The Standard,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office, Water-Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS.
12s 6d per annum—*if paid in advance.*
15s, if not paid until the end of the year
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.

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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 17] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1851. [Vol. 18

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Counting-House ALMANAC. 1851.

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The Atlantic Steamers.

The undernoted Vessels are appointed to sail as follows:

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Canada	Jan, 18—For Boston
Africa	Feb 1—For New York
Europa	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 12—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
Europa	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

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 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.

For the Standard.

TO——

Hast thou ne'er known the pure and holy ties
That bind young hearts in sweet communion here,
Hast thou ne'er heard of friendship's fervent glow;
Unhurt by time, uncheck'd by selfish fear.

'Tis true the human heart is oft estranged,
And coldness springs where love was wont to dwell,
But still its root like seed in fruitful soil,
Lies deeply hidden in the inmost cell.

Fierce winds may blow, and chilling rains may fall,
The feeble seed a sure protection finds;
So friendship springs anew in winter's gloom
And heart to heart in closest union binds.

St. Andrews, April 9, 1851. ALPHA.

For the Standard.

"The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple to thy soul with hooks of steel."

To——

Aye, bind them to thy heart, turn not away,
From the pure influence of noble minds,
In the sweet atmosphere of holy love,
The troubled spirit its protection finds:

While, in the air the hypocrite exhales,
A poison lingers, deadly tho' unseen;
A pestilence that soothe the soul to sleep,
And will, in time, the heart from virtue wean.

Break from the coils that twine around thee now,
And grasp, with firmer hold, thy better friends;
So shall thy way be hedged, thy path be smooth,
For PEACE is only found where TRUTH attends.

April 16. ALPHA.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

April 15, 1851.

The House at an early hour went into Committee of the whole on the State of the Province. The speakers were as follows:—Mr. Gray for the resolutions; Mr. Barberie against all but the first; Mr. Beardsley in favour of the first and third, but against the rest; Mr. Crane against all but first; Dr. Thomson against the whole; Messrs. Tilley and Hatheway in favour; Capt. Robinson against the whole; and the Attorney General in reply to some remarks of Mr. Hatheway's. The debate continued five and a half hours without intermission.

April 16.

The House threw out the Bill to-day, which was sent down from the Legislative Council, for incorporating a Library Committee.

The great debate on the State of the Province was afterwards resumed. Mr. Cutler took the floor and spoke in favour of all the Resolutions. Mr. Johnson followed on the same side. Both speakers exhibiting the weakness of the Government, and the necessity for immediate action on the part of the House. Mr. Botsford supported the first Resolution, but opposed the others. Mr. Gray then made a short speech in explanation.—Mr. Hanington followed in an able speech—He supported all the Resolutions except one. The debate wound up by a very witty and sarcastic speech from Mr. Needham, who supported all the Resolutions, and by a few words from Mr. Wilmot, who will take the floor in the morning.

Arrival of the Steamship

AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

The Royal Mail Steamer America, from Liverpool with dates to the 5th inst., arrived at Halifax at one o'clock, on Thursday morning. The Hon. Mr. Howe came passenger in the steamer. The following is the Telegraphic report of the news:

The steamer Pacific, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st ult., at 1 o'clock P. M.—The City of Glasgow, from Philadelphia, arrived at 2 o'clock the same day.

The steamer Atlantic had been repaired, and minutely examined by scientific persons, all of whom report her to be in a most perfect and satisfactory state.

The commercial news presents no striking feature. The Money market is unchanged. Consols closed on Friday at 96⅞ to 96⅞.

Freights were dull. In passengers no change.

Cotton, ordinary qualities ¼d lb. lower.—Other sorts a shade lower.

For Breadstuffs there was an increased demand, and prices were rather higher.

The reasons assigned for the decline in the Cotton market are, the uncertain nature of the news received from the United States by the Pacific, as respects the coming crop, and the anxiety evinced by holders to effect sales. The demand was quite as large as usual, and the trade purchased freely to the extent of the consumption, as the sales of the week (37,000 bales) will show. Of these, 29 670 bales were taken by the trade, and only 7330 bales on speculation and for export.

The debates in Parliament during the week have been devoid of interest. On the 31st, a motion was made in supply for a vote of £3,521,070 for the charge of the land Forces at Home and abroad, exclusive of India, for the year ending 31st March, 1852. Mr. Hume of course moved a reduction of this amount.

The Russell Ministry still maintain their position, and are getting through the business of Parliament with tolerable success. The Budget was discussed on Friday evening the 14th inst. Resolutions for the renewal of the Income Tax were agreed to pro forma.

A powerful Anti-Papal League has been formed in London.

Apprehensions exist that Foreigners in England are concocting a Revolutionary scheme, which is to develope itself during the great Exhibition. The matter was brought before Parliament, and in reply to enquiries put to members of the Cabinet, assurances were given that the Government was prepared for any emergency.

France is quite, but anxiety amounting to alarm prevailed, respecting the progress of principles in the Capital and in the departments. The Receiver General's House in Lyons had been burnt, and all documents destroyed.

The German question remains in the same state.

The insurrection in Bosnia has been effectually suppressed.

REPORT OF THE FISHERY COMMITTEE.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Fishery, beg to Report—That they have taken the same into consideration, and in addition to the various Petitions and documentary evidence brought before the Committee, have examined several practical men extensively engaged in the Fisheries: That they are unanimously of opinion that the Fisheries, which from the Geographical position of the Province, ought to constitute one of its most valuable resources, and which at one time, formed an extensive article of export, have, during the last twenty years, fallen off at least forty per cent.: That this remark is applicable both to the River and Harbour Fisheries, and to the Deep Sea Fisheries; and for the better information of this Honorable House, the Committee will separately assign the reasons to which they attribute that depreciation.

"First, with regard to the River and Harbor Fisheries. The injury has resulted from building dams and making other obstructions across the streams and rivers to which the Salmon and other Fish have been in the habit of resorting for spawning,—from throwing Saw Dust and Mill rubbish into the Streams and Rivers,—and from spearing, catching or destroying the Fish on the spawning grounds, in those cases where the Rivers not being obstructed, the spawning grounds can be reached: These causes tend to divert the Fish from their old haunts, to drive them away from the Rivers and Harbours of the Province, and to disturb and destroy them while spawning.

"Secondly, as to the deep Sea Fisheries; The decrease, more especially as regards the Herring Fishery, has resulted from the destruction of the Fish during the spawning season on the spawning grounds, particularly at the Southern Head of Grand Manan,—from throwing gurry or offal overboard on the Fishing grounds, from the improper mode in which the fish for exportation, in many instances, are cured,—from the Americans, in direct violation of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, resorting in large numbers to our Fishing grounds, and carrying on the Fisheries in our own waters, under advantages (resulting from the high protective Duties, and the Bounties given by their Government, with which it is impossible for our fishermen to compete,—from the want of proper Inspectors of the cured and pickeled Fish,—and from the insufficiency of the existing laws in not providing for proper officers to look after and enforce the provisions made by Law respecting the Fisheries.

"With regard to the River and Harbour Fisheries, they would recommend that one or more Wardens or Officers be appointed in each County to look after and enforce the provisions of the several Laws respecting the Fisheries, and the Ordinances made by the authorities of the respective Counties, by virtue of any powers conferred upon them by law; and particularly to see that in every Dam or other obstruction now built, or hereafter to be built or placed across the various Streams and Rivers of this Province, a proper and suitable Fish-way shall be made and kept: That no Saw Dust or Mill Rubbish shall be allowed or put directly or indirectly by any person or persons, in any of the rivers or streams of the Province: That no spearing or killing of the Fish be permitted on the spawning grounds during the spawning season. Such Wardens or Officers to be paid or remunerated as provided by a law hereafter to be submitted to this Honorable House by the Committee for that purpose.

"With regard to the Deep Sea Fisheries, they recommend that strong Legislative enactments should be made to prevent the destruction or catching of the Fish on the spawning grounds, during the spawning season, in the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence,—to prevent the throwing of gurry or offal overboad on the Fishing grounds—to establish a stringent system of inspection of all cured and pickled Fish intended for sale,—and that provisions should be made by law to that effect, and Officers appointed thereunder to enforce them.

"But there are other important considerations connected with the deep sea fisheries, to which it is the duty of this Committee to call the attention of the House. Whilst they are of opinion that if placed upon an equal footing with others the Fishermen of this Province would require no encouragement, save the returns which always follow steady industry and honorable competition, they do not hesitate to state to this Honorable House, that the advantages possessed by the American Fishermen above set forth, are such as entirely to prevent a fair or successful prosecution of the Fisheries by our own people and one of three things is absolutely necessary; either

"1st. That the stipulations of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, as respects the Fisheries of this Province should be rigidly enforced, or

"2nd. That arrangements should be made with the United States Government to admit the productions of our Fisheries into their Markets, free from the present protective Duties: or

"3rd. That arrangements should be given by our local Government as would put our Fishermen upon equal terms with the American Fishermen.

"The practical men examined before the Committee, all state, that with either of these alternatives they would be content; that they ask no favor, but simply fair and impartial justice; and the Committee cannot hesitate to confide in the correctness of these views, and to say, that one or the other of the above alternatives must be carried out, if the valuable Deep Sea Fisheries of this Province are, in the opinion of this House worth preserving.

"The Committee have, in accordance with the foregoing views, prepared three Bills, intitled severally:—

"A bill for the protection and regulation of the Sea and River Fisheries, of this Province;

"A Bill to provide for the Inspection of Dried and Pickled Fish; and

"A Bill for the encouragement of the Fisheries;

Which are herewith submitted, and they also beg to refer this honorable house to suggestions contained in the memorandum of Captain Robinson, R. N., a Member of this Committee, which is appended to this Report and which in the opinion of this Committee, are worthy of most serious consideration.

"The Committee cannot close this Report without strongly urging upon this House the importance of so valuable a source of wealth to this Province; they also think, that, if possible, Legislative encouragement should be given to the establishment of Nautical Schools in the Fishing Districts, thereby tending to elevate the character of a most deserving class of our countrymen, and to give them those privileges and benefits which are enjoyed by others, whose lot and destinies enable them to obtain a livelihood on an element less stormy, and from pursuits less dangerous.

J. H. GRAY,
J. T. WILLISTON.
B. BOTSFORD.
J. J. ROBINSON.
ROBERT GORDON.
WILLIAM PORTER.

Memorandum of J. J. ROBINSON, *Commander, Royal Navy, accompanying the foregoing Report.*

"The existing mode of protecting the Fisheries in this Province by two men of War, viz., one on the North Shore, or Bay Chaleur, the other in the Bay of Fundy, for a few Summer months, does not answer the purposes contemplated, although the Officers so employed are most zealous in performing their duties while on the station, for the two following most simple and evident reasons.

In the first place, they come too late and go away too soon; arriving in May or June and going away in October, the early Herring Fishery, (as witness this year,) and late line fishing, be thereby entirely neglected, and their generally coming to the Province as perfect strangers. By the time the Commander and officers, have learned the different localities and details, it is time, by the orders from the Commander in Chief, to return to Halifax, and the same Vessel seldom or ever returns a second time.

"Secondly, The Vessels are too large, and the risk too great for them to be daily moving about among the different small Harbours, so essential to the performance of the duty, and comming, as those Vessels generally do, from the West Indies, they are generally and naturally more alarmed at our Fogs than the Masters of Fishing Vessels and others navigating our wates. To remedy this, it is proper that the Imperial Government be addressed, to send from England four or five small Cutters, (such as are used in the in the different stations there,) to be permanently employed on our coasts, in lieu of the two Men of war already referred to. The expense of these Vessels would not be more than one of theirs, for a Sloop's Company of the first class would Officer and Man the whole of them; and by distributing them during the Winter at the different towns on the coast, they would be ready to proceed early in the Spring to their respective stations, as well as to render during the Winter Months, assistance in case of fire, or perform other services that might be required.

"The Officers commanding these Vessels should be clothed with power from the Lieut. Governor of the Province for the time being, to assist in carrying into effect the different local laws relative to the Fisheries and Revenue, as well as the Treaties of the Imperial Government.

"The immense importance also this arrangement would be to the Trade and Navigation of the Province, must not be lost sight of, in saving the crews and property of wrecked Vessels, for it is a fact known to every inhabitant of the Bay of Funday, that the United States Revenue Cutter has assisted every British Vessel in distress for years past.

And His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor should be requested to forward a copy of such Address to the Admiral, Commander in Chief of the Station requesting his advocating the measure; for every witness examined before this Committee, most distinctly stated, that were the Fisheries effectually protected, they would require no other Bounty to compete with their neighbours, the inhabitants of the United States.

J. J. ROBINSON, *Commander*, R. N.

☞ Crevasses have broken out above New Orleans, by which serious damage is being sustained. The town of Bayou Sara, Louisiana, was under water at last accounts, and awful losses had occurred.

☞ The Canadian Parliament is to be assembled for the despatch of business on the 20th proximo.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON.—On Friday last, Judge Woodbury decided that the fugitive Sims should be surrendered to his owner in Georgia, and during the night a strong body of police were on duty in Court Square. At 4 o'clock in the morning, they formed a hollow square in front of the Court House, when the fugitive was brought from his place of confinement and placed in the area, and the whole body moved off down State street to Long Wharf, where Sims was deposited on board the brig Acorn, Capt. Coombs. The brig was towed down the harbor by the tow-boat Hornet, and set sail for Savannah. Several officers accompany the captive to Savannah. The whole affair passed off very quietly. There were from 300 to 400 policemen and watchmen in the column armed and equipped.

The spectators who followed down to the brig did not number more than 100, and there was no disturbance excepting a little hissing.

Much complaint is made that the superintendent of alien passengers exacts the $2 head money from all the foreign born cabin passengers, as well as steerage, who arrive here by steamer from St. John, N. B. The fact that the boat may have touched at Portland and other ports in Maine, and there taken in passengers makes no difference.—Provincial merchants who come to Boston to trade, and gentlemen who are only passing throgh Boston to visit other parts of the country, are subjected to the $2 tax. The proprietors of the steamer Admiral think this a great hardship, and it may compel them to leave their passengers at Portland.—*Boston Post.*

FIRE.—A house at the corner of Charlotte and Britain-streets, owned by Mr. R. McKenzie, and occupied by Mr. Walker, took fire on Tuesday night, but fortunately the tide was high, and the Engines were as usual early on the spot, so that the flames were got under. The house was considerable injured, both from the fire and the water thrown into it.

We have heard complaints that the bells were not rung nor the gong sounded; that while during two previous alarms during the day and earlier in the evening, noise enough was made, not a solitary fire bell was rung when the fire occurred in earnest.—[*New Brunswicker.*

☞ We regret to state that on Tuesday last, Capt. John Leavitt had his knee dislocated by a blow from a heavy piece of iron, on board the new steamer, *Pilot.* Medical aid was soon procured, and we learn that he is now dowing well.—[Ib.

The town of Lymas, Honduras, has been destroyed by fire. The house of his Majesty, the Musquito King, narrowly escaped.

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