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[Vol 27.]

REPORT OF THE NORTHUMBRIAN FISHERY SOCIETY FOR 1859.

The only way in which during the past year, your Society has been instrumental in advancing the objects it has in view, has been by disseminating useful information respecting the best mode of catching, curing and barrelling fish; and it is encouraging to learn from unquestionable sources that the code of instructions which was published in the first, and as an appendix to the second report of your society, and which was placed in the hands of the fishermen generally of this, and the adjoining Counties, has been carefully consulted by them; and that a gratifying change for the better has been gradually going forward ever since. With but very limited means wherewith to carry on anything like an organized scheme of bounties for the benefit or the encouragement of the fisheries, probably the best course for your Society to pursue in the meantime would be that of placing a more perfect knowledge of their calling in the hands of fishermen, and pressing that knowledge upon their consideration. Indeed, it is well known, that bounties, instead of being blessings, have more frequently proved curses to trade. Instead of stimulating the recipient to greater activity in his calling, they have almost invariably tended to stiffen the energies of such as have been desirous to be benefited by them.

The Treasurer's Account has been duly audited, and found correct. It shows a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £85 10.

At the commencement of the present century, the Herring fisheries of Scotland appear to have been in pretty much the same state and in the same condition that ours are in at the present time. Before that time they were carried on to a very small extent. The Herring were imperfectly cured, and the consumption confined chiefly to home use; it may not therefore be amiss to lay before the Society a succinct account of the Scotch Herring fisheries since their commencement; because tracing the progress of those fisheries step by step, to their present state of perfection, your Society may derive information which will enable it the better to carry out the objects for which it was established.

While the Scotch fisheries up to the commencement of the present century were in this rude condition, the Dutch on the other hand appear to have discovered centuries ago, the value and importance of the Herring fishery on the coast of Scotland. Before the 16th century, when nearly all the countries of Europe were debarr'd the use of animal food during Lent, the consumption of Herring along the coast was immense, and brought prodigious wealth to Holland. De Witt, the great Dutch statesman, mentions that about 2000 busses were employed by the Dutch in the Herring fishery; that each buss had a complement of about 25 men, thus requiring about 50,000 seamen, besides giving bread and employment to several hundred thousand people on shore, in building busses and making nets, casks, &c.; and it was an old proverb in Holland, "that the foundation of Amsterdam was laid on Herring bones." The Dutch fishery besides employing so many thousands more for manning the merchant vessels, which carried the produce of the fisheries to the various ports of the Baltic and Mediterranean seas. Thus by cultivating and encouraging the Herring fishery, the Dutch formed themselves into a great maritime power, and in the days of Oliver Cromwell possessed a navy not inferior to that of England.

Both before and since the union of Scotland and England the various governments of Britain, assailed at the activity and the success of the Dutch fisheries, on their coast just as we are assailed at the activity and success of the Americans on our coast,—framed numerous acts of parliament for the encouragement of the Herring fishery. Tonnage bounties, barrel bounties, and export bounties, were profusely granted, but without any favourable result. In 1750 the British White Herring Fishery Association was formed, with a subscribed capital of £500,000, under the patronage of George III, the Prince of Wales, but in a short time the association was broken up for want of success.

Now the cause of the continued failures in the attempts to establish the Herring fishery in Scotland consisted, not in their inability to catch the Herring, but in their ignorance how to cure them, after they had caught them. The Herring is a very fat, oily fish, and unless carefully and rapidly cured with salt, becomes very soon rancid and unfit for use. The Herring formerly cured in Scotland were not gutted and bled with a knife, like the Dutch Herring, but were cured intact as they came out of the sea. No time was limited for putting the fish into salt; everything was done there as

here in the most slovenly manner; and while the Dutch Herring found a ready market all over the continent, the Scotch found none and the consumption was almost entirely confined to the home market.

When Napoleon I., early in this century attached Holland to France, being at the same time at war with Britain, the Dutch fishery for several years was suspended, as the Dutch busses under the French flag would have been captured by British cruisers. England was also at war at the same time with Denmark on account of the capture of Copenhagen in 1808; and as Norway at that time belonged to Denmark, the Norwegian fishery was also suspended from the same cause. In consequence of this double war, Germany was totally deprived of any supplies of Herring, which form a favorite article of food in that country. It so happened at this time that a German merchant, residing for a time at Gottenburg, ordered from a merchant in Leith 200 barrels of Scotch Herring for a trial. Having received them, the German merchant wrote to his friend in Leith, that the fish were very good in themselves but badly cured, whereas if opened and bled in the Dutch manner they would find a ready market in Germany. This information was communicated to intelligent and enterprising men deeply interested in the fisheries who immediately comprehended the advantage to be derived from the suggestion of the German merchant. Without loss of time, an application was made to Government for a new act of Parliament, by which the export duty of 2s 8d barrel was withdrawn and a curing bounty of 4s. per barrel substituted in its place, provided a very barrel of Herring was gutted, bled and cured within 24 hours after being caught. This act laid the foundation of the extensive and beneficial Herring fishery, now carried on in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

Upon the passing of this Act in 1851, the Leith merchant already referred to, obtained a copy of the Dutch fishery laws, which he caused to be translated for the benefit of the trade. The Fishery Board in Scotland appointed Inspectors in all the principal fishery harbours to see that the new regulations were strictly enforced and complied with before granting the curers a certificate for the bounty. The great advantage of the fishery inspectors is that they perambulate the curers yards while the operation of curing is going on. They see that the women gut, salt and pack the Herring properly, and within the time prescribed by the statute. They also take care that every cask shall contain at least 32 gallons, and that the full fish be separated from the lank, or spawnd fish. It requires twelve days to cure the Herring properly; at the expiration of that time, the casks are opened again, when the fish are found swimming in the pickle which is formed by the salt, and the blood of the fish. The superfluous pickle is then drawn off, and the casks are filled quite full with Herring. The effect of the salt upon the Herring is to compress them into much smaller bulk, so that a cask which has been packed quite full of fresh fish, the day they were landed, at the end of 12 days is only about two thirds full; or in other words, 70 barrels of fresh salted fish will only yield 100 barrels of fish packed cured fish. When the curer has finished the second packing, he sends for the Inspector to attach the "Crown Brand" to every barrel. Before doing this the Inspector orders the coopers to open a number of barrels, some at the top and some at the bottom. He not only sees that the fish are properly cured, but well packed, so that each cask contains in conformity to the statute 238 lbs. of fish. When he is convinced that all the regulations have been complied with, he attaches the "Crown Brand" with a red hot iron, to every barrel, thereby declaring that the article is good and marketable. But when the Inspector finds the casks under the legal size, or the fish badly cured he refuses the "Crown Brand" altogether. The initials of every Inspector are attached to the Crown Branding iron; so that if he brands casks under the legal size, or containing bad fish, he can easily be discovered, and dismissed from his office.

The history of the Scotch fisheries affords just that kind of information of which your Society stands most in need. Our present circumstances are plainly prefigured, at that period in the history of those fisheries when the German and Leith merchant began their correspondence; or that period when the Scotch discovered that the sole cause why they had been unable to cope with the Dutch fishermen was simply in the difference of cure. The Scotch could easily capture as many fish, and the fish when caught were of course just as good as those caught by their rivals, but the secret lay in this, the Dutch were compelled by law to bleed gut, and cure their fish within 24 hours after they caught them; the Scotch had no such law, nor paid them any such attention to the proper mode of curing their fish.

No sooner was this important fact discovered, than a new era began in the Scottish fisheries. The Scotch, astonished at the success of the Dutch fishermen, and tried to imitate them, but without any favourable result; and an association with a capital of £500,000, formed which in a short time was broken up for want of success. And why? Not because the Scotch fishermen were less expert in the art of catching the fish; but because they were unacquainted with the difference between the value of well cured fish and fish cured in their slovenly and imperfect manner. It was thus, they overlooked the great fact upon which success depended. It was not until the year 1851, when an Act of Parliament passed, which withdrew all other bounties and granted a curing bounty of 4s. per barrel, provided every barrel of Herring was gutted, bled and cured within 24 hours after being caught. That the groundwork of the extensive and beneficial Herring fishery of Scotland may be said to have been laid. When this Act passed, the Fishery Board appointed Inspectors in all the principal fishing harbours, to see that the new regulations were strictly enforced, and that the curers complied with, before granting the curers a certificate for the bounty, or attaching the "Crown Brand" as proof that every barrel of fish was well cured, well packed and of the proper weight. The object contemplated by the Scotch curing bounty, (long since withdrawn,) was that of inducing all fishermen to gut, bleed and cure their fish properly; because in this way alone could those interested in the trade secure success in foreign markets, and enlarge the quantity exported.

The Board submit whether it would not be well for your Society in its future efforts to advance our fisheries, to follow the course which has been pursued so successfully by the merchants and fishermen of Scotland. A handsome bounty offered for all Herring caught and cured agreeably to prescribed regulations, would have the effect of directing the attention of our fishermen to the propriety, or rather necessity of preparing a better article, if they expect to sell profitably in other markets. Were it possible for your society to induce our fishermen to bleed, gut and cure their fish the same day they were caught; and could they at the same time establish a well qualified staff of Inspectors, who would be careful not to attach the brand of your Society to any barrel that did not contain fish, put up in every respect agreeably to the regulations of the Society, the fish of this country would soon obtain such a reputation in the American and other markets, as would always secure for them a ready and remunerative price.

Respectfully Submitted,

JAMES CAIE, Secretary.

PHILOLOGY.

The following review of a work from the pen of the Rev. John Macpherson, Minister at Lairg, entitled—"A Philological System Delineated; or, the Japhetic Languages derived from the Hebrew,"—we copy from the North British Review, for February.

The object of this treatise is sufficiently indicated by its title. The author rejecting the Sanscrit theory of the origin of the European languages, reverts to the old opinion that Hebrew is the stock from which they have been all derived. In proof of this, he adduces divers select examples of words from Latin, Greek, and Celtic, in which the words adduced have a striking resemblance, both in form and sense, to the Hebrew vocabularies with which they are compared; and brew and these languages there is "an affinity adjusted by rule or method," even in words where the affinity is not at first sight so obvious, which proves their Hebrew origin. On this subject he lays down four distinct propositions, to this effect, that "The Japhetic languages have been derived from the Hebrew first, by an increase of letters; secondly, by a commutation of letters; thirdly, by a transposition of letters; and, fourthly, by a decrease of letters." In unfolding his theory, he has availed himself largely of the light that may be derived from Chaldee. Previous philologists, who maintained the Hebrew origin of languages, greatly overlooked this; and hence one grand cause of the failure of their attempts to make out their theory. By his laying hold of the Chaldee element, Mr. Macpherson has taken an important step in the right direction. We are inclined to agree with him in the main in regard to the principles laid down under the two first heads. As to the other two, we are satisfied that he carries the principles of the transposition and rejection of letters to an excess that cannot be justified; and, on the whole, though his theory is good, and he has enunciated important principles, in many cases he has not done justice to very principles, by the examples he has chosen to illustrate them.

But though our author and philologists in general have hitherto failed to demonstrate by the evidence of existing languages, the Hebrew origin of these languages, it ought not to be lightly assumed that that origin may not yet be proved. On the supposition that a language substantially the same as Hebrew was the original speech of mankind, which few Hebrew scholars will be found seriously to question, the Divine statement in Genesis, chap. xi. 7, in regard to the confusion of tongues, is of great significance, as bearing on this question, and worthy of being deeply pondered. "The whole earth"—so runs that statement in the original—"was of one lip, and of one words;" and God said, "Let us go down, and thence confound their lip, that they may not understand one another's lip;" and it was so. This was the whole that took place at Babel: The lip—the pronunciation—was confounded; nothing else was. There is not a hint that their memories were confounded, as many have supposed; it was only the organs of speech that were so. But the effect of that confounding of the lip was such, that though they spoke the same words as before, the words could not be understood by the different parties affected; they became utterly unintelligible to one another. Thus, by so insignificant a means, according to the Divine simplicity that characterises all the works of God, was a very great effect produced. Now, if that was the case then, may not that be the case at this day? With regard to the English language at least, which we have studied for years with the Hebrew lexicon at our elbow, we have found nothing inconsistent with this theory, but everything very remarkably to confirm it. Making allowance for what is idiomatic, and what is the result of the composition of words, which is not held to affect the identity of any language, we have been shut up to the conclusion, that the only thing which prevents the words we daily speak from being recognised as Hebrew words, is just that which hindered the Babel-builders from understanding the words of their neighbours, once so familiar to them—the change of the lip, the difference of pronunciation—a difference which has necessarily affected the orthography in writing. In our limited space, we cannot possibly enter into the different principles which regulate the pronunciation (though these are comparatively few), but let one be only referred to, and it will be seen how great an effect may result from a single, and that very simple cause. [The principle to which we refer is this, that what in Hebrew is pronounced in two syllables, in English is almost always contracted into one. Thus the Hebrew *rahak*, "to flee away," becomes *rahak*, or the English, *rack*, "the clouds that fly before the wind." In like manner, *shakel*, "to weigh," becomes *shakel* or *scale*, in which anything is weighed. *Shakel* also signifies, to weigh in the mind, and thus, "to learn."—Hence the result of learning is *skill*, and a place for learning *school*. There is *bakul*, "to loathe," which in the Hebrew is *bakul*, "to cause loathing," and which contracted becomes *bile*; whence our English word "bile," which is well known to cause sickness, when it flows into the stomach. But *bile* is also pronounced *chile*; and hence the epithet *chile* applied to anything morally loathsome. To instance only one more: Hebrew word for the barn-floor is *gavan*, which was also applied (as the literal rendering of Job xxxix. 12 proves) to the corn that was thrashed on it. That word contracted in one way, becomes *gran* (or grain), and hence granary; and in another, whence *graner*. Thus, by so simple a change, have Hebrew words been thoroughly disguised. This principle runs through our whole language. Innumerable English words, dealt with in this way, will be seen at once to be pure Hebrew.

[We have only space, for a few more examples, from this interesting treatise.] Let the reader take it only as a hypothesis that English is substantially Hebrew, and deal with its words as such, and he will be surprised to find how much of his own language can be accounted for by the commonest rules of Hebrew grammar, without any particular knowledge of the principles that regulate the conversion of letters. . . . What connection can any Indo-European language show between a "cuff" on the face, and the "cuff" of a coat? But here again Hebrew comes to our help. From it we find *kuph* "the hand," which is also *kuph*, comes from *kuph*, to bend back; and then it is manifest how a blow with the hand is called a "cuff," and how the part of the coat-sleeve at the hand, which is also folded back, is known by the same name. There are also many words in English which are the same in form but different in sense; and nothing but the Hebrew can show how they come to have that different sense. In Johnson's Dictionary, we have *self* interpreted as signifying a "dist and also a "bad woman." What shall we say to such diverse senses? The former comes from the Hebrew *neph*, "to brandish,"

the latter from *naph* or *neph*, "to commit dultery." This is only a slight, a very slight glance at the prima facie evidence on this subject.

Legislative Proceedings.

FREDERICTON, March 27, 1860. The Bill to amend the law relating to Courts of Probate, also a Bill relating to the inspection and testing of gas and gas metres in St. John, also a Bill to enable the Prince of Wales Coal Company to hold property in the Province, were agreed to.

Mr. Wilmot read from the Sussex Times some misrepresentations with reference to a question alleged to have been asked by him about certain Crown Lands obtained by Mr. Gillmor.

A full explanation was given by Mr. Gillmor, which appeared satisfactory to honorable members.

The Bill to provide for taking a census was agreed to. Objections were urged to the provision that enumerators should be appointed by the Government by the last census bill; those appointments were made by the Sessions.

Mr. Williston moved a substitution of the new section, which was negatived 8 to 23.

Mr. Tibbets moved a resolution for address to promote correspondence with the Canadian Government with view of securing the touching of the Canadian Atlantic Steamers at St. John, Shediac or some other port in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to facilitate the delivery of mails. In the course of the discussion the Postmaster General made a full expose of matters connected with his department. Resolution passed. Some local bills introduced.

Adjourned at 5 43.

March 28.

The House went into Committee of the whole and adopted the report of the fishery Committee, and resolved on an address to the Governor to carry out its provisions.

The St. John Hospital bill was agreed to, with an amendment to the first section placing the appointment of two Directors in the Common Council and two in the Sessions.

Mr. Fisher's Bill relating to certain lands of the War Department was agreed to.

Progress was reported a bill for the better security of liberty of subject.

The Railway Contractor's Arbitration bill was postponed for three months without discussion.

Mr. Tibbets moved for an address to pay the Quarter Master General for past services of blank pounds from the money received for the sale of old militia clothing, but it was withdrawn at the instance of Mr. Tilley.

The Bill to incorporate the St. Martin's Mining and Manufacturing Company agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Tibbets the House went into Committee of the whole on the Rev. Mr. McGuirk's petition for the Madawaska Academy, on which there was a lengthy discussion. Mr. Tibbets moved a blank sum in addition to the grant in the budget—lost, 8 to 12. Yeas—Tibbets, Hannington, Desbriay End, Read, Williston, McPhelim, McPhelim and Scovil.

The House went into Committee on the petition of the Roman Catholic School in Gloucester; motion for a grant was lost 6 to 12. The Bill to abolish Judges' fees was committed; supported by Messrs. McPhelim End, Chandler, Smith; and opposed by Messrs. McPherson and Tilley.

Wednesday next is reported for prorogation. The business is being hurried through fast.

The Act to establish the University of New Brunswick appears in last week's Gazette, with the Royal confirmation. It has consequently become the law of the Province; and has been immediately carried into effect in the College by the adoption of its new designation, and such changes in the Chapel service, and other parts of the economy, as were imperatively required. In due time the Government may be expected to nominate the new Corporation, which will it must be hoped, succeeded in conciliating all classes and denominations, and attracting to the University a larger number of students than the late King's College could ever attract. The students in daily attendance during the present term are twenty four, and twenty five are returned to the Legislature as having studied in the College within the last year.—[Head Quarters.]

SERVE IN A SCHOOL-ROOM.—First class in philosophy; come up, Ichabod, what are the properties of heat.

The properties of heat is to take bread, bile water cook eggs, and—

Stop!—Next. What are the properties of heat?

The properties of heat is to warm your toes, when they get cold, by holding 'em to the fire, and so forth.

The chief properties of heat is that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them.

Legislative Proceedings.

Pungent Irons. March 29, 1860.
The Bill to continue the act relating to the sale of spirituous liquors agreed to.

The Agricultural Bill, having been amended by the Legislative Council, in some of its material provisions, was rejected.

Mr. Brown introduced a Bill to extend the time for the completion of the Railroad from St. Andrews to Woodstock.

The Bill to incorporate St. John Work Company agreed to.

The Bill to incorporate Baltimore Mining and Manufacturing Company agreed to.

The Bill to alter the time of holding Circuit Courts of the County of Charlotte postponed six months.

Mr. Gilmer moved his resolution for Government to make survey of route of Railroad from St. John to Jamestown at Calais as early as June next.

Mr. Chipm moved previous question, and by a vote of 9 to 12 the resolution was extended.

The Bill to empower Sessions of King's Co. to sell certain School lands in Springfield, agreed to.

The Committee to which was referred Grand Falls Bridge matters have reported.

The Bill to amend Law relating to Deeds and other instruments agreed to.

The Bill relating to Marriage and Divorce agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Tibbitts moved a motion for address asking the Governor to cause to be paid to the Quartermaster General, Col. Allen, out of the amount granted in Supply for miscellaneous expenses, £100—agreed to 12 to 5.

The Bill to incorporate Pirate Brook Co. agreed to.

A Journal at 5.37.

March 30th.

Mr. Wilmet presented a petition from forty-five colored inhabitants of Carleton, praying investigation of alleged abduction and sale into slavery of Hoyt, colored boy by Mr. Tasmith.

Mr. McClellan moved an address to the Queen respecting obtaining license in rates of Pilotage in ports in the United States.

Mr. End moved an amendment that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the question—both negatived.

Mr. End presented a petition from Carl Regan and eleven others, praying legislative interposition to prevent importation of highly detrimental liquors into the Province.

The Bill relating to Fisheries is Restigouche agreed to. Also the Bill to incorporate the Richibucto and St. Lawrence Telegraph Company.

The House in Committee of the whole on petitions of Peasopack bridge.

Mr. Steadman moved an address that the Governor might direct steps to be taken for the erection of the bridge—not more than £10,000. Mr. Steadman stated that the people were prepared to furnish whatever additional sum it might cost—not more than £3,000 would be required this year. Long discussion. Resolution negatived 12 to 18.

The Bill relating to Militia, giving the Commander-in-Chief power to call into operation any section or sections of it without the rest agreed to.

The Bill relating to Copartnerships agreed to.

RELIEF OF THE HUNGARIAN.—The schooner Sarah, Capt. Upton, returned here yesterday from the wreck of the Hungarian. She brings a few items of intelligence of interest. The clock of the ill-fated steamer was found, whose hands indicated 11 o'clock and 15 minutes. This is undoubtedly the moment the steamer struck, and the concussion stopped the clock. A thick and severe snow storm was prevailing at that time. It was just at the commencement of ebb tide, which accounts for the fact that no more of the boiler were found. They were carried by it out to sea. Most of the goods recovered were picked up from nine to fifteen miles outside of Cape Sable, and to the eastward of that point. But 8 bodies have been recovered in all, only one of which, that of Mrs. Woods could be identified. Singularly enough the clock was in good order, and ran well on being started again. This clock fixes beyond question the hour of the disaster. If the reported loss of a vessel by getting into the ice and being carried ashore by the current near Cape Sable on the night the Hungarian was wrecked be true, it may afford a clue to the loss of the steamer. She may have run into the same field of ice, and thus in the storm have got upon the rocks. (Portland Argus, March 28.)

RELIQUARY OF THE HUNGARIAN.—The celebrated chef d'orchestra attempted suicide in Paris lately, by stabbing. He was making arrangements for some grand performance of sacred music, etc., which were to have commenced on the 8th inst., by a performance of Handel's Messiah. Several English artists were engaged for the occasion. The concert has since been postponed, Mr. Jullien having been placed under restraint.

FIRES.—On Thursday evening about nine o'clock, a fire was discovered bursting out from under a house in Pond street—we have not heard who the owner is; the alarm was given, and by the timely of Nos. 3 and 4 Engines the flames were subdued.

Yesterday morning another fire broke out from a sparke caught on the roof of a house, formerly owned by Mr. James Williams, situated at the corner of Pond street. Engines Nos. 1 and 2 of Portland, were soon at work and extinguished the flames before much damage was done. (Globe.)

Grand Falls, March 30.

William Murphy was shot at 2 o'clock this morning, at a house of ill-fame, kept by one Sissy Ann Legassy.

Murphy was found in the road, about 40 yards distant from the house. Inquest about being held, he belonged to St. John.

LEAVE.—By Tel.—Inquest on the body of Murphy proceeded. He was shot by Xavier Willet, who is in prison. Murphy has a brother a truckman in St. John. He lived only fifteen minutes.

THE SCHOOL REPORT.

Mr. Bennett pays a fitting tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Fisher, in which he says:—

Viewed in whatever light it may, this school report must be regarded as a great public calamity. The knowledge of the state of education in the Province acquired by the school reports of nearly two years, such as the plans he may have formed for its improvement, have died with him. * * * This school report was the great work in which he was engaged—to raise the standard of education, and to diffuse its blessings among the great body of the people. * * * The man who in so short a time was instrumental in bringing about such pleasing results, merits our gratitude, and his memory will be cherished for the good he did; while our regrets are awakened by his untimely removal which left his work unfinished.

The Superintendent states, that amidst much that is gloomy and discouraging, he finds from the reports of the Inspectors and Training Master, considerable to cheer and inspire the friends of education with hope for the future. There is a steady increase of trained teachers, and although there are many schools, of inferior description, there are a very large number of teachers thoroughly qualified for the work, who are devoting themselves to it with a self-denying zeal.

"The average number of regular teachers employed during the year is 806, of whom 411 are trained or a little more than one-half. If to these figures be added 208, the number admitted and licensed in 1859, the total of trained teachers will be 619."

The late Mr. Fisher prepared plans for school-houses, which Mr. Bennett recommends to parties intending to build. Copies of these plans are bound up with the report.

Five Teacher's Institutes have been established, which he trusts have been productive of good, and have given the Teachers peculiarly more enlarged views.

The whole number of schools authorized last year was 818, of which 92 were in St. John, 95 in Westmorland, 98 in King's 104 in Charlotte, all the other Counties having less than 90, Restigouche having but 15. Of these teachers 196 were Baptists; 177 Roman Catholics; 153 Episcopalians; 438 Presbyterians; 122 Methodists; 19 Congregationalists; and 12 not estimated—442 were trained, 381 untrained, 434 were third class; 159 second; 233 first. Whole number of scholars 25,758; average attendance 14,228.

The Chief Superintendent reports that 243 teachers were licensed during the year.

THE FRENCH TRADE.—A communication from Berne says:—According to official returns recently published, the amount of commercial affairs between France and Switzerland has more than trebled during the last eighteen years. The imports from Switzerland into France, which in 1842 amounted to £2,000,000, had increased in 1858 to £4,000,000. As those from France into Switzerland, the amounts have increased in that period from 40,000,000 to 101,000,000.

Latter accounts from Barbadoes state that the late fire there, which laid in ashes half of the city of Bridgetown, containing 90,000 inhabitants, is estimated to have destroyed property to the amount of \$2,000,000. In addition to the destruction of the establishment of the Trowbridges of New Haven, is added, the famous ice establishment of Barbadoes, of which Mr. Cotton of Boston was proprietor, is also in ruins.

A CHANCE FOR PORTLAND.—The Cunard propeller Australasian, which was to sail from New York on Wednesday last, was detained two days for want of water on the bar. As some of the Portland people are anxious to have one branch of the Cunard steamers transferred to that port, we would suggest that apply for the New York branch. We have plenty of water in our harbour, enough even for the Great Eastern, and do not intend to give up any of our steamers at present. (Boston Advertiser.)

TO ENCOURAGE THE GROWTH OF HAIR AND PREVENT ITS TURNING GRAY.—A young lady friend of mine was recommended by a friend to use sage water. She was obliged to discontinue its daily use as it made her hair too thick. Pour boiling water on the sage leaves, and let them remain some time in the sun or near a stove, then strain and apply to the roots of the hair daily. If any pomade is needed, an equal mixture of cocoa-nut and olive oils, with a little perfume, is very efficacious. (London Field.)

The ice disappeared in the Gulf of St. Lawrence very early this season. The Charlotte Harbor, (P. E. I.) Island of the 23d inst.:

A vessel belonging to Mr. McKie, from the Gut of Canso, arrived at New London this week; and we hear there were two or three vessels seen off this Port yesterday. This is extraordinary at this period of the year. Indeed the season is an unusually fine one—we have had fine sunny days, with

warm rains, such as we generally look for in the early part of May. The grass is looking green in spots—the Robbings and Wild geese made their appearance sometime since, and there is every indication of Spring bursting upon us at once. The vessels in the Harbour are fitting for their Spring voyages, and some are nearly loaded. This day the Perry boat crossed from Southport to the Ferry Wharf in this City.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 4, 1860.

The steamship ARABIA arrived at New York on Friday last, with dates to the 17th March. The news is not very important.

Lord John Russell stated the views of England on the annexation of Savoy to France, which would shortly be laid before Parliament. The vote in Italy was overwhelming in favor of annexation. In Sarlinia no action was yet taken on the result. The address to the Crown approving of the French commercial treaty passed the House of Lords by a majority of thirty. Switzerland protests against the annexation of Savoy. An insurrection in Naples is considered imminent. The markets are dull, flour steady.

The encouraging railway news received by the English mail, will soon enough develop itself, without our giving further circulation.

The debate in the Legislative Council on the St. Andrews Grammar School Bill, was resumed on the 15th, and progress reported, and on the 19th March, the Bill was agreed to with amendments, which "principally relate to the sale of the lots at auction, and the enforcement of a secure investment" of the amount realized from the sale of the lots, which are situated in a pleasant and central locality, and will no doubt be valuable for building sites. Would it not be a good move to purchase one of the lots for the purpose of erecting on it a large building suitable for a "Mechanics' Institute, Public Lecture or exhibition Hall. To state that such a building is much required, is merely to repeat what has been frequently asserted. It is most desirable, that measures be taken by the public, to secure one of the lots for this great public want—a commodious hall.

From the telegraph reports of the sayings and doings of the Legislature, it appears that the House is to be prorogued this day. We have given a summary of the proceedings up to the 30th ult., the latest received before going to Press. Several Bills have been passed and many more rejected; among the latter the Bill for Incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Orange Lodges. Why, is best known to its opponents. We are led to believe these Orange Lodges compose a considerable portion of the freeholders in almost every County in the Province, and the reason for rejecting their apparent just claim is not easily understood. We were never inside the walls of their lodges, nor saw them in procession; but belonging as we do to an ancient and honorable Fraternity, which is not incorporated, we can readily understand the absolute necessity of a body of men being incorporated, for the purposes of protection, owning, as they frequently do, property in common, as well as a large amount of funds; and when they desire either to sell their property or invest their funds, they cannot do so, without resorting to the unfair and often injurious method, of vesting their rights in some one individual who may, if unworthy, appropriate their property in his own name, and defy them at law to recover it. In making these observations we disclaim any feeling either in favor of the applicants or against their opponents. The large number of petitions and signatures for the object desired, lead us to the conclusion that it would have been but bare justice to have granted the request, and would ultimately have led to the better understanding among all parties. We have ever been an advocate of peace, and believe that the unmeaning and profitless agitation between Orangemen and their opponents, would be discontinued had the Bill passed; whereas its rejection for the present, will have the effect of fanning the flame of discord. There are no Orange Lodges here, but to remain silent in such a matter, would be sheer cowardice; however, the House of Assembly has decided by a vote 15 to 20 against the Bill, and the applicants must submit.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning last, while Patrick Driscoll, a young lad in the employment of Mr. E. Phascent, was riding one of his horses down the street, a

dog ran at the horse, which reared and threw the lad, rolled upon him, and injuring him so fatally, that he expired the same evening.

In the Assembly on the 31st ult., the Bill was agreed to, to extend the time of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company one year more to allow the company to finish the line to Woodstock and St. Stephens.

Determination of the Government expressed not to give the Company more land until the terms of the Law were complied with.

We have inserted on our first page the Report of the Northumberland Fishery Society, which is well worthy the attention of our Fishermen.

DR. HARRIS.—We are informed that this successful and skillful Dental Surgeon, has returned to Calais, and may be found at the Calais House, during the present month. He will be happy to attend on all who may require his professional services. The Dr. numerous friends in this vicinity, will now have an opportunity of availing themselves of his skill.

The Annual Parish Meeting for the election of Parish Officers, took place yesterday in the Town Hall. Very few changes were made, and there appeared to be more harmony than on previous occasions.

The weather on the 1st inst., underwent a change, a heavy fall of snow took place during the night, and next morning the world blew a gale from the N. W. freezing as hard as in February the sun is now so strong that it has already disappeared under its influence.

FIRST TRIP.—The Steamer Queen, arriving from Eastport, on Tuesday after noon being the first trip for the season.

PROVINCIALS ABROAD.—Two Nova Scotians have lately been elected members of the Legislature of New Zealand.

REVIVAL MOVEMENT IN AFRICA.—The African and Sierra Leone Weekly Advertiser brought by the last mail, reports a religious revival in that colony, and that vast numbers of people flocked to the house of God twice every day.

THE DRILL MOVEMENT IN SCHOOLS.—Public attention seems to have been effectually roused in England to the importance of cultivating the powers of the human frame, while in the early process of development. A Gymnasium, for instance, has been effected at Oxford University, and in many other Seminaries of learning in England. The most recent indication we have observed is a great meeting attended by noblemen and others, for the purpose of encouraging military training in the public schools of the Mother country. This movement we trust will serve as an incentive to those who advocate a similar system here. As regards the drill movement in public schools, we are happy to be able to say that Nova Scotia has anticipated the mother country by about three years, and we can assure our trans-Atlantic friends that wherever it has been adopted, the masters speak in the highest terms of its beneficial influence over the mind, as well as on the outward bearing of the pupils. (Halifax Morn. Journ.)

During the conflagration of Canton caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman Dr. J. C. AYER of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our government for indemnity from the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our elder brother Johnny. Stick to it Doctor; and if our Government maintains our rights whenever your Pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on tracks that are very barren. (Reformer, Trenton, N. J.)

REDUCTIONS OF POSTAGE.—The Postmaster General has succeeded with the Canadian and Imperial Post Office authorities in getting a reduction in the postage of letters to and from Europe by Canadian steamers.

Arriver.

At St. George on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. J. McGivern Mr. George Billings to Miss Hannah M. Tayte both of said Parish.

DIED.

On Thursday, 29th ult., Patrick, son of Michael and Mary Driscoll, aged 17 years, a youth possessed of an excellent disposition, very kind and peaceful to all around him, but to his parents remarkably so. To the grief of many, his life was short, and his death sudden, he having fallen from a horse he was riding, the animal taking fright and rearing itself. This was at 12 o'clock, noon, and at 7 in the evening, his young soul left

its earthly tenement for regions yet unexplored, more full of light, life and love, than any here. (Com.)

At Howard Settlement, Canterbury, on the 15th March, Marion, aged 10 years 11 months and 21 days; and on the 21st March, John, aged 13 years and 4 months; daughters of Hugh McKay, Esq. J. P., after a short illness which they bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will, much beloved and regretted by all who knew them. It is the hope, that they sleep in Jesus who supports their afflicted parents and friends. Their remains were followed to the grave by large assemblages of people, especially the last funeral, which was said to be the largest ever seen on a similar occasion in that part of the country.

BOARDERS.

A few respectable Boarders may be furnished with comfortable accommodations, at the Subscribers, in a pleasant part of the Town. Charges moderate.

April 2, 1860. MRS. CHALMERS.

To Let.

THAT two story House, near the Railway Depot, with the garden attached—at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Wren. For terms apply to E. R. WREN.

County Accounts.

PERSONS having accounts against the County must present them at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, by 10 o'clock on Tuesday the 10th inst.

LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews, 1st April, 1860:—

Bever, Mathew; Bessley, Susan; Blyden, Eliza; Byrnes, G.; Bartlett, Mary Ann; Campbell, Patrick; Greed, Stephen; Graham, David; Fergusson, Robert; McFarlan, Daniel; McDonald, William; McDonald, Andrew; McDonald, James; McDonald, Duncan; McDonald, Charles; McDonald, Murdoch; McDonald, Mrs. Donald; Withers, Mrs. E.

Persons calling for any of the above will please say "advertisers."

G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Pilots.

NOTICE is hereby given to Merchants, Shipmasters, and all interested, that the Pilot Boat "TORMENTOR" will cruise on the regular Pilot ground from this date, under the Regulations. Dated 23d March, 1860.

WM. CLINE, CHAS. CLINE, J. FRANKLIN, ED. CLINE, CHAS. CLINE, P. M.

FOR SALE.

A light RIDING WAGON, in good order. Apply to C. E. O. BATHFAY.

NOTICE.

THE Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 10th day of April, 1860, at twelve o'clock.

At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at these Courts are hereby publicly notified to give their attendance.

THO. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, March 23, 1860.

TO LET.

THAT superior stand for business, situated on the South Side of the Market Square within ten feet from the Railroad, and now occupied by Mr. George McCulloch. Possession given on the 1st day of May; for further particulars enquire of the owner.

JAMES BOYD, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, March 20, 1860.

AMOS P. TAPLEY.

HAS REMOVED TO 84 Milk Street, (opposite Pearl street) where he will keep a full assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit. In particular, made solely and expressly for him.

ESTES' THICK BOOTS, fully warranted, dentle and Tap Soles; 14 to 17 inch legs.

FRENCH'S wide and full Custom made Calf Kip, and Grain Boots.

FRENCH'S heavy Grain Fishermen's Boots.

HUNT'S fine Calf Boots.

Also, Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes, of all kinds, adapted to New England trade. All orders will have prompt attention.

Eastern City & Admiral.

Boston and Saint John Steamers FIRST TRIP THIS SEASON!

STEAMER "EASTERN CITY," will leave Boston for St. John, returning on Thursday morning, 22d March, for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

62-Steamer "ADMIRAL," leaves Boston 3d April, for St. John. Returning on Monday morning 9th April, for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

W. W. HATHORN, AGENT. St. Andrews, March 20th, 1860.

AMOS P. TAPLEY.

DEALER IN BOOTS, No. 84 Milk Street, opposite Pearl street, St. Andrews, March 21, 1860.

TO LET.

The House owned by Dr. McStay, at Ingram on Water street, Feb. 22, 1860.

NEW V. Of the Four Black Commune J.

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