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The Standard.
 IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
 S. W. Smith.
 At his Office, Water-Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.
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 Advertising by the year may be agreed on

The Standard

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 11 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1851. [Vol. 13]

Counting-House ALMANAC 1851.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
JAN.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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The Atlantic Steamers.

The undernoted Vessels are appointed to sail as follows:

FROM LIVERPOOL.	Date	Destination
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	Apr. 5	For Boston
Asia	Apr. 12	For New York

FROM THE UNITED STATES.	Date	Destination
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.

COMMUNICATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.
 Dear Sir—A few weeks ago, I observed some remarks in the Charlotte Gazette, concerning the "Commons Lands," and as one concerned in the matter, I feel somewhat interested. As the Gazette mentioned a meeting that had been held respecting these lands, the particular object of which I am not fully aware, I am therefore desirous to know more, as well as many others in the community, and as I was not present at the meeting, and have not since seen a correct report of the proceedings, I must content myself for the present with hearsay.

If the meeting was convened for the purpose of devising means whereby this land could be made freehold, I can see no objection in it, if it was for the purpose of obtaining longer leases, I would consider it no very unreasonable request, if it was to get better leases, I can see nothing wrong in it; for it must be evident to all who know anything about it, that the leases of the Commons are not what they should be, as I understand it, the greater part of them are for the term of seven years, at the end of the term they are renewed at the same rent for seven years, or are taken from the tenant, only paying him for frame buildings, cedar and stone fences.

Now I would ask what reasonable man would say such a lease is good enough. What encouragement is there for improvement in such leases? Now sir, just to take a fair view of the case, let us suppose for instance, that a man were to purchase fifty acres of this land, subject to a seven years lease, and he wanted to make it his home for life—suppose the land almost covered with bushes, some stones, and has never been ploughed, as one half or more of the Commons land is at the present time. Well, he pays for the land, and build a convenient brick or stone cottage—plant a good orchard and garden, and fence all in with a picket or pale fence, then pay ten or twelve dollars per acre for clearing the land, and as much for draining, and as cedar is not cheap, perhaps he would fence one half of his farm with spruce or pine boards or pickets, and the other half with stones; now just add these items together, and see what they amount to. Why, something like eight or nine hundred pounds! Are not all these improvements? About the time all this is done, his lease is out, and the proprietors look at it, they see that his place is worth £500 or £1000, and all they have to do is to pay him for his share and a few rods of stone fence, in all perhaps £100, and leave it to him, or any other person just as they think proper. Now I do not say this would be dishonest, for it is the bargain, but after all I cannot help thinking it is a hard bargain. Is it to be wondered at, that people under a heavy rent and leases of this kind, should at least strive to better their situations, or as many have done, leave their places after years of toil, not being able to realize for the whole, one third of what the improvements cost.

Hoping this subject will be taken up by some able hand,
 I am Yours,
 FAIR-PLAY.

From our Frederickton Correspondent.

Frederickton, 1st March, 1851.
 Mr. Editor—The business of the Session proceeds slowly, and many of the new members who came determined to finish it in five or six weeks, will find that, with all their exertions, it will last perhaps eighty days. The truth is, that with the best intentions, and the most eager endeavours individually, they are obstructed by one another, and some of them begin now, for the first time, to doubt the truth of the charges against previous Houses, for wasting their time, just for the purpose of prolonging the Session and increasing their own pay. The present Speaker too, with the most earnest endeavours to expedite the business, finds it no easy task to keep the House in order. All these causes will tend to prolong the sitting. Besides they are now in the fourth week, and all the great measures of the Session untouched. Bills are brought in for Municipal Corporations, for the Education of Youth, and for the Election of the Legislative Council, but they yet lie quietly on the table. The initiation question has been mooted, but it yet lies untouched. The great questions of Free Trade and Protection have not yet been asked. No Committee of Ways and Means—No Revenue Act, or estimate of the Revenue for the current year, preparatory to granting the Supplies. These last are all preliminary measures, and must proceed from the House of Assembly before the Government can move in the matter. There are also, at least five or six hundred petitions to be in some way disposed of, and many of them must give rise to long and tedious enquiries, investigations, and discussions; add to these the two grand bills not yet begun, the hundred and odd Bills that will be brought in and many of them passed into laws, and we have some idea of the mass of business, which some of our wise men came here to dispose of in five or six weeks. On the subject of retrenchment they have debated about seventy hours, and therefore spent well on to £1000 in time without saving any thing worth the naming. It would

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

March 4th, 1851.
 The Committees were sitting this morning, and it was a late hour before the House commenced business.

The House went into Committee, and passed a Bill authorizing Commissioners of Roads to make such additional regulations as would cause the Great Roads to be kept open. The House also went into Committee and passed a Bill to amend an error in the Consolidation law of last year, by which vessels touching at the port of Dalhousie were charged but one half penny tonnage; instead of a penny.

A Bill (introduced by Mr. Barberie) to repeal the bear and wolf duty was committed, and after some discussion progress was reported.

The House next went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the payment of the President and members of the Legislative Council. After a brief discussion, hon. members thought it better to postpone the consideration of the Bill until the Bill for Elective Legislative Councils (now in the Upper House) was disposed of. Progress was therefore reported.

The House adjourned at a quarter past four.

THE CREATION OF WOMAN.

A poet in the Keene Republic, celebrating the works of old Dame Nature, has an idea which comes very near being original, if it be not quite so.

"She next made woman—so the story goes—
 With an improved material and art;
 Gave her a form, the choicest one of those
 That make aught beautiful, and to her heart
 A power to soften man—and forced the rose
 Its blushing tint to her soft cheek impart—
 Then chopped the rainbow up, and with the chips
 She went to work and finished off her lips!"

Miss Patten—A gentleman in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, has trained a couple of mice and invented machinery enabling them to spin cotton yarn. They have been employed about twelve months. The work is done on the tread-mill principle. It is so constructed that the common house mouse is enabled to make statement to society for past offences, by twisting, twining and reeling from one hundred to one hundred and twenty threads per day. To complete this little pedestrian has to run ten and a half miles. A half-penny's worth of oatmeal at fifteen pence per peck serves one of the tread-wheel culprits for the long period of five weeks. In that time it makes one hundred and nine threads per day. At this rate, a mouse earns nine pence every five weeks, which is seven shillings and five pence per annum. Take six pence off for board, and one shilling for machinery, there will arise six shillings clear profit from every mouse annually. The mouse employer was going to make application for the lease of an old empty house, which will hold ten thousand mouse mills, sufficient room being left for keepers, and some hundred spectators. Allowing for rent, masters, interest and machinery, there will be a balance of \$10,000 per annum.

CALVERTON HER TED ON HER BACK.

A Miss Gaylor Jarman's bustle was lately exhibited at the Clerk's well Police Court, and contained no less than ten pounds of feathers, which she was charged with having stolen from her lodgings. She denied the robbery, and declared that ten pounds of feathers was the usual complement of the bustles she wore.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

A LEARNED JOURNALIST'S PRINTER

The Albany Dutchman gives an account of Mr. John Patterson, a native of New Jersey, and a journeyman printer, who has, by his own efforts, become thoroughly versed in every branch of mathematics, and can read and write Greek, Latin, Hebrew and Arabic, with as much ease and fluency as he can English. In the different living languages he is equally well posted up. His great work, "The Calculus of Operations," has just been issued from the press, and is, in the opinion of scientific men, one of the most profound productions that the mathematical world has yet given to society.

A Reason for bad Spelling. We have heard many good reasons for bad spelling, but that given us by the first officer of a ship the other day beats all! As an excuse for the bad spelling discovered in his log book, he said, the ship pitched about so like thunder when I wrote it, that Noah Webster himself couldn't have spelled right!

Extract from the Irish "Hue and cry." Tony Gowan is advertised as having lost "A Pig with a very long tail, and a black spot on the top of its snout that curls up behind."

A cow is described as "very difficult to milk, and of no use to any one but the owner, who has one horn much longer than the other."

John Hawkins is alluded to as having "a pair of gray eyes, with little or no whiskers, and a Roman nose, that has a great difficulty in looking any one in the face."

Bessy Watson is accused of having "abandoned with a chest of drawers and a clock and hen, has red hair and a broken tooth, none of which are her own."

The manager of the Savings Bank at Dunfermly, near Geouffran, is spoken of in these terms:—"He had on, when last seen, a pair of corduroy trousers, with a tremendous squint rather the worse for wear, besides an affected lip, which he endeavours to conceal with a pair of gold spectacles."

A burglar has a portrait taken in the following manner:—"He has little or no hair, but jet black eyes on a turn-up nose, which he darts back to conceal his grayness."

Battle between a Cow and some Geese.

On Friday last we saw a general field fight near Gardiner's mill, between a cow and a flock of geese. When we first observed, the fight was between two geese, which battle the old cow put an end to by hooking one of the combatants with her horns. The moment the fight was stopped by the cow, the rest of the winged combatants—about 40 in number, made a general and furious attack upon old brindle, who however did battle manfully against a superior number. They attacked her head, eyes, body, and legs, simultaneously, but with her horns she hooked, with her feet kicked, and with her tail moving briskly, she soon dispersed her foes, and came off the victor.—*Journalist (Mick) Telegraph.*

TIR FOR TAX—The peculiar disadvantages of farming in a populous town may be illustrated by an anecdote told by a neighbour of Mr. Ridden's:—"One day just before harvest, I met a fashionable gentleman, with a large handful of ears of wheat taken from my fields. I saluted him respectfully and expressed my admiration of the beauty of the wheat. 'Yes,' said he, 'it is truly a fine sample, and does the farmer great credit who grew it.' I acknowledged the compliment, and asked him from which of my fields he took it. After he had pointed it out, he assured me he always liked to take a good sample home; it amused the ladies. Upon this, noticing with admiration the beauty of his dress, I asked him to allow me to look at the shirt. He readily did so, and I quietly took out my penknife and cut a large piece from the tail. The gentleman bounced and swore; but I told him I always took samples of cloth, as I found they greatly interested my wife. I added that he had no more right to take my wheat than I had his coat, and that I wished the public to be impressed with this truth, for when thousands of people visit one's fields, and each took away some ears, the losses annually were very great."—*Sussex Express.*

To Extinguish Fire.—The materials required to extinguish fire in the hold of a ship are nothing more than a cask of common chalk in the bottom of the hold, connected with the deck by a small pipe, and a two gallon jar of sulphuric acid, which, on the alarm of fire, being poured down the pipe, will generate a sufficient quantity of dense smoke or gas in which flame cannot exist.

European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE PACIFIC.

Liverpool Feb. 22.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon, 22d ult. at the Foreign Office.

The Council sat three hours, after which Lord John Russell proceeded to Buckingham Palace to have an audience with her Majesty.

[From the Times]

Lord John Russell has tendered his resignation to her Majesty, and now holds office only till another government can be formed.

The essential loss of parliamentary sympathy which his leadership and his colleagues have evidently suffered of late, have probably prepared most of our readers for this result.

What sort of a government are we to have? A new one altogether, or a re-constitution? So far as regards the principle and character of the men, there is no reason why a cabinet should not be formed, with Lord John Russell still as leader, but several new members, including two of those from the late Sir Robert Peel's administration; but the Whigs are generally averse to coalition.

They come in and go out together; and so much will undoubtedly be lost by the sacrifice of the old cabinet, we can scarcely hope to see any part of it in a new administration.

What way will the Protectionists get out of the present crisis, if summoned to Her Majesty's councils, and compelled to dissolve parliament? They can only pledge themselves to the constituency to enhance the price of bread and all other food, and to throw away the legislation of the last twenty years.

Their fate on a general election is too evident. They would only meet parliament to be beaten on the address; to put the public affairs in the greatest confusion, perhaps to stir the necessity of another general election—perhaps to throw the government ultimately into the hands of politicians with whom they feel less sympathy than they do either for the friends of Lord John Russell or for the admirers of Sir Robert Peel.

The other morning papers contain an announcement of Lord John Russell's resignation.

The Advertiser states that the Conservatives have not come to any unanimous conclusion.

Mr. Gladstone will not touch free-trade, nor agree to Lord Stanley's Protestant views, respecting Papal aggression.

It appears from a parliamentary return, that in the last session thirty-four railway acts were passed, making an increase of capital and loans of £3,254,032.

Eccelesiastical Titles Assumption Bill.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey has given notice that on the motion for the second reading of this bill he will move that it be postponed for six months.

IRELAND.

The price of butter at Cork and Limerick has advanced to 90s. per cwt.

Six Baltimore fishermen were drowned off Cape Clear, in a squall, a few days since.

It is announced that an Irish Quarterly Review will shortly be originated in Dublin.

Mr. Stuart Knox has been elected for the borough of Dungannon, vice Lord Northland resigned.

The military force at present stationed in Ireland consists of 21,125 men.

Arnott and Co. have children employed at Cork at cotton and silk netting, who earn 7s to 9s weekly each.

The statement that Dr. Cullen has had the dignity of cardinal conferred upon him by the Pope is contradicted.

Orders have been sent to Cork from South America for gingham of various patterns of a light texture, such as suit a warm climate.

SPAIN.

The Gazette publishes a royal decree, appointing Don Manuel Gutierrez de la Concha, Marquis del Duero, Vice-President of the Senate.

GERMANY.

The Cologne Gazette reports that Prussia and Austria entertain the idea of commencing hostilities against Switzerland and Piedmont, and that these combined powers propose sending 100,000 men into the field.

It is feared that the rumour might prove true had caused a great stagnation in trade and commerce.

AUSTRIA.

The ministerial paper states that Austria and Prussia intend to monopolize the military system, and to occupy the most important positions in Germany.

An army of two powers will occupy the country from Rastadt to Dusseldorf, with its head quarters at Mayence and Frankfurt.

The ministerial paper adds, that this military preponderance will make the question of the Central Executive a matter of secondary importance.

RUSSIA.

The Hamburg correspondent of the Times informs us, on the authority of travellers who have lately travelled through Poland, that an enormous Russian army has been concentrated in an imposing and menacing position in the kingdom of Poland, and that rumours of an important expedition are freely circulated among the various corps of that army.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer Haddington, which arrived at Suez on the 3rd, brings letters from Bombay of the 17th, Calcutta of the 8th of January, and Hong Kong of the 30th of December.

Sir Charles Napier had arrived at Bombay. He was to leave in the packet of the 3rd. He was the guest of the Governor-General.

The works of the Bengal Railway were suspended, in consequence of the insufficient powers of the committee.

A continued system of canals is to be carried out towards the north-west frontier and the Punjab.

Sickness continues to prevail in Lahore,

and cholera exists among the native population of Bombay.

Some important failures have taken place among the native merchants. Commerce was still money scarce.

The Bengal Journals give an account of an exchange of views between the Governor-General and Ghulab Singh on the 27th and 28th of December, near Wuzerabad.

Sir G. Gomme left Calcutta on the 7th of January for the north-west provinces.

The Hindostan arrived on the 4th of January at Hongkong, Commerce heavy, purchases small, and prices on the decline. Exchange, 2 1/8.

It is reported that Commissioner Lin had been sent by the Emperor to put down the rebels in the Kwang district, not far from Canton.

From the energy of his character, and the dread entertained of him by his countrymen, his death may be considered a loss for the empire.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

March 5th.

The Bill to extend the Gaol limits in the County of St. John, as passed by the Sessions, was brought up today, and after a discussion, progress was reported. The Bill to repeal the Statute in regard to the Wages of the House Mr. Gray's Bill to protect Mining and Timber Licenses granted by the Crown, was then discussed and finally referred, 14 to 12.

The division was as follows:—In favour of the Bill—Messrs. Gray, Needham, Porter, Fitzgerald, McPherson, Barberie, Read, Bosford, Tilley, Robinson, Crane and English. Against—Hon. Mr. Speaker, Hon. Mr. Rankin, Messrs. Hayward, Pickett, Macpherson, Ryan, Porter, Earle, Ritchie, Steeves, Gordon, Scoullar, Williston and Purdy.

The Bill to alter the mode of granting Tavern Licenses, and fix one day for granting Licenses in all the Counties, was brought up for discussion, which drew forth a number of temperance speeches. Messrs. Tilley and Needham moved amendments, which were rejected by a large majority. A motion was then made to postpone the Bill three months, when the division being equal, Mr. Thompson, the Chairman, decided, in the affirmative, so the Bill was lost. The House will go into Committee on Ways and Means tomorrow.

Thursday, March 6th.

At 12 o'clock precisely the Speaker called the attention of the House to the order of the day, and in accordance thereto the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means for raising a Revenue.

Mr. Wilmut, in a speech replete with sound argument and good sense, supported throughout by statistics, showed the alarming extent to which our exports had fallen off, and the frightful consequences to be anticipated if we continued to import to an amount vastly in excess of our exports.

He contended that it was ruinous to import from the United States many articles we could manufacture to advantage, while the tariff of that country was so high as virtually to exclude our produce, and concluded by offering the following Resolution:—

"Whereas the import of articles the produce and manufacture of the United States of America into this Province, has for several years been greatly on the increase, and far exceeded the exports to that Country, to the manifest injury of the productive labour of the Province. And whereas the efforts made by Great Britain and the North American Colonies to obtain reciprocal trade with United States, have not only been unsuccessful, but have been met by the imposition of higher duties, thereby virtually excluding us from their markets, whilst ours are open to them; and whereas such a course of trade, in addition to other evils, tends greatly to debase the currency of the Country, by draining it of the precious metals, therefore,

Resolved, That in framing a Revenue Bill counterbalancing duties should be imposed on such articles as are imported from the United States as will give encouragement to the Agricultural and Mechanical interests of the Province, and at the same time best promote its mercantile welfare."

This Resolution was passed unanimously. Mr. Wilmut then moved another Resolution the effect that a Committee should be appointed to draft a Revenue Bill in accordance with the principles of the foregoing resolution.—This also was carried unanimously. The Committee then rose and reported the Resolutions, when the following members were appointed to draft the Revenue Bill, viz: Messrs. Wilmut, Hanington, Montgomery, Ryan, Parnell, Needham, Hayward, Cutler, English, Macpherson, Earle, Porter and Williston.

Mr. Crane then stated that he was absent when the Committee on Ways and Means were sitting, and he therefore begged to move a resolution, which he had intended to move when on that Committee. The Resolution was to the effect that the Revenue Bill should be so constructed as to induce people to prefer agricultural to other pursuits. This Resolution was carried, and referred to the Committee appointed to draft the Revenue Bill.

Friday, March 7.

On motion of Mr. Tilley, the House went into the further consideration of the bill for the amendment of the charter of the City of St. John.

The hon. Secretary said, that as the first section of the bill now before the House repealed a large number of sections of former acts, he would like to hear from some hon. member representing Saint John, what those sections were, and what was proposed to be substituted in their stead.

Mr. Gray explained the repealing clauses in the first section of the bill.

His hon. mover of this bill had better at once

expunge the 1st and 2nd sections of the 6th Victoria from the 1st section of his bill.

Mr. Porter did not wish to see universal suffrage introduced in the City of St. John or elsewhere, and was in favor of a property qualification.

Mr. Tilley supported a property qualification, and condemned the principle of allowing those to vote who had not paid their taxes.

Mr. Gilbert also argued in favor of a property qualification.

On the question being taken, the motion of Mr. Gray prevailed, by a large majority, and progress was immediately reported on the Bill.

Saturday, March 8.

Today at noon the Committee to try the scrutiny of votes between James Boyd, Esq. and B. R. Fitzgerald, Esq. one of the sitting members of the County of Charlotte was struck with the usual formality. The following are the names:—Messrs. Gilbert, Cutler, Needham, Ritchie, and Tilley.

Nominee for the sitting member, Mr. Barberie, for the petitioning candidate, Mr. Taylor, Counsel for the sitting member, R. M. Andrews, Esq. for the petitioning candidate, Charles Fisher, Esq.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 12, 1851.

St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad Company.

John Wilson, Esq., President. Julius Thompson, Esq., Manager. S. H. Whitlock, Esq., Secretary.

The Board of Directors meet every Thursday for the transaction of business.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. 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.

Saint 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.

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD.

RAILWAY FACILITY OR SCHEM BILL.—In another column we have given the details of this Bill, from the Courier; by which it appears our Railroad Company have asked the Legislature to pass a Bill authorizing Provincial Debentures to the extent of £50,000 sterling to be issued on the same conditions, as are proposed for the European and North American line. In the meantime, our Company have paid up stock and expended on the works upwards of £20,000 consequently the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad Company, can draw for a like amount or any smaller sum they may require, as soon as the Bill passes the Council, which we have the very best authority for assuring our friends will be the case. The wood superstructure on the line is progressing as fast as possible, and every thing connected with this great enterprise denotes progress. In addition to this satisfactory state of affairs we have the pleasure of announcing the safe

Arrival of the Parque "Aton," with the Locomotive and Iron Rails, &c. for the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad.

Capt. Curry had a rough passage, but the Locomotive, rails, &c., were in good order.—The Aton's arrival at our harbour yesterday was hailed with cheers, and firing of cannon, she being the pioneer railway ship to these Colonies. Our mechanics and laborers; who are the bone and sinew of the country, will soon be as busy as bees.

We never doubted the truth of that popular saying—"there's a good time coming boys;" we encouraged them in their good faith to "wait a little longer;" and trust the brilliant rays of the rising sun of our prosperity are shedding their lustre on our efforts; let us then be united, and we may all take a trip by rail to Woodstock ere the close of 1852.

NOVA SCOTIA.—An exciting scene took place in the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia on the recent debate on the Hon. Mr. Johnston's Resolution, relative to the Elective Legislative Council, the Hon. mover of the resolution attacking both the Speaker and the Attorney General. In the course of his bitter remarks he charged the Speaker with direct willful falsehood, and called him Earl Grey's bottle holder, besides many other profane epithets. The Speaker, in turn was not behind the honorable gentleman in his remarks, in the course of which he alluded to him as an expatriated, obscure, Provincial lawyer. Such a scene as this is represented to be, is anything but creditable in the Legislature, or to the parties concerned, and has given rise to a rumour that it must have proceeded from mental aberration.

Arrival of the Steamship



PACIFIC AT NEW YORK.

The "Pacific" arrived at New York, from Liverpool, on Thursday evening at six o'clock, with dates to the 22d ult.—Her news is important.

The British Ministry were defeated on a measure to extend the Suffrage, and on the 21st, they all resigned.—Lord John Russell only holding office till a new Ministry is formed. The Times urges speedy action to prevent Protection excitement, and opposes a General Election.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had brought forward his Budget; the surplus revenue is Two and a Half Millions—half of this he proposed to apply to the reduction of the National Debt; he also proposed to reduce the duty on Coffee, one-third, and to encourage building, he also proposed to reduce the present duty on foreign Timber one half.

The Catholics in England and Ireland had started an extensive agitation against the Government measures in reference to their Religion.

In Paris, subscriptions for the President had been opened. The differences between the President and Assembly still continue.

The proceedings in Germany are causing some alarm among the Cabinets of Europe.

Flour and Corn had declined; Molasses firm; Sugar quiet, but steady; Tea declining; Cotton and Timber, quotations not given.

THE FACILITY BILL.—Yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Parnell presented to the Assembly the Government Bill for facilitating the construction of the European and North American Railway.

This Bill provides that when the Sifrae holders of the Company shall pay in to their Treasurers the sum of £10,000 Sterling, the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall order the Provincial Treasurer to subscribe, on behalf of the Province, for shares in the Company to the like amount; and also, to pay in full for the same in Provincial Debentures, bearing interest at six per cent, and redeemable in thirty years. No larger amount is to be subscribed for by the Province Treasurer, than to exceed £250,000 Sterling.

In return for the Debentures, the Company is to deliver to the Province Treasurer, certificates of shares to the like amount; these shares are to be held by the Treasurer as public property; no interest upon them is to be claimed from the Company in consequence of their being paid in advance; nor is the Executive Government to exercise any superintendence or control over the business of the Company, in consideration of the Province holding these shares; but the Legislature Council and Assembly may, by joint resolution, appoint two directors of the Company annually, who shall have the like powers as other Directors of the Company.

The interest on the debentures is to be paid half-yearly in London, New York, or St. John, at the option of the holder. The dividends on the shares are to be applied to the payment of interest; and the faith and credit of the Province, and its ordinary revenue, and any special imposts which may be collected for the purpose of forming a Railway fund, are pledged in full form, to every holder of a debenture, for the payment of principal and interest. No shares are to be sold by the Province under par, for the first ten years, after the subscription for Stock; at the end of thirty years, the shares not then sold, are to be disposed of, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the debentures.

Such is the outline of a plan, simple in itself, for aiding the construction of this great and important Railway. It effectually excludes all possibility of Government interference, either in the construction of the line or its subsequent management; and the fact of the Province becoming a shareholder in the Company to so large an amount, and on such favorable terms, will give great confidence to persons abroad, who will have little hesitation in taking stock after such an expression of public faith in the solidity and safety of the undertaking. We conceive that the amount of assistance proposed in this case, and the mode in which it is to be given, will meet the desires of the friends to the Railway, and have the hearty approbation of the Province generally.

Another Bill was also introduced in the Assembly yesterday by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, for giving assistance, by debentures to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, to the extent of £50,000 Sterling, on precisely similar terms and conditions as are proposed for the other line. This is offering equal justice to the inhabitants of the Western side of the Province, with those who dwell to the eastward of the St. John.

Advices from Mayaguez to July 21st, say that sugar and molasses are coming in briskly from the interior, and one half the crop is pre-engaged for British, French and Belgian account. Business is improving, and freights are brisker than for some time.—American provisions rule low on account of the abundant supply of native produce.

The rates of freights at Cuba and the South have increased materially. Despatches received in this city state that some ship-masters demand a Penny at New Orleans for the market, though that appears to be above the market, and the last Cuba price currents show an important advance at Havana and Matanzas.—Boston paper.

LATEST FROM FREDERICTON.

The following is from the telegraphic despatch to the New Brunswicker:—

Monday March 10th.

The Charlotte County Scrutiny has been postponed until Saturday next. The Clerk of the County has been summoned to appear at Fredericton with the Poll Books.

The House in Committee to day, after a long discussion, passed a Bill to reduce the fees of Registrars of Deeds and Wills, and to exclude Lawyers from being Registrars.—After the first ten folios for which they are to receive 5s., the charge is to be 6d. per folio. The Bill is to go into immediate operation.

Mr. Botsford reported that the Lieut. Governor had refused, on public grounds, to furnish the Despatches called for by Address on Friday.

Mr. Gilbert moved that King's College be converted into an Agricultural School and Model Farm. Mr. Culler moved an Address for minute returns from all Magistrates, to be laid before the House at the next Session.—Carried.

THE RAILWAY.—The following Telegraphic communication from John A. Poir, Esq., of Portland, to the Executive Committee of the European and North American Railway in this Province, was posted in the News Room yesterday:—

"At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Portland and Mayaguez Railroad, held this day, it was unanimously voted to ratify the Directors in taking a lease of the Bangor and Waterville road for twenty years, paying six per cent, on the cost. This puts the road through in two years."

The Bangor and Waterville road is part of the European and North American line, and the determination of our American neighbours to carry it through, should urge us to spare no exertions to accomplish our share of the work, or doubtless they will come forward and undertake it themselves, and thus secure both the control and the benefits of the undertaking. But we hope better things from the spirit that is daily being evinced in behalf of this great work, both in and out of the Legislature.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—We learn from the Boston Daily Mail that the returns of the recent census of the thirty-one States of the American Union show a total of 23,126,999 as the present population of the "bearing nation in all creation." Of these thirty-one States, fifteen hold slaves, and in two of the slave-holding States (South Carolina and Mississippi) the slaves have a plurality of 90,000 over the free citizens. The whole of the slave population in this free country amounts to 3,060,734 souls. New York is the most populous State in the Union, containing 3,098,818 inhabitants; Pennsylvania is next, with a population of 2,341,204; Ohio is the third in point of numbers, containing a population of 1,951,940; but in proportion to her area, Massachusetts is the most populous State, containing 594,724 inhabitants, with a much smaller territory than either of the three former-mentioned; Rhode Island is next in proportion to her area; Connecticut next, and New Jersey next; Florida, the least populous of all the States, contains a population of 45,000.

WHO ARE YOUR ARISTOCRATS?—Twenty years ago, this one butchered, that one made candles; another sold cheese and butter; a fourth, carried on a distillery; another was a contractor on canals; others were merchants, and mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society—as their children will be after them, though it will not do to say so out loud. For often you shall find that these toiling worms hatch butterflies and they live about a year.

Death brings division of property; and it brings new financiers; the old settler is discharged; the young gentleman takes his revenues, the end of which he yields before death—or his children do, if he do not. So that, in fact, though there is sort of morbid rank, it is not hereditary; it is accessible to all; three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up; a scarce of years will bring them all down, and send their children again to labor. The father grubs, and grows rich; his children inherit the pride, and go to shiftless poverty; their children reinvigorated by fresh plebian blood, and by the smell of the clod come up again. Thus society, like a tree, draws its sap from the earth, changes it into leaves, and blossoms, spreads them abroad in great glory, sheds them off to fall back to the earth, again to mingle with the soil, and at length to re-appear in new trees and fresh garments.

An Affection of the Liver and Kidneys cured by Holloway's Pills, at Sydney, New South Wales.—Extract of a letter from J. K. Heydon, of Sydney, dated Sept 20th, 1847. "To Professor Holloway.—Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you that Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq., an eminent merchant and agriculturist, also a magistrate of this town, purchased of me fourteen pounds worth of your medicine, to forward to his sheep station, in New England, in consequence of an extraordinary cure effected by your Pills, in ten days on one of his overseers of an affection of the liver and kidneys, after the best medical advice, followed for months, had failed.—(Signed) J. K. HEYDON."

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—March 10.—Packet Fame, Ogden, St. John merchandise. Packet Matilda, McMaster, Eastport,—provisions.

11th. Rpn. Avon, Carry, Newport via Cork, 44 days, Iron rails, Locomotive, &c., for St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Co.

Public

IS hereby given

Resident Proprietor, Saint Andrews, has for the year 1851, together with the arrears paid within the date, the same will law.

John T. H. U.

St. Andrews, March 11, 1851.

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NOTICE TO

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