

NEW-BRUNSWICK.
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.
Frederickton, Thursday, 6th February.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.—This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, at two o'clock, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the throne, commanded the attention of the House of Assembly: who, being come, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech: *Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have much pleasure in again meeting the assembled Legislature of New Brunswick. It is my duty to announce to you two events which interest us as Loyal subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty—the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge—and the birth of another Prince.
In the course of the last session we have been again blessed by Providence with abundant Crops. Our Commerce is improving, and the condition of our Revenue marks a certain progress in the prosperity of the colony. On all these points I sincerely congratulate you, and I only hope that our Export trade may be benefited with such caution as to prevent those sudden revolutions to which we have occasionally been subject. A conviction that we are advancing ought to stimulate our people to increased efforts, whilst it should encourage those who govern them to do all that a Legislature can to aid the development of our resources. Among the most powerful means for affording such aid are improved facilities for communication. I know that this topic need scarcely be urged on your attention—You are fully alive to its importance—and you will, I am sure, receive favourably a measure which will probably be laid before you, for giving effect to an undertaking of this character, the task is not, in all respects, easy. I am one of those who believe that great works, like Railroads, are never best constructed nor best managed in their details by the hands of a Government itself. The distribution of the patronage connected with them would always be difficult and generally invidious. I shall most readily concur with you in any measures which may encourage the application of Capital to such schemes. Whilst I rejoice to see the enterprise of the County of Charlotte, likely to be rewarded by the progress of the St. Andrews Railroad, it would give me still greater pleasure to know that the fertile tracts of Sussex Vale and Westmorland, and the thriving City of Saint John, are, by similar measures, linked to Halifax on the one side, and the great community on our Western Border on the other; you may feel confident that Her Majesty's Government and the British people will hail such a step in our progress with unalloyed pleasure and satisfaction. It adds to the value of this great undertaking, that it would probably lead to further action in connecting the City of Quebec with the Capital of Nova Scotia by the contemplated Great Trunk Railway—a measure, which, I consider of the greatest importance, as linking together in one common interest the valuable appendages of the British Crown on this Continent. A preliminary Survey with reference to a line of Railway between the Valleys of the St. John, and the St. Croix, to ascertain the practicability of the route was ordered by the Government last autumn, in order to afford it the best possible information on the subject, and a competent Engineer was employed for the purpose. His report will be laid before you, and I believe it to be as full as the lateness of the season at which they were undertaken would permit. The recent acts for the encouragement, have been found beneficial in their operation in various parts of the Province. I again recommend this most prominent object of our industry to your continued care and attention. Some further valuable information has been furnished me respecting our Fisheries, by the Commissioner appointed for this purpose, whose report will be laid before you. It will be found useful in your deliberations on this very important branch of our resources. In pursuance of the wishes expressed in previous sessions of the Legislature, I have caused some works to be executed in the River St. John. The object of improving our communications with Canada, is one of very great importance to the people of both Provinces, and I shall be prepared to follow up what has been already done, by exertions of the same kind. Her Most Gracious Majesty, has left to its operations the act for the regulations of the Provincial Posts. It is proposed that the transfer of the accounts to the Provincial Government should take place on the 6th July next. Certain amendments, however, in the details to the Law which I doubt not you will carefully consider, will be pointed out to you.

The pressure of business during the last Session prevented the final settlement of our system of Common Schools. No subject can be of greater moment to the country. It is the instruction of the population which renders a free Government the best security for order and obedience to the laws, and on such order and obedience all material prosperity and its value must ultimately rest. The present law will shortly expire, and a measure will be introduced by which the people will be brought to act more immediately in the cause of Education. In pursuance of an authority from the Colonial Secretary, and as expressed by His Excellency the Governor General, I have this Autumn, conferred with the latter on the long pending subject of our boundary with Canada. A member of my Executive Council met me at Toronto and assisted at these conferences. Our object and that of Her Majesty's Government, was so far attained, that in order to meet the objections raised by Canada, the

matter is now placed in the hands of competent Arbitrators in England, who will shortly make a final report to Her Majesty's Secretary of State. One arbitrator was selected by the Executive of each Province, and the third is a Gentleman whose judicial decisions on great questions of International Law, must command respect throughout the world, as Judge of the Admiralty Court of England. The correspondence relating to this matter will be laid before you. The question regarding the present mode of granting supplies will, no doubt, occupy your attention. So long as the existing system continues, the Government cannot be held responsible for the first condition of all efficient action—that is to say the correspondence which will be laid before you. It is peculiarly for your consideration, whether such a change should be made as may cause this responsibility to fall in a manner more strictly in accordance with the usage of the Imperial Parliament. Such a change would involve the creation of local bodies of some kind, organized in such a manner as to give, mainly at least to persons elected by the people themselves, the distribution and control of funds applicable to local purposes. The indirect results of such popular action are quite as valuable as their immediate and direct consequences. It seems probable that some alteration might be advantageously made in the procedure of the Courts of Law and Equity, which would render justice easier of access and less expensive to the Suitor. At the same time, the caution required in dealing with a subject which affects as this does, the rights of the people at large, makes it expedient that all such changes should be most carefully weighed. A proposition will be submitted to you for referring this most important matter to a Commission, who may consider the details and report fully thereon.

The Acts for enabling the price of Lands purchased for actual settlement, and the money due on Crown Bonds, to be discharged by labour, are working well, and are leading to increased settlement of the Country and increased security on the part of occupiers. The Mineral discoveries in the Province seem to hold out prospects of a greater outlay of Capital in this branch of industry. It would be satisfactory to me if any measure could be devised which will place beyond a doubt the extent of the Mineral rights of the Crown, with reference to the interests of owners of the soil, so far especially as relates to all future Grants and Leases. Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I shall direct the Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure to be laid before you at an early day. You will be pleased to see that the state of our Finances continues to improve. All demands upon the Treasury have been promptly met. The seventh instalment of the Loan negotiated in 1844, (now reduced to one half of the original amount borrowed) was paid the day on which it was due, and the remaining seven Annual Instalments are provided for without trenching upon the General Revenues of the Province, by the imposition of one per cent. on Imports, which expires simultaneously with the Loan Act.

You may possibly see reason to doubt how far a tariff of duties on imports professedly fluctuating from year to year, is calculated to afford fixed conditions for the exertions of our own industry, or is likely to impart confidence to our merchants and their correspondents. I trust that in all respects you will find the public monies have not been expended except in conformity with the wishes of the Representatives of the people. Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I am desirous of calling your attention to a communication from H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies, of a most important character which will be placed in your hands. I allude to a Despatch in answer to an Address from the House of Assembly, presented to the Queen in the last Session, with reference to the constitution of the Legislative Council in this Province. You will find in the language of Her Majesty's advisers in the Despatch, strong evidence of a disposition to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Subjects on such Constitutional questions. I doubt not that any steps taken by you in this matter will bear the stamp of calm deliberation, and will be characterized by an adherence to the true spirit of the British Constitution. This spirit is adverse to all hasty and ill-considered change, while it is capable of modifying the letter of Constitutional forms, so as to meet the sober wishes of the People, and thus adapt our Institutions to the wants of Society, without unnecessarily invading existing rights.

These are all weighty matters, which I place with confidence in your hands, and thus leave you to your deliberations. There are now over seventeen hundred hands employed on the Great Western Railway, and others are being added daily. Toronto, Feb. 31.—Lord Elgin has stated, in reply to an address by the Grand Jury, that the Government will certainly move to Quebec, after it has completed two years in this city. BALTIMORE, Feb. 31.—St. Victor, the defaulting teller of the Bank of Louisiana, on the 25th was arrested, and \$51,000 of the \$72,000 stolen, recovered. He says this is all he took. He appeared to be deranged, and said he had been endeavouring to drown himself. He took the money and left the Bank immediately on being informed that the directors had removed him on account of old age.

STEAMSHIPS.—The American Congress is now inundated with applications for new lines of steamships. Proposals for the establishment of eight new lines have already been presented, viz: One from San Francisco to Canton via the Sandwich Islands; lines from Philadelphia to Liverpool, Rio de Janeiro and to Antwerp; one from Norfolk to Gibraltar; one from Baltimore and Norfolk to the African coast; one from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, touching at the mouth of the Conzacoque; and finally, one from Tehuantepec to San Francisco.

To our Subscribers.—We earnestly request those indebted to us for subscriptions, advertising, &c. to pay the amounts which they owe us. There are many subscribers in arrears for the last three years, and, unless they make some effort to liquidate our claims, we will be under the disagreeable necessity of handing their accounts into the hands of a Magistrate for collection. To those who have been punctual, we tender our thanks.

THE STANDARD.
ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12 1851.
ANDREW & CO. a broad
COLUMBIA
John Wilson, Esq., President.
Julius Thompson, Esq., Manager.
S. H. Whitlock, Esq., Secretary.
The Board of Directors consist of the following gentlemen:—
Hon. HARRIS HAY, M.P., President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Vice-President.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.
Savings and Deposit Bank.
Commissioners—Robert Ker, C. Dimock, John Lochary, D. Bradley, Henry O'Neil.
SANT STEPHENS BANK.
Wm. Todd, Esq., President.
Discount Day—SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.
BILLS 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.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature was opened on Thursday last. His Excellency's Speech will be found in our columns. We are not disposed to cavil at this document—the enunciation of a Government which it is admitted is bad enough, but we are puzzled to know where the material is to be had to form a better one at present. The late address which has been made to the Executive Council, will, we trust, be the means of restoring confidence. Under Mr. Street's leadership we look forward to a better state of things. We however hope, that common courtesy will be extended to him, and that the country will give him a fair trial. Our Frederickton correspondent's letter, which we append, gives a sketch of the proceedings up to Saturday evening.

From our Frederickton Correspondent.
Frederickton, Feb. 8 1851.
Mr. Editor: I was present here on Thursday last at the gathering of the elite, when the members returned to some in General Assembly were sworn in by Judge Street and took their seats.
At 2 o'clock, the Lieut. Governor came to the Province Hall in the usual manner, and the members of the House having been summoned, appeared in the Council Chamber, and were sent back to choose a Speaker.
The Hon. Mr. Simonds who was Speaker "a long time ago" was elected unanimously, and His Excellency then delivered a speech to both Houses, a copy of which is no doubt before this time in your possession. It treats of Railways, Agriculture, Fisheries, Navigation of the St. John, Post Office, Education, Canadian Boundary, Municipal Corporations, Surrender of Indian money Grants to the Government, Simplification of the Laws, and election of the Legislative Council; all very weighty and highly important matters.

On the return of the members to their own Hall, three new writs were ordered for filling the vacancies caused by the elevation of Mr. Wilmot to the Bench, Mr. Street to the Office of Attorney General, and Mr. Coppell to the Legislative Council. The Governor's Speech was then read from the chair by the Speaker, and Dr. Thomson having moved an address in answer to the same, Mr. Ritchie moved as an amendment, "that if he resolved that the present address of His Excellency have not the confidence, either of the present House, or of the country at large." This resolution was accompanied by a very long and able speech from the mover, which was listened to with great attention, and in which the doings of the present Executive Government were indiscriminately condemned. The Speech was by far the ablest that the learned gentleman ever made on the floor; much of it was very eloquent, the words were chosen and deliberately spoken, and it was almost entirely free from that hurry and stammering so injurious to him as an orator. The House adjourned when it was quite late, and the debate was resumed this morning. A great number of speeches were made in favour of Mr. Ritchie's motion, the most remarkable of which were those of Mr. Needham and Mr. Pickard. Both those speeches abounded with expressions not usually made in the House of Assembly, and that of Mr. Needham was delivered with great fluency.

In the absence of Mr. Wilmot the late Attorney General, and Mr. Street the present Attorney General it was thought that no one would be able to confront the opposition; but although there was less of talent on the

part of the Executive Government, there was a great deal more of plain matter of fact, and Messrs. Parslow and Hannington, more particularly the latter, in very powerful speeches, defended the most of the acts of the members of the Government in a very satisfactory manner, and exposed the fallacy of many of the charges brought against them. The debate lasted all this day, and when it was nearly dark the House adjourned with the intention of resuming it again on Monday morning, when Mr. Ritchie will make a general reply. On the division there will no doubt be a pretty large minority, but the majority will be in favour of the Government, and Mr. Ritchie's motion will be lost.

The most of the members have spoken on this important question, and we have thus had an early opportunity of forming some idea of their talents for public speaking. As compared with the last House, York, Gloucester, Kent, and Charlotte, appear to have lost a considerable share of talent; while St. John, Westmorland, and Northumberland, have gained. Indeed the representation of the City and County of St. John is, for the first time for many years, far above mediocrity, and far ahead of any other in the Province. As it is now late, and I have no time to copy or correct, please make due allowance for blunders, and believe me, as ever, Your obt. servant,
JACK ROBINSON.

Friday, February 7.
To-day, immediately after the Journals were read, Mr. Taylor attempted to move the reception of a petition from James Boyd, Esquire, against the return of Mr. Fitzgerald, one of the sitting members for Charlotte; but was overruled by the Speaker, who decided that nothing could take precedence of the resumed debate upon Mr. Ritchie's Amendment to the Address.

LATEST FROM FREDERICKTON.
We learn from a telegraphic despatch to the New Brunswick, that the debate on the want of Confidence Resolution was resumed on Monday morning last, and concluded at half past 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Every member in the House, spoke upon the subject. When the division took place the vote stood thus—
For the Resolution Against the Resolution.
Messrs. Parslow, Wilmot, Hannington, Gray, Crane, Tilley, Bosford, Needham, McPhelin, McLod, Williston, Ryan, Gordon, Fordy, Read, Stevens, Montgomery, Chipman, Siler, Cutler, Barberie, Johnson, Rice, Earle, Beardsley, Hatheway, Taylor, Pickard—15.
Scollair, Hayward, Gilbert, Thompson, Robinson, Porter, Fitzgerald—22.

The address was then read, and the House adjourned at 2 o'clock. Every official voted with the Government.
The people through the County are exasperated at Taylor, and the Carleton County people are incensed against Bardsley. Resolutions are already getting up to call upon them to resign their seats in the House.
The general opinion is, that the Government cannot hold on long. The elections in York and Carleton are considered pretty sure. Two opposition members will be returned to fill the vacant seats.
We observe from the Reports, that some members, who pledged themselves at the Polls, both verbally and in their printed addresses, to oppose the present Government, have natted, and voted against the Resolution. They are handled very severely by the St. John papers.

It is with much pleasure we observe that large and respectable requisitions have been presented to the hon. Charles Fisher, to allow himself to be put in nomination as a Candidate for York. Mr. Fisher has responded to the wishes of his numerous friends. We trust he will be elected, as the utmost confidence may be placed in his talents and political integrity. We hold that a man's past acts are the best guarantee a constituency can have for his future conduct, and it is upon these grounds that we hope York will elect her right hand man, Charles Fisher. The good that he has done, will live after him.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle of the 31st Jan. in copying our remarks in reference to Railroads Canals Steamships, says:—
We copy the following article from the St. Andrews N. B. Standard. It is a very long and ably written article, and in our editorial remarks of the 13th Jan. last. The people of Quebec, nevertheless, are not blind to the great importance of the line in question to them. On the contrary, at public meetings the enterprise, energy, and perseverance of the people of St. Andrews is frequently quoted as an example worthy of imitation, and the advantages of the route frequently dwelt upon, as will be observed by the lecture "on Quebec, its capabilities and commercial importance," by the

Rev. Mr. Churchill, which will be found elsewhere in this day's paper.
We will endeavour to give some extracts from the Rev. Mr. Churchill's lecture in our next.

COMMUNICATION.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.
Sir,—I was much gratified to notice in your valuable paper, the letters of "a Grand Manan Fisherman," on the subject of that great mine of wealth—the Fisheries, so much neglected and injured by many wants, and now that a gentleman, in the person of Capt. J. J. Robinson, has been chosen as a representative for the County of Charlotte, but more particularly for the Islands in the neighbourhood of the fisheries, we look forward to something being done to restore this valuable source of wealth to New Brunswick. The United States have for years granted a bounty of \$4 per ton on all vessels employed in the fisheries, and admit salt free of duty. This affords such great encouragement to American vessels, that they are enabled to give much higher wages to fishermen than British vessels can afford, and consequently nearly all our young men seek employment in American fishing vessels, and few of them ever return to the Provinces. By such means, that great nursery of hardy British seamen is lost to our commerce. Let the inhabitants of the Islands then unite and petition the Legislature to grant a bounty on New Brunswick vessels from 15 to 50 tons register, employed in the fisheries for 4 months, the bounty to be continued 10 years, and you will find a new character given to British fishermen in the Bay of Fundy, as well as the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

I would advise my old friends, the fishermen of Grand Manan and West Isles to form a Society, meet at Campo Bello twice a year choose a committee to manage the affairs of the Society, something on the principle of the C. C. Agricultural Society, let the Society petition the Legislature for an annual grant of money, to be expended in paying suitable persons to see the law enforced respecting weirs, cleaning of fish &c., and their recommendations to the House of Assembly, will I believe be much better attended to than Mr. M. H. Perley's, or any other person who is obliged to obtain his knowledge second-hand, or from wood-choppers. By giving these few lines a place in your columns, you will oblige
A retired Fisherman.
Feb. 10, 1851.

We publish with pleasure, the following extracts from the Hon. Mr. Street's address to the constituency of Northumberland. It is a fearless and straightforward document, and declares the principles upon which he has taken office; want of space prevents our giving the whole address.—
In presenting myself to your notice, in my present capacity, I think it due to you and to myself to state the leading principles upon which I have taken office, especially as efforts have been made by some of the periodicals of the day, to impress upon the public mind that I am an obstructive, opposed to the improvement of the Province and to advancement with the times; which nothing can be more incorrect, and for a refutation of such aspersions, for I can call them nothing short of that, I have only to appeal to your own knowledge of my public career.

Gentlemen, I am and have always been, in favour of encouraging, by every means in my power, Agriculture, Domestic Manufacturers, and the internal improvement of the Country; interest, inclination, and duty combine in leading me to this. I am in favour of Reciprocal Trade with the United States and other foreign countries. I am also in favour of retrenchment and the most rigid economy in the administration of the affairs of the Province, as far as it is consistent with good faith and a due regard to the public service. I am in favour of Municipal Corporations, in other words, of allowing the people of the respective counties privilege of managing their own affairs, whenever they wish so to do. I am, and have always been, an advocate for the Initiatory system in the granting of money; by that alone in my opinion, can the principles of Responsible Government be properly carried out. In respect to Education I think our present system a bad one. I am of opinion that some plan should be introduced by which all classes, both rich and poor, should be identified in that great cause, the education of the people being of vital importance to the advancement of the country.

In respect to Railways, I am disposed to encourage undertakings of that nature, as far as our finances will permit, and as is consistent with internal improvements and other important interests of the Province. In respect to Responsible Government, we have it, and I have accepted office upon principles of Responsible Government, and shall, while I am leader, do all in my power honestly to carry out those principles in the administration of the Government, as far as is practicable, and the state of the Province will permit. I have only further to add, that if a straight-forward, honest, independent, and zealous discharge of my Legislative and official duties will secure me the confidence of the country, I do not despair of success; but if, on the contrary, vain promises and clap-net measures are necessary to secure that confidence, then I am not the man; as such I will never resort to, to hold office or to obtain any other object.

How to cure by Holloway's Pills, a Disordered state of the Bowels.—Thousands of lives might be saved by adopting the following means:—To eschew the use of fruit, vegetables, pastry, eggs, the fat of meat, sauces, wine, beer, and spirits, and to avoid committing any excess. To cleanse well the stomach, liver, and bowels, and purify the blood of all impurities, which will be effected by taking five or six of Holloway's pills night and morning for fifteen days, and then for some little time two or three down a week. Thus the highest state of health will be obtained, and even cholera prevented. The same precautions should be taken in cases of ordinary bowel complaints.
Sailed from Liverpool, Jan. 16th, Isabella Stewart for St. Andrews; From Charleston, (S. C.) Jan. 27th, Lady of the Lake, for Liverpool.

Bank Stock
TWO SHARES of Charlotte STOCK Apply to G. F. Feb. 7, 1851.
TO LE
From the First of A
THE HOUSE in Que sent occupied by Apply to Feb. 4, 1851.
HOUSE FOR
WILL be sold by Auction (if not at private sale, o The House at the upper end of Feb. 4, 1851.

NEW BRUNSWICK
In Chancery.
PURSUANT to a Dec of Chancery in this in the cause of William G Gordon his wife, and Jo Anna Maria G. G. Ball Richard M. Andrews and The Creditors of Gord of Saint Andrews, in the lotte, Gentleman, (who di of April, 1846,) are for and prove their Debts b Street, Esquire, one of t said Court, at his office in or, in default thereof, they the said decree.
GEO. Ma
1st February, 1851.

Money to
PARTIES wishing tempo and upwards, will be tr their application at the Str St. Andrews, Jan. 29, 185

NOTI
ALL Persons having dem state of John Humphre St. Stephen, Master Mariner, ted to present the same to th tested, immediately, and all the said estate, are desired to MAI
St. Stephen Jan. 28, 1851.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON
CAPITAL £500,000
Board of Local Directors
R. F. HAZEN, WILLIAM WRIGHT, EDWARD ALDISON, JOHN H. GRAY, WILLIAM JACK.
PROPOSALS for INSURANCE DAMAGE by Fire on Furniture, Goods, Stock in Agricultural Stock, &c., will be received on application GEO. D
No charge for St. Andrews, 67th Jan. 1

INLAND ROUTE T BOSTON, BY RAILROAD
UNTIL further notice, I will leave St. John, o'clock, a. m. for PORTLA route, touching at Eastport Passengers will be conveyed road, and the Freight to an Steamers St. Lawrence an which leaves Portland and Returning leaves Portland the arrival of the Cars from For further, part culi Creole; to John Ferris, B by, Portland.
Dec. 20. F. W. OT

Apples, Rais
The Subscriber has just r VIA Est
130 BLS. Super article
35 Bls. Apples, 1 Tierce Rice 300 lbs. Cheese, 1 lb St.
16 Boxes Fresh RAIS 16 half do Dittu 200 lbs. Cooking ditto 180 lbs. Almonds 150 lbs. FIGS which, together with a la and Groceries, he will sell prices.
Fresh ground Coffee, St. Andrews, Dec. 18.

MOLASSES
Just received ex Schr. 1 20 H HDS. Mol 4 do do 4 do do for sale low by the Su June 12, 1850.