspected it was more from persons connected with the higher branches than from any body else. As to the honor of being Representatives in Assembly, honor was but a transient thing, and he (Mr. C.) thought that if members could not get some more substantial remuneration in a direct way they would soon set to work to get it in an indirect way. He would not say by what means, because hon. members were always expert in finding them out themselves; but if such a mode were resorted to, perhaps it might prove even more burdensome to the public than the other and more open way. But with respect to the Council; the two houses did not stand on an equal footing. The members of Assembly are chosen by the people, to transact their business; and every body or individual had a right to employ such persons to do their business, and to pay them with their own money, as they chose. But the Legislative Councillors were chosen by the government at home, and had nothing to do with the people's choice or their money.

Mr. BURNS was opposed to the Bill in its present shape altogether.

Mr. WOODWARD said that his hon. colleague had fully declared his (Mr. W.'s) views on this subject.

Mr. GILBERT advocated similar principles, and proposed to reduce Members' pay to £40 for the session.

Mr. WYER also said that it was notorious that the country was dissatisfied with the former amount of members' pay, and if the country was prepared to furnish Members generally, to serve without pay at all, he would be against it altogether. But he thought that time was not yet arrived, and he should therefore be for paying their actual expenses. The Speaker, however, ought to be well paid, and put in such a respectable situation, as would enable him properly to support the dignity of his office. He (Mr. W.) would therefore not be for reducing that allowance at all. The hon. member then supported the views of Messrs. Burns and Woodward, not to pay the Council, and concluded by proposing £20 per session, and reasonable travelling charges as a maximum of Members' pay.

Mr. BROWN said that he always had advocated retrenchment, but he was also for giving a fair and reasonable remuneration for all public services. He thought the last House had too much, and he then wanted to reduce it to £40. But the reasons for paying members their expenses were unanswerable; and it did not come well from those hon. members who were so independent in their circumstances as to need no pay, to contend against all pay at all; because if there was no pay, the representation would fall into the hands of such an aristocracy as the country could afford and who might have an interest in managing matters very differently from the wishes of the people.—The hon. member supported the same views as many others not to pay the Council, and was in favour of the original amendment, to strike out that part of the Bill. He also thought the Speaker should have an extra allowance, but on the same reduced scale as members' pay.

Mr. CONNELL thought £30 quite enough for each member, and was against paying the Council.

The question was now taken on Mr. Johnston's amendment, to strike out the whole section, which was negatived 18 to 7. Yeas—Messrs. Johnston, Chandler, Crane, J. M. Wilmot, Slason, Allen.

Nays—Messrs. Freer, Hill, Clinch, Brown, Wyer, Taylor, End, Hayward, Morehouse, Gilbert, M. Leod, Woodward, Miles, Connell, Burns, Stewart, Palmer, Hannington.

On the question being then put, on Mr. Speaker's amendment, to strike out the President of the Council from the 1st section, it was decided in the affirmative, there being only one nay; and the question was then taken on the section as amended, on which the Committee again divided, 18 to 7, and it was carried in the affirmative. Yeas—Messrs. Taylor, Woodward, Morehouse, Freer, Hill, Clinch, Brown, Wyer, Gilbert, M. Leod, Hayward, Miles, Connell, Burns, Stewart, Crane, Palmer, Hannington, J. M. Wilmot, Johnston, Chandler, Allan, Ford.

Mr. WYER then moved that the blank, (for the amount of Speaker's allowance,) be filled up with £150.

Mr. JOHNSTON opposed the motion, and proposed £50 as an amendment.—The hon. member said he was glad, in the absence of the hon. Speaker, to observe, that the House had now a Speaker so thoroughly independent, that he could fill the office without requiring such a large allowance as had formerly been appropriated from the public money;

and he (Mr. J.) was now proud to testify, that he knew these were the genuine feelings of the hon. Speaker himself.

Mr. END moved for the sum of £100, and Mr. Allen supported Mr. End's motion; and in doing so observed, that the House might not always be fortunate enough to have a Speaker, so entirely independent as the present one was, and it was therefore desirable that there should be a suitable provision to support the dignity of the office. He was entirely against paying the Council.

The question was then put on Mr. End's motion for £100, and carried.

On reading the 2d section, providing for Members' pay, all those parts relating to the Legislative Council were struck out.

Mr. HILL suggested that it would be much better to name a certain sum for the whole session, than so much per day as heretofore. All the members would then be interested in despatching the business of the house diligently.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved for £25 as the amount of each member's pay; he thought that of quite ample, as nothing but mere expenses could be required.

The Committee divided on Mr. Johnston's motion, which was negatived, 20 to 6. Yeas—Messrs. Johnston, Chandler, Crane, Ford, J. M. Wilmot, Robinson. Nays—Messrs. Palmer, Freer, Hill, Clinch, Brown, Wyer, Gilbert, M. Leod, End, Woodward, Morehouse, Hayward, Miles, Connell, Slason, Burns, Stewart, Hannington, Allen, Taylor.

Various sums were now proposed by different members, and the question taken on £30 which was negatived, 13 to 12.

Mr. BURNS proposed £35; Mr. Woodward £40, and Mr. END £10.—The last motion however, was not seconded. Mr. Robinson suggested £29 3s. 4d or 25 guineas.

On the motion for £40, the committee again practised the rule of division, and negatived it by 19 to 6. Yeas—Messrs. Freer, Brown, Gilbert, M. Leod, Morehouse, Hayward, Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ford, Hannington, Palmer, Chandler, Crane, J. M. Wilmot, Johnston, Stewart, Burns, Slason, Connell, Miles, Hayward, Robinson, Wyer, Clinch, Hill, End.

Mr. HANNINGTON now moved for £35; and Mr. J. M. WILMOT moved as amendment, that the question for £30 be reconsidered. On this question the Committee once more divided 10 to 6, and thereby it was carried in the affirmative. Yeas—Messrs. Hill, Wyer, Brown, Clinch, M. Leod, Hayward, Miles, Connell, Morehouse, Slason, Allan, Chandler, Crane, Stewart, Ford, Johnston, J. M. Wilmot, Robinson, Woodward. Nays—Messrs. End, Freer, Gilbert, Burns, Palmer, Hannington.

Mr. WYER now moved that the blank be filled with £30; and upon this moving subject the committee divided again, as before, 19 to 6, and so at length it passed in the affirmative, thus settling members' pay at £30 per session.

Section 3d providing for travelling expenses, was now read.

The question was taken on 15s. per day and carried.

Mr. SLASON moved for its reconsideration, and was seconded by Mr. Gilbert, but the motion was negatived; and the third section was then agreed to, after a great deal of conflict and confusion, beyond our power to describe.

From our Correspondent.

FREDERICTON, FEB. 9, 1885.

Dear Sir,

I see some wag has fired a random shot through your last number at the "Old Four," to hit them for not being in their places in the House on a certain division. He has been led into a mistake, if he think we were not at our posts, for you must know that a great number of select committees have been raised for the performance of special business. These generally sit until 12 o'clock, unless a call of the House is made, which is never done on a motion of so little importance as the one alluded to, which, I believe, was merely whether the Militia Bill should be brought in by a single member, or a select committee. This our captious wisecracks are not fully aware of. I sincerely pity the poor Devils, who like John Bunyan's old Giant, by reason of the many shrewd brushes he had met with, was grown so stiff in his joints that he could do little more than sit in his cave's mouth, grinning at pilgrims, and biting his fingers because he could not get at them.

I believe I told you that the Grand Jury Bill had passed and you may have been now have seen the speech of "Anthony Hobnail" upon it. Its fate has not yet been decided in Council. Mr. Brown carried the Magaguadavic River Driving Bill up to the Council to-day. The Statute Labour Bill has occupied a select committee more than a fortnight every forenoon and some evenings. Mr. Brown was not at all its sittings. They had Mr. Street in the Chair, an indefatigable laborious man, but something tedious. The new Bill has not yet been copied—it will perhaps be reported to-morrow, and afterwards be printed. The scale of labour is intended to rise from 2 to 20 days—non resident pro-

SAINT ANDREWS

STANDARD, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2, Number 23. QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS CURO ET ROGO.—Thursday, March 5, 1885.

SAINT ANDREWS MAIL.

Departs for	
St. John,	Monday, and Friday at 3 p. m.
Saint Stephen,	Wednesday and Friday at 10 a. m.
United States	Mon. Wed. Frid. at 10 a. m.
Arrives from	
St. John,	Tuesday, and Saturday at 3 p. m.
St. Stephen	Thursday and Saturday at 4 p. m.
United States	Mon. Wed. Frid. at 2 p. m.
GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL P. M.	

erty to be taxed, and the commutation price to be raised to 3s. a day when paid at the time required, and 5s. a day afterwards.—The sections are so arranged that all the duties of all persons concerned are pointed out step by step in the order in which they naturally arise, and the phraseology is so simplified as to avoid all ambiguities and misunderstandings. It is not intended to apply to the Towns, ports of Fredericton and St. Andrews, or the City of St. John. The new Buoy and Beacon Bill passed the committee of the whole House to-day.—Mr. Wyer managed this part of his duty with great attention and ability. Your ship owners will be gratified to learn that the Beacon Light at Indian Point is now put on to the General Light House establishment, and the charges for the inner Bay of Passamaquoddy reduced to a half-penny per ton. This is the same Bill that Mr. Brown framed, and which was read in Session last September, about which, you recollect, such a hue and cry was raised. A Bill for Members pay has also been passed, they intend to take £30 for the Session, and 15s. a day for travelling charges. It was carried up to the Council chamber to-day. A violent attempt is making to repeal the laws for the protection of the Herring about the Island of Grand Manan, and I am afraid it will be successful.

I have my doubts whether the Bill enabling the Grand Jury to inspect the County accounts will pass the Council. If it be lost there, Col. Wyer intends to bring it in again under another title, with perhaps such modifications as may obtain "favour in the sight of the lords," for it is better to get the principle admitted and its working can be rectified as experience may point out.

I remain, Dear Sir, &c.
QUATERNARIUS.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—I perceive that the subjects discussed in your paper are mostly of a political cast, which it may be better liked by people in general, than such as refer to the state of public morals; but I would fain hope that you have many readers who are inclined to encourage the free discussion of serious subjects, whose minds are impressed with pure notions of the best interests of man, as an individual, and with correct views of the true policy which should be pursued by mankind in an advanced state of society. I am urged by this persuasion, to ask a space in your columns, for the purpose of calling attention to an evil, which appears to me to be extending rapidly in this community.

When I point out the evil which I intend to expose, it is possible that some fastidious people may condemn me for bringing it forward, and affect to be shocked at the mention of a vice with whose very name we should not be familiar; but is this the mode indicated in the Scriptures? Do we ever find the sacred writers shrink from the condemnation of sin in all its forms? And is it not at best false delicacy to turn away from the exposure of any evil because it is repulsive to a right frame of mind, and avoided in the conversation of polite society?

Having thought it right to say thus much in apology I shall without further introduction tell you that my subject is that of *Illegitimacy*. Few persons, I suspect are aware of the fearful extent of this crime in some of the countries of Europe. I copied out of an English newspaper sometime ago, the following account of illegitimate children, which it was stated was taken from official tables of population, and other matters.

In the year 1830, there were born in England 18,600 illegitimate children; in Wales 1,439; and in France 69,270! Now, in respect to England, this is equal to one bastard for every twenty legitimate children; in respect to Wales, it is one to every thirteen; and this last average number also applies to France!

To show the interest that such considerations have awakened in Britain, the following extracts are made from a work published last year by the "Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge;" it is very rare here, and was lent to me by an intelligent Gentleman of this vicinity, lately from England. The article is headed "State of Crime in Great Britain."

"There is no department of political science more important than that which relates to the statistics of crime. Without an accurate knowledge of facts coming under this head, no sound opinion can be formed respecting almost any measure that goes to affect the social condition of the great body of the people; and the business of legislation, in its most vitally influential exercise, becomes merely an unprofitable and hazardous course of experimenting in the dark. Scarcely any new law or other measure of public policy can be adopted which has not a bearing in this direction—a tendency either to increase or diminish some particular species of crime. The greater or less prevalence of any particular species of crime, on the other hand, is often a valuable diagnostic of improving health or growing disease in some region of the body politic. For example, to say a whole

again, the amount of crime existing in a country is, perhaps the best single index of its general prosperity and civilization. If we could obtain a perfectly accurate record of the progressive increase or diminution of crime throughout the community, that alone might almost serve as a measure of the public welfare."

If we adopt these views, we must become impressed with the importance of straining every endeavour to check the growth of any crime which is taking root and extending itself in our community; and, Mr. Editor, it is notorious that the crime which I particularly advert to has become disgracefully prevalent here, and demands the attention of every person who feels any interest in maintaining order and decency in the place—the diminution of human misery—and escape from the burthens which such evil practices lay on the public.

We have great reason to be thankful that we do not lie under the stain of any other predominating vice; as the state of the Sheriff's calendar at our Supreme Courts, and the unoccupied state of the Goal can prove.—But the spread of illegitimacy alone, inflicts a stigma on society, which threatens to corrupt and destroy all that is worth preserving of character and fame; and what does this argue? why, that the punishment is not adequate to the offense, and that the disgrace which should attend it, is not sufficiently marked: besides, the very law, as it now stands, suffers the criminal to buy his escape by paying his money as an equivalent for his crime!

I am very well aware, Sir, of the objections to severe treatment of culprits for the crime of bastardy, and much has been urged against the ecclesiastical censures of it by the Kirk in Scotland, under the allegation that such extreme measures conduce to the horrible act of child murder. But I am too antiquated to believe that half measures can wholly answer any end, and therefore I cannot concede the necessity of mitigating the severe chastisement of an inveterate iniquity under the timorous apprehension that actions of greater inamy will follow its application. What then is to be done to arrest the progress of this vice? Are we to have the same opprobrium attached to us that was heaped on Rome, Venice and Florence—"turbs est jam toto lupanar!" Or are we to avert so degrading an imputation by holding the guilty parties up to merited and well marked scorn; and by devising means of inflicting such moral or physical punishment as may tend to lessen the crime, free our community from one of those curses which unbind the social compact, spread far and wide a laxity of principles, and sap the very foundation of those institutions on which decency, order, domestic felicity and the public welfare are raised.

I hope, Sir, that these observations may lead others to take up this, and other subjects which relate to our neighbourhood, for I aver that discussions on them will be conducive to much public benefit, and I should think a corner of your paper may be as usefully employed for the advancement of true morality as for any other purpose whatever; and should you concur in the opinion, you will hear again from

AMICUS CASTITATIS.

Additional Extract from the Journals.
GRAND MANAN FISHERY.

Mr. BROWN brought forward a resolution, to the effect, that whereas two petitions from inhabitants of Grand Manan, had been presented to the House, which petitions were directly contradictory to each other, and whereas the House had no means of obtaining correct information on the subject; therefore resolved, that the House or a Committee thereof would, during the recess, examine fully into the merits of the subject, and report thereon at the next meeting of the Legislature.

[This motion was opposed, as being exactly contrary to the recommendation of the select committee, who had already reported on the matter; and supported on the grounds that the members of that Committee were not unanimous in their opinion on the subject—that the witnesses examined were interested individuals belonging to St. John, and that the evidence was all *ex parte*. The opposers of the resolution replied by declaring that the Acts which at present regulate this fishery were passed upon the faith of evidence obtained in a similar manner from persons residing on the Island—after an animated discussion, the report of which occupies twelve pages of manuscript, Mr. Brown's resolution was negatived—Yeas 7; Nays 16.]

ADAM'S FALL.—A Scotch Clergyman, a strict chatechist, in examining one of his flock a short time since, thus addressed him:—"Janet, can you tell me how Adam fell?" Janet fell a laughing, and answered, "O my dear Doctor, you're nae serious!" "Very serious indeed," said the doctor. Janet (whose husband's name happened to be Adam) then said, "Weel weel, sin ye will hae it, doctor, you see Adam just gae'd o'er the other night to Lucky Liston's for half a muckkin o' whiskey, when an ear lying in the road took his foot, o'er Adam fell, and that's the hale truth o' the matter."