

Fredericton Correspondence.—Letter from Jack Robinson.

FREDERICTON, 29th Jan. 1847.
Mr. Editor.—The first Session of the new Assembly was opened in the usual manner this day at 10 o'clock.

In the Assembly room there was a general gathering from all parts of the Province, several new and strange faces appeared, and five old members who had been formerly rejected and laid on the shelf were there in attendance, again prepared to set their part upon the public stage. Judge Carter came in as commissioner, produced the roll of names, and called the members up to the Clerk's Table, four at a time, and administered to them the oath by Law required. The oath of allegiance was all that was administered, the former "Oath of Office" against the Pope and "Prince Charles" having been lately abolished. This ceremony went on speedily until the Commissioner came to Isaac Woodward Esq. the last name on the list. Isaac utterly refused to swear at all, upon which he was required "solemnly to promise and affirm" that he would bear true allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen, which having done he was allowed to subscribe his name and take his seat. Mr. Jettett, the Gentleman who of the black rod came in and very politely delivered a message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requiring the immediate attendance of the Members of the Assembly in the Council Chamber, upon which Mr. Wetmore, the Clerk, marched up with all the members after him. Sir William was dressed in an military uniform, and seated on the Throne (which is nothing more than a fine cushioned arm chair) surrounded by the members of the Council, and an assemblage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of "the City," as the Town of Fredericton is now called. Mr. Black, the President of the Council then informed the members of the House, that His Excellency would say nothing to them until they elected a Speaker, and presented him for approval. They then all faced "to the right about," and went down stairs again, when Mr. Partelow, in a well arranged address, proposed Mr. Weldon as a proper person to fill the speaker's Chair, and called on the members to elect him without reference to party politics. This motion was ably seconded by Mr. Rankin, and after a speech from Mr. Fisher, providing on behalf of himself and the liberals, that the election was not to compromise any political principle, the motion was carried without a division, and without opposition, and Mr. Weldon was, by Messrs. Partelow and Rankin, conducted to the Chair. When on the steps, he returned thanks to the members, calling on them for their assistance and support in the discharge of the arduous duties of the office to which he had been unanimously elected.

Again "a rap came gently to the door," and Mr. Jettett re-entered with his "glacé" headed cane, and again requested the attendance of the members in the Council Chamber. Mr. Weldon led the way, and presenting himself as speaker elect, was conducted by Sir William, and the speech was read to both Houses. The members of Assembly again withdrew, the speech and proceedings were read from the chair by the speaker, the usual Committee were all appointed, Mr. Wilnot called for information with regard to the filling up of the Executive Council, and complained of the weakness of that branch of the Government. Mr. Hazen replied, indicating the intention of the authorities to fill up the Council, and admitting the truth of Mr. Wilnot's statement. Mr. Partelow moved the adjournment, and the morning and the evening "were the first day."

There were thirty-five members present, Messrs. Smith, Jettett, and Montgomery, absent and Hon. Mr. Johnson elected for Secretary, being a member of the Legislative Council refuses to serve.

The additional members, caused by the division of some Counties and the increased representation in others, are placed inside the great circle with small desks like bird-cages, and rather injure than improve the appearance of the Hall. The Lobby still contains the three Reporters Boxes, filled as before by Hogg, Hill, and Grigor, who will report the proceedings at full length, and leave very little to employ the pen of your old friend

JACK ROBINSON.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—On reading over the Standard of the 3d inst., this morning, I came to your remarks on "those bills," which paragraph made me turn to "those bills," it being the first time I had either heard or seen any thing of them; so far what you stated, has at least been of service and information to me, and taking an interest in what is going on in the County, (at least as much as most people do,) it strikes me many of my brother Magistrates in the out-parishes, may not have been better informed than myself; in that case, we ought instead of attaching blame, be very much obliged to you, for we should never have been a bit the wiser until the measure was agitated at the April Session. In point of justice, no Bill ought to be brought forward to Tax the County, without it being previously inserted in a County Newspaper, at least three times, to give people time to consider whether it be just or not.

Yours,

A County Magistrate.

February 6, 1847.

WREXHAM ACADEMY. MOUNT ALISON.

The commencement of the fifth year's operations of this successful Institution is attended with encouraging evidence that it continues to command public confidence and patronage. On the 7th of January the term began and there are now one hundred and five Students

entered; all the higher and more important classes are unusually full.—N. B. Rep.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

February 2, 1847.

The SPEAKER GLAUBER rose and moved the following Resolution—
Resolved, That a select Committee be appointed to take into consideration and Report upon the best method of surveying and laying out the vacant Crown Lands, having regard not only to the present and future settlement and cultivation thereof, but also to the disposal, by Licence, of the Timber growing thereon.

Mr. BARBARIE pointed out the evils and inconveniences which attend the present imperfect and unsatisfactory system of conducting surveys, which had already led to much difficulty in the section of the Province which he represented, and contending for the necessity of raising a Committee to investigate and report thereon.

Mr. BIRCHALL urged the importance of the subject on the consideration of the House, not only as regarded the fact, which a well devised and uniform system of survey would afford to the settlement of the Wilderness Lands in the Province, but for the proper expenditure of the large sums of money annually expended on roads, which, for want of a proper survey, were frequently improperly located; besides this, the surveys in many parts of the Province had been so carelessly executed, the variations so erroneously calculated, and the instruments used so imperfect, that those surveys had already led to almost endless disputes among the settlers in different parts of the country. His (Mr. Birchall's) professional experience had taught him, that there was no one subject so prolific of causes of litigation as that of surveys land.

Mr. FISHER was afraid that the appointment of a select Committee would do but little good—already large sums of money had been expended in surveying lands without any corresponding benefit; if the matter was to be taken up at all he was of opinion that it should be taken up by the Government.

The SPEAKER then rose and said, that in bringing forward the Resolution he had been actuated only by a sense of duty, from the performance of which he was not disposed to shrink. If ever the country was to thrive and become truly prosperous it must be from agriculture. To facilitate the soil and encourage settlers to people the wilderness lands, was in his opinion, the first and most important duty of those who represented the people, and to do this effectually and speedily, it was absolutely necessary that the land should be surveyed, and surveyed too on a systematic and uniform principle, which would enable him at any time to say to the applicant for a grant "this is your property and these are your boundaries." This, under the present system of surveying Crown Lands, could not be done, no human wisdom was equal to such a task, no man human being could take the surveys, as they are now conducted, and compile them, and say with any degree of certainty that the Map was a correct one, the thing was utterly impossible, and it was to obviate this ruinous defect that he had wished a Committee to be raised.

He again repeated it, that if the people of this country did not bestir themselves—if they did not turn their attention with vigor to agriculture, and to domestic manufactures, from what source he would ask, could they hope to pay the merchant for the goods which he imported? The timber trade before many years must fail, and the people would have the soil alone to depend upon for the means of subsistence. If agriculture be not fostered and encouraged—if the wilderness be not reclaimed and domestic manufactures introduced and encouraged before the timber trade is destroyed, the people of this country would most assuredly find themselves in a lamentable position. He would now say a few words in reply to what had fallen from the hon. member from Saint John, and his hon. and learned colleague on his right (Mr. Fisher). These honorable gentlemen had both alluded to the large expenditures of money for the survey of public lands, but not one word had they said of the benefits which the Province derived from those surveys. This reminded him of an anecdote of a General, who had gained possession of a fort by means of a traitor, who had betrayed the garrison. When the traitor was presented to him, he drew a pistol and presented it at his breast, exclaiming, "I love the treason but I hate the traitor." Just so with his honorable friends, they love the money but they hate the person who procured it for them. The plan on which he would propose to conduct future surveys, would cost less than the present plan for when a poor man applied for a piece of land, the average cost of surveying is 6d. to 8d. and 9d. per acre, but were the County to be surveyed in blocks, it could be done for less than 3d., thus saving one half of those large sums paid for surveys, but with this difference, that at present the money comes out of the poor man's pocket at once, and before he knows where his line is to run. Surely the province was not quite so poor as to be obliged to continue this from-hand to mouth system longer. Let them be at any rate on a footing with a respectable merchant, and keep at least a year's stock on hand, ready to be disposed of to the first good customer.

With regard to another point advanced by his hon. friend on his left (Mr. Fisher) that the Government should take the initiative in the matter of surveys, he could inform him, that in his opinion that would never be done.

There are to be improvements at all, they must emanate from that House.

The Resolution was carried, and the following gentlemen compose the Committee appointed:—Messrs. Baillie, Hazen, McLeod, Ritchie, Reid, Porter, Hanington.

Mr. BARBARIE shortly after read the petition of B. R. Fitzgerald Esq. requesting a scrutiny in the case of the election of Mr. Boyd, for the County of Charlotte. The petition was received, and ordered to lie on the Table. Mr. Brown read the petition of Joseph Moore Esq. praying that a certain sum of money once paid by him in the purchase of Crown Lands, and afterwards forfeited, be returned.

February 3.

Mr. PARTLOW offered a Resolution pledging the House to go into a select Committee of Supply on Friday next in order to pass a Grant for the relief of our fellow subjects at Home, who are now suffering from famine. Mr. BARBARIE said that charity began at home, and that it had enough of objects in New Brunswick. The same failure had arisen here; and there were ample means of laying out our spare money in relieving the sufferers.

Mr. ENO expressed himself impatient to see the present measure brought forward; the sympathies of his heart were in favour of his poor suffering countrymen.

Mr. FISHER said if there were any error in giving for such a purpose, he for one, would err on the right side, and grant 1,000 or 1,500 to assist in alleviating the distress of his fellow creatures.

Mr. Hanington was in favour of a Grant, which he supposed would be about £1000 sterling.

Mr. Brown said, that when the Committee of Supply arose last year they found themselves in funds to the amount of \$5,000 more than they had anticipated. The House was therefore amply prepared for an act of kindness, and although the relief might be no more than a drop in the bucket, yet the feeling would be duly appreciated and bring its own reward. Both in the United States and Nova Scotia they had already manifested their bounty, and most certainly New Brunswick, which was much better able than either of them to spare a Grant, should not be slow to follow the good example. He also thought that in addition to the relief contemplated to be sent home, there would still be enough left to assist the destitute in New Brunswick.

The motion then passed. Mr. BARBARIE alone dissenting. Mr. BARBARIE moved that the House do on the 15th day of February, go into consideration on the Petition of B. R. Fitzgerald Esq.

February 4.

Mr. BOYD read the Petition of John Orr, praying compensation for expenses incurred in care taken of a sick Emigrant.

On Mr. Brown introducing a Bill for Incorporating the Charlotte Agricultural Society, Hon. Mr. Hazen said he would not introduce it, but he thought it much better to introduce a General Bill for all the Counties in the Province.

Mr. BOYD presented a Petition from the Magistrates & J. & Co. of the County of Charlotte, praying for an alteration in the Great Road from Fredericton to St. Andrews. Mr. Brown as we understood him, was not favourable to the Petition, and some observations were made by other members, to the effect that the People of Charlotte had fully proved, that they "did not know their own minds," (said on the Table).

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—The store on the corner of Washington and Milk streets, occupied by Messrs Currier & Trott, jewellers, and Widdiell & Co. opticians, was entered by some daring villains some time between Saturday night and Monday morning and gold watches, jewelry silver forks, spoons, gold spectacles, &c., to the amount of \$10,000 carried off. The Travellers say—"The robbers probably obtained access by means of false keys. The chief scheme of their operations was in the cellar, where the safe was kept, in which was deposited all the most valuable of the stock. Upon this safe they commenced operations in the same manner that a corps of engineers would sap a citadel; they bored into it in all directions; drew the bolts with wrenches (one of which was broken and left behind), and finally, after defacing the entire front, succeeded in prying off the locks and opening it. The contents of the safe were gold watches, gold spectacles, bracelets, rings &c., and about \$350 in money. They also sorted out the watches in the window of the store, and took those that were most valuable. The largest part of their booty was gold, the silver being too bulky to be carried off in safety. About fifteen hundred dollars of the stolen property belonged to Widdiell & Co., and the remainder to Currier & Trott. The safe was manufactured in New York some time since and is not calculated to withstand for a long period such assaults as were made upon it by these experienced burglars. This is the largest robbery that has taken place in the city since the jewelry store of Messrs Davis, Palmer & Co. was broken into, and it is to be hoped, that in this instance the efforts of our Police to detect the robbers and recover the property will be as successful as they were in the case of the other. The coolness of their operations is unexampled. It is stated that they took a luncheon with them of which they partook while breaking open the safe. The number of watches stolen is about 200. In their hurry, and as they overlooked a diamond pin valued at \$150. The safe had five locks, and was manufactured for John B. Jones, of the firm of Jones, Low & Ball. Quite a number of the watches belonged to the customers of Messrs Currier & Trott."

A reward of \$500 has been offered for the recovery of the property and detection of the rogues.—Boston Atlas.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—Three gentlemen of Quebec have offered to subscribe the whole amount requisite for the construction of a line of magnetic telegraph between Quebec and Montreal. We see no reason to doubt that in a short time the whole route to Halifax will be covered with the means of instantaneous

communication. When the work shall have been accomplished, intelligence from England will generally be received here in the short space of ten days.—Kingston News.

NOVA SCOTIA.—A message from His Excellency Sir John Harvey, relative to the suffering by famine in Ireland and Scotland, was responded on the 29th ult. by the unanimous vote in the Assembly, to aid in mitigating the distress at present prevailing.

POSTAGE.—The high rates of letter Postage between the North American Colonies and the Mother Country and also through the Provinces, compared with the charges in Britain and the United States are attracting general attention on this side of the Atlantic, and the subject will doubtless be taken up by the several Colonial Legislatures the present winter with a view of obtaining a removal of the heavy and obnoxious burdens. A writer in the Quebec Gazette of the 30th inst. makes some very pertinent remarks on the subject, and very justly states that if the postage were reduced from its present rate of 1s. 4d. to 4d. a fourfold advantage would thereby be obtained, and many poor persons upon whom the high rate of postage fall most heavily would be enabled to hold a quarterly communication with their friends in the Mother Country instead of an annual one as at present without prejudice to Her Majesty's revenue. What is it to such persons if electric telegraphs and railways and steamboats are established to convey intelligence with lightning rapidity, if at the same time the Post Office regulations be not mitigated? Distances of place add but never can attenuate the affection a reciprocity of which is necessary to their well-being; but how can this be effected if we are doomed to the present Post Office charges?

The Royal Gazette contains copies of the following Acts, passed by the Provincial Legislature in 1845 and 1846, and which were specially confirmed ratified and enacted by an order of Her Majesty in Council dated 19th December, 1846:

An Act to amend the Charter of King's College.

An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Railway Company.

An Act to facilitate the making of a Railway from the City of St. John, through Fredericton and Woodstock to the Grand Falls of the River Saint John, and from thence to the Boundary Line of the Province of Canada by the New Brunswick Railway Company.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of King's College."

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1847.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

HON. HARRIS HATH, President.

Director next week—Wm. Whitlock.

T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

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 SAVING HOUSE.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. W. Dimock, M. S. Hymish, John Bailey.

St. Andrews.

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.

Director this week—F. A. Babcock.

J. W. G. G. King Esq., President.

Director next week—S. Hitchens.

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.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, Jan. 5, 1847, Feb. 1.

London, Jan. 4, 1847, Feb. 1.

Edinburgh, Jan. 1, 1847, Feb. 3.

Paris, Jan. 1, 1847, Feb. 4.

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1847, Feb. 5.

CHARTER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Members of the House of Assembly from this County, (four in number) are at present actively engaged, in conjunction with their associates generally in discharging those truly ponderous duties which in the character of members devolve upon them. In the debates before the House we are glad to see them taking a prominent part and evincing an interest that clearly show them to be possessed of a proper apprehension of their legislative duties, and a disposition, as far as we have yet witnessed to perform them. We do not intend minutely to survey the ability and fitness of any of our representatives, or to compare them with those who have hitherto served in that capacity. If they exert themselves to the utmost of their power, support salutary and resist injudicious measures according to their best judgment, they cannot fail of securing the approbation of those of their constituents, whose approbation is desirable. That they will adopt this course we cannot doubt, both to retain the confidence of their former supporters and from an honest and conscientious desire of discharging their legislative duties.

In the Legislative Council we also find ourselves represented—Charlotte county is there embodied in Hon. Cols. Hatch & Wyer, who we believe have hitherto faithfully fulfilled the trust committed to them, assiduously watched over the interests of the county, and respectively advocated them to the best of their ability. When however we ascend another step in the Legislative ladder, we find that Charlotte is unknown in the Executive Council—a truth, which becomes the more striking when her population—her agricultural and commercial importance—and her various resources are considered. We should in point of justice long since have had one member at least, of the Province Cabinet from Charlotte, as no other county of the Province of half her magnitude in point either of wealth or population is unrepresented there. Whether indeed the non-appointment of a Charlotte member is owing to partiality or forgetfulness at Head Quarters, we know not, but we do know that it is not owing to the want of competent persons, who might have been selected, or to an ignorance of her just and undeniable claim on the part of those with whom the appointment rests. Rumors are abroad that an immediate appointment will be made. Should it take place, we would look upon it, if the man were fitting, as a vast accession to the influence of the County, and as a step tending materially to her benefit. Should it not however, we are not without resources—a petition might easily be got up and presented to our Gracious Queen, who is not indifferent to the wrongs of her transatlantic subjects, and who (as on a former occasion) would willingly listen to us. Should this session pass without an appointment being made, this course is open to our pursuit, and we would most cordially recommend its adoption.

From the Reports and Journals of the Assembly, which have reached us, we have compiled such extracts as are of interest to our readers.

PENMANSHIP.—We beg leave to call attention to Mr. J. E. Dixon's advertisement in to-day's paper. From a hasty examination of the System he teaches (which is Root's elaborated System) we do not hesitate in recommending it to all who wish to acquire correct habits of penmanship. The numerous testimonials which Mr. D. bears from the Southern and Western States where he has been teaching, as to character and ability, and the slight personal acquaintance we have with him fully justify us in recommending him as an accomplished and faithful instructor. We therefore invite those wishing to avail themselves of his instructions to embrace this opportunity. Mr. D. is a native of this Province. He is at liberty to refer to several Gentlemen in Town. [See advertisement.]

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—A meeting was held at St. John on the 2d inst. for the purpose of devising measures for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland. Several eloquent addresses were made, and committees appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting by soliciting contributions—a charity ball and concert are also to be held for a purpose.

TEMPERANCE.—On Saturday and Monday evenings last, Mr. L. F. Payson lectured on Temperance in the Town Hall, to large and respectable audiences; we regret that want of space prevents our giving notice of the Lectures which we learn were interesting.

NEW COLLEGE CHARTER.—The following synopsis of this Charter is copied from the Reporter.

The Administrator of the Government is to be visitor of the College, instead of the Bishop: (this Officer has the power of disapproving all statutes within two years after they are enacted by the Council, of enquiry into the conduct of any of the officers of the college &c. &c.) The Chief Justice, instead of the Governor, is to be Chancellor. The President of the College, as also the Professors, to be appointed by Her Majesty, or successors, by the visitor on Her Majesty's behalf; and the President need not, as is required by the charter, be the Arch-Deacon, or a Clergyman of the Church of England. The College Council is to consist of fifteen ex-officio, and other members, viz. The Chancellor, the President of the College, the Master of the Rolls, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Secretary of the Province, the Attorney General, and nine others, to be nominated by the Visitor, who has the power of suspension vested in the Chancellor: seven Members of the Council need not be graduates of this or any other College. No religious test required of any Members of the Council or Professor, except the Professor of Theology, who must be a Clergyman of the Church of England. Any person taking a degree in Divinity, need only in addition to the oath now required by the Charter, declare his belief in the old and new Testaments and in the doctrine of the Trinity. Divine service to be performed in the College agreeably to the forms of the Church of England. A statement of the College Funds, Officers and Students &c. &c. to be laid by the Registrar, before the Legislature annually, within 14 days after its meeting. Any Member of the Council may propose alterations in the statutes without the consent of the Chancellor. Finally, the Charter to remain in full force, except as by this Bill amended.

We copy the folk of Dr. McDouall, at McDouall Esq., of townships Free Press.

De Quoniam M. T. also Kingston (for the deceased, on the M'Douall of Wood states that he was killed by all, able in man, (and the friend conceptions and M'Doual was a son, sometime of Drum turde.

PENM

In a course of ten hour each. Price Ten Ladies from 9 until 3 men, from 7 until 9 Ladies and Gentlemen private classes of four upon at their places of at the middle of the c for non-attendance. Instruction will also be given between 9 a 10 o'clock and 10 o'clock and 11 o'clock, where a ready for the receipt examination, examine. A rapid, easy, for which all desire, and secured to all. The past year had much system, South and W schools and classes; attending his instruct can give satisfaction. Mr. J. E. Dixon, a native of New Brunswick, and D. W. J. Valuable S.

THAT well-known address call a present occupied The House is 51 and Kitchen and W is Stabling for 20 horses, a spacious room. No situation for the purpose of a central, and close t and adjoining the p The business of daily on the road advance on the cont and Rail Road from Should this pro last of April next, 1 of years.

The terms of S liberal For full James W. Street E

St. Andrews, Feb 17 N. B. Cupel for Sale is therefore but will be re-ope of the public, on when due notice is

LONDON P

Ex "Duke of H via, St. The Subscriber h 40 Casks 4 doz

5 Do 4 doz Also, 20 Boxes L

Jan. 30, 1847.

NO

THE Subscriber up to let M disposed to fit the SHIP at Charnock's in the Coal s be wanted from Met Rope Factory; ings to be warmed rigging to be fitted, and sails bent. The ship by the right the said parsonage & A150.—Tenders making a complete Time and points fo

Feb. 3, 1847.

NO

The Partnership tween the Subscriber McMINN & has this day been di sent. All persons is requested to make pi ander, who alone is i come, and by whom the Firm will be set

St. Andrews, Feb

R. ALEXANDER, wist to his customers an for their liberal pat with the above Firm tinue the same to hi

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Original issues in

