

# The Standard.

Vol. 15

No. 6

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance. ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1848. [15 at the end of the Year.

## Provincial Parliament

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday Jan. 28.

Hon. Mr. Hazen moved for leave to bring in a bill to authorise the exploration of a Railroad between St. John and Shediac—leave granted.

Hon. Mr. Hazen brought down a message accompanied by despatches and documents relating to the survey of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, and the expenses connected therewith, which were read at the Clerk's table.

Hon. Mr. Baile brought down a message accompanied by a despatch from the Colonial Secretary and other documents relating to the act passed last Session for the protection of the copy-right of British authors, which were read at the Clerk's table.

Hon. Mr. Baile then moved that the House go into a Committee of the whole, on a bill to regulate vessels arriving from Europe with emigrant passengers.

A protracted discussion then took place, which ended in the Bill passing without a division.

Read a third time, as engrossed, a Bill to regulate the arrival of vessels with emigrants.

Mr. Ritchie complained of the hurried manner in which the Bill had been driven through the House by the members of the Government. He did not like such railroad Legislation. One hon. member was in such a hurry to pass the Bill, that he proposed it should be passed to go home by the mail, which left yesterday, although the mail goes then within half an hour of leaving.

Mr. Hazen said, that if hon. members had wished to oppose the Bill, they should have done so yesterday, and not come at this hour to urge objections which they ought to have brought forward when the Bill was under discussion; besides an intimation had gone home that the Bill had passed that branch of the Legislature, and no one could have anticipated the opposition that was then raised.

Mr. Ritchie said, that if the Government had sent home any such intimation, they had done wrong.

Mr. Hazen said, the Government had done no such thing.

Mr. Ritchie. Then if the hon. member, or any other hon. member had done so, it was highly improper.

Mr. Hazen. It was not a member of the House either.

Mr. Ritchie. Worse and worse. It was a member out of the House, then, perhaps. Some one in the Lobby or in the Gallery, or out of doors. Nobody knew who it was, but whoever had done so had done what was very improper, as the Bill had not passed the House, and might have been thrown out on the third reading. The question was then taken, and the Bill passed, and was sent to the Council for concurrence.

A very plain Article about a very plain subject—Written expressly for the perusal of Business People.

[From the Morning News.]

We know of no character more pernicious to Society than an unprincipled man—he is even more so, than the common brawler, or swaggering bully, or licentious gambler; for these men are subject to the law, and can be got at, and reformed, whenever their conduct takes an undue course. Not so with the man void of principle—he cannot be got at—he is hedged in by his own insignificance—he does just enough to disturb the peaceable arrangements of life; to undermine society—his operations are insidious, withering, and, in the end, destructive; but seldom can retribution overtake him, because his peculiar conduct is not provided for by statute. He is beyond Parliamentary control. Like the poisonous Upas he flourishes, while every thing about him feels the withering effect of his pestilential influence. But to come more immediately to the point, it would be well to explain what constitutes an unprincipled man. All business men then will know what we mean, when we allude to the reckless and overbearing speculator—an individual who acts upon the principle that "the world owes him a living"—and that he is determined to have at all hazards, and so he accomplishes it, sometimes by means of bonied phrases with which he deceives his fellow men and takes advantage of their weakness and then their property; sometimes, by the less calm and sedative means, of talking largely, and purchasing extensively, and promising abundantly, and then after having luxuriated sufficiently upon the spoils of his ill-gotten gains, turns round and expresses himself a bankrupt—an unfortunate in business—in short, an injured man. Understand us! We grant that some of the best, wisest, and most prudent men, have been compelled to yield to the pressure of the times, whenever commercial reverses have disturbed the operations of this business world. Indeed, no merchant of any extent, can carry on business unless he has more of his capital abroad, than beside him. He must throw his line into deep water, if he expects to reap the reward of his exertions. The farmer scatters his seed broadcast over the land, without calculating upon the uncertainties of coming storms and tempests, to rip the fruit in its bud. Thus with the Mercantile man. He calculates upon the probabilities of a good market. But the reverse often overtakes him in business, and of course he has to "stop payment." Towards such men as these we have nothing to say disrespectful. But we do contend, that although some men carry on what is called a "speculative business," there are many who pursue an opposite course—who trust altogether to "good luck," for the returns of a diseased system; and in all cases, when they "go down," they draw hundreds of others, unsuspecting and innocent persons, in the same common vortex of ruin. These we call "unprincipled men."

To substantiate our position, we would inquire, how it is that some men are always in business difficulties? We have known men to fail half a dozen times in the course of ten or fifteen years; while their neighbours have carried on in the same line of business, just as extensively, and have never failed once. This fact may be proved without going one hundred miles out of our way. And every time these men have bankrupted, they have commenced just as largely and extravagantly as before, in their way of living, in their fine houses, horses, and furniture. The reckless principle is still in them—they are determined to live while they can, no matter who suffers in the end. They know that there is a door of escape—the same that was opened to them before—what the world says is a matter of total indifference to them. Now we make no allusion to any body in particular, indeed at this moment we do not call to mind any guilty person in St. John. We write upon a solid foundation, one that cannot be controverted—our remarks have a general scope—let the reader apply them as he thinks fit.

Again, there is another class of persons who are found in all communities, who have a propensity for "shuffling"—that is, they try all means, except honest ones, for evading their obligations, to their creditors. Every quibble they take advantage of; if they can make it appear that the man was a bad one, either they may have eaten it, they think they have a plea for not paying the full amount demanded. Now in their conscience they know that the demand against them is just and equitable; but they are so seized to "gubbling" that they would almost imagine they were doing wrong, if they attempted to do what was right. The man is merely offered as an illustration of our meaning.

Again, there are others whose natural disposition appears to be, to pay nobody; this class of persons are generally found in promiscuous and altho' unlike those just referred to, of shuffling notoriety, they are equally bad; they do not dispute your claim, they trust, but they might just as well, when it is almost impossible to get your claim out of them. If it were poverty that interfered with the principle of doing right, there would be some excuse. But when we find men of wealth, men of standing as they think themselves, constantly exhibiting this prevaricating spirit, we are constrained to classify them among the unprincipled of the land.

There is another class, who when called upon to pay their lawful debts, fly into a flutter and make use, if may be, of some gentlemanly remark—forgetting that they owe a favour, as well as a debt, to their creditor; and that in place of repaying it with unpunctuality, they should express thanks, for having been indulged with a long credit. If this class of persons are not unprincipled, they are certainly pithy, and vexatious, and should be avoided. There are some men, again, who run in debt wherever they can obtain the credit—and make it a standing rule of their lives never to pay anybody unless forced to by a Court of Justice. If the reader will go, and examine the Common Clerk's books, we hesitate not to say that he will find the names of some men in St. John who figure at the sitting of almost every Court. Such men should not be trusted. We presume the same principle is common in other places.

But we now come to the smooth-tongued gentleman—the man who talks nobly, and whom you might suppose would disdain a mean act. His winning tongue, bland manners, and gentlemanly deportment, are enough to conquer a truce with even his bitterest enemies, should he come in contact with them, and want a favour. A man of this description, when rotten at the core, is the most to be dreaded and avoided. The principle of a vagabond is here contained in the carcass of a gentleman. He may possess the treasures of Ophir, and yet he will attempt to prey upon the vitals of the poor man. His disposition is to rob by polished means—and also too often does he compass his purpose. After he has wormed himself into the good graces of his friends, by giving them dinners, perhaps in order to trap some of them, and got the money out of the pockets of honest tradesmen, and simple lenders,

he "runs stick," and leaves them all in the "breach." Can the reader call to mind one instance of this kind?

To sum up—there are all sorts of characters who keep the commerce of the world afloat, by means of their business operations; and could it be so ordered we should like to see the unprincipled portion doing business among themselves—while the men of honourable traffic, could operate within their own limits. There is nothing more annoying than to have business intercourse with unprincipled men—they should be shunned as plague spots, as common pests, to the mercantile world. Show us the man of strict business habits, he may be even scrupulous about a penny; one who lays down his plans, and watches strictly every pound that goes out, and comes in; and estimates his expenditures according to his means; who knows exactly, what he owes, and how much; who owes him, and how much—ready to pay his honest obligations when called upon, without a grudge, or a groan; and just as ready to make a demand upon those who owe him; in short, a man who estimates principle before wealth—who would rather lose wealth than principle—we repeat, show us such a man as this, and we will show you one with whom it is a pleasure, nay an honour to have dealings.

**Economy of Matrimony.**—A good story is told by Sam Slick of a cute fellow, named Hugo who was on the point of matrimony. Hugo found on applying to the parson, that he could be married instantly for license, at the cost of six dollars, or for nothing if he chose to wait three Sundays for the publication of the banns. Careful Hugo determined on saving the dollars, and went home to wait his time, when all at once a bright thought came into his head, and he went as fast as his horse could carry him. "Parson," says he, "I have changed my mind. Here's the six dollars. I'll tie the knot to-night with my longue aff! I can't wait with my teeth."

"Why, what in nature is the meaning of all this?" says the parson. "Why," says Hugo, "I've been ciphering it out in my head, and it's cheaper than publishing banns after all. You see, sir, it's potting digging time; if I wait to be called in church, my father will have her work for nothing; and as hands are scarce and wages high, if I marry to night she can begin to dig her own to-morrow, and that will pay for the license, and just seven shillings over; for there ain't a man in all Clements that can dig and carry as many bushels in a day as she can."

**Give no Pain.**—Breathe not a sentiment, say no word, give not an expression of the countenance that will offend another, or send a thrill of pain through his bosom. We are surrounded by sensitive hearts, which a word or look even, might fill to the brim with sorrow. If you are careless of the opinions and expressions of others, remember that they are differently constituted from yourself; and never, by word or sign, cast a shadow on a happy heart, or throw aside the smiles of joy that love to linger on a pleasant countenance. —CUMMINGS.

**Death of a Man of War's Man.**—Reminiscences of his Marriage. Mr. Alexander Brown, mariner a native of Scotland, died at Hartley, near Tynemouth, on Sunday, aged 73. He served his apprenticeship on board the Maxwell, of Seaton Sluice, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship, found himself in the midst of the revolutionary war. A full share in the hazards and the hardships of that great conflict fell to his lot. Man of war (floating prison) and French prison kept him from Seaton Sluice until the peace, when, having escaped the perils of the sea, he fell a victim to the perils of the land. He was one day taking a walk from Shields to Hartley, and fell in with a group of merry fellows near the "Sole at Whitley Park corner. Some jokes were exchanged until at length one of the girls going beyond a joke asked him if he did not want a wife. "To be sure I do," was the reply. Following up her advantage, she popped the question, "Then which of us will you have?" This was a poser. The English girl was no Turk, or he would have had them all. He must take his choice, and really they were so equally attractive that he knew not which to prefer. In this extremity he did what man is so fond of doing—he threw his fate upon the decision of chance. "I'll marry the girl," said he, who jumps the farthest." The humour of the thing tickled the fancy of the maidens, and the next moment they were jumping for a husband. Nancy Nesbit was the victor. Alack! bought a licence forthwith. They were married on the following morning, and they lived long and happily together, and brought up a large family. For the last 29 years the deceased had sailed in the Greatitude, of Seaton Sluice.—Guttshead Observer.

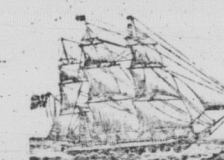
**Small Farms.**—It is not the abundance of land, but the thorough and skilful cultivation of it, that fills the barn with hay, the cribs with corn, and the mansion house with plenty. For use to create a larger farm, than he can

cultivate to profit, is therefore an extensive folly; for whatever a neglected field, which the interest of the capitalist together with yearly taxes, will at length eat the field up.

**Stories of the Bedchamber.**—The most seriously ridiculous anecdote we remember of a bedchamber is one in the life of Elwes, the rich miser, who asking a visitor one morning how he had rested, and being told that he could not escape from the rain, which came through the roof of the apartment, till he had found out one particular corner in which to stow the twelve-bed, said laughingly, and without any sense of shame, "Ah! what you found it out, did you? Ah! that's a nice corner, is it?" This however, is surpassed in dramatic effect by the story of two ministers of state, in the last century, who were one day, by a sudden visitor, furiously discussing some great question, out of two separate beds. One room by day, their arms and bodies thrust forward towards each other out of the clothes, and the gesticulations going on accordingly. If our memory does not deceive us, one of them was Lord Chatham. He had the gout, and his colleague coming to see him, and the weather being very cold, and to be in the room, the noble earl had persuaded his visitor to get into the other bed. —Leigh Hunt.

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"There is no harm," says the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, "in smoking tobacco, except that it leads to drinking, drinking to intoxication with its concomitant evils which end in death."

**Arrival of the**  
  
**Steamship Acadia**  
5 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND

The Express, with the English Mail arrived at St. John on the 1st instant. The Acadia, arrived at Halifax on the 31st ult.

Money was more plenty, but commercial affairs had not improved so much as was anticipated.

The Tinplate market is improved, as regards effecting sales more easily, but prices remain the same as former quotations.

Failures continued to take place, particularly in Scotland, from whence the accounts are gloomy.

The news from Ireland, is not so alarming, as murders have been checked by the vigorous measures the Government. Still outrages, continued to be perpetrated.

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An important meeting was held in Liverpool on the 14th ult., on the subject of a reduction of the duties now levied on tea. It was convened by the mayor of the borough, T. B. Horsfall, Esq. Among the most influential of the gentlemen who attended to advocate the reduction of the present impost were Sir Thomas B. Birch, Bart. M. P.; Wm. Brown, Esq. M. P.; and Wm. Rathbone, Esq., ever foremost in the promotion of every good and charitable work. Several speakers addressed the meeting in approval of an immediate and effectual reduction of the tea duties; and several resolutions and a petition to Parliament, condemnatory of the impost, were agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

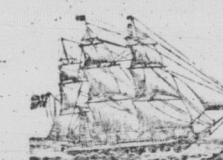
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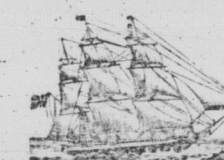
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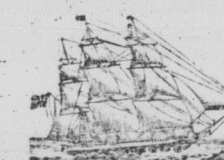
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## European Intelligence.

**Loss of Her Majesty's Steam Frigate Avenger, and upwards of 260 Souls.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Pacha, just arrived from Malia, reports the total loss of her Majesty's steam-frigate Avenger, on the Sorelle rocks, off the northern coast of Africa. The Avenger had on board 270 persons, including crew and supernumeraries; all of whom, it is feared, were drowned, with the exception of a lieutenant and four men. The vessel was commanded by a son of Admiral Napier; and among the passengers was Mr. Murray, son of Capt. Murray. The Avenger left Gibraltar on the 17th of Dec., and was last seen on the morning of the 20th, when the Pacha was returning home on the 25th. The Pacha was signalled by the French war-ship Lavoisier; and Capt. Olive, the commander, was informed that the Avenger had been wrecked on the evening of the 20th. The two steamers repaired in company to the scene of the disaster, but found only some small portions of wreck floating about. It appears from a statement in the Malta Times that when the Avenger struck, the boats were lowered, one containing Lieut. Rooke, the surgeon, the second master, and five seamen; but they were at once carried away from the ship, which they saw thrown upon her beam ends, the sea making a clean breach over her. The boat reached the coast of Africa and Brega, but was swamped in the attempt to land; only five persons, including Lieut. Rooke, gaining the shore. By the aid of some friendly Arabs, they were enabled to reach Tunis; and the French authorities there lost no time in sending off the Lavoisier, which will pass to the north of the Island of Goletta, and ascertain if there be any of the survivors there. The Avenger was a first-class steamer, of 1441 tons, and 650 horse power.

We have just received, says the European Times, the following communication from the Admiralty, relative to the loss of the steam frigate Avenger:—  
Letters have been received to-day at the Admiralty, from Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curran, dated Malia, Jan. 4, regarding the return of the Avenger to that port, after a close but fruitless search for any survivors from the wreck of H. M. late frigate Avenger, and reporting that scarcely a vestige of that ill-fated ship could be found on the rocks and islands adjacent to the scene of the wreck. No hopes are, therefore, entertained of any lives being saved, excepting those of Lieut. Rooke and the three other persons landed from this Avenger's cutter on the Barbary coast.

The half-yearly meeting of the Colonial Bank took place on the 11th inst. Although we cannot but regret that the circumstances in which the Directors find themselves are much less favourable than they had anticipated at the last meeting, indeed, so much so, as to induce them to come to the conclusion that it was not desirable to declare any dividend, but to carry the realised profit of £22,236 2s. 10d. on the half-year to the credit of bad and doubtful debts; yet it is satisfactory to learn that this appropriation leaves them with only a balance of £7000 under this head; and that, with this exception, the capital of the bank is untouched; and further, that the Directors do not anticipate the necessity of making any further call upon the proprietors.

His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, with his accustomed liberality, and well-known consideration for the wants of the poor of the town of Hamilton, on New-year's day caused to be supplied a quantity of oatmeal and tanner meat to upwards of eight hundred individuals, thereby enabling many to pass the day in comparative comfort, who otherwise must have done so under circumstances widely different; thus raising the unanimous grateful acknowledgments of the widow, the fatherless, and the destitute, and their ardent prayers that this beloved and venerable nobleman may be blessed with long life, and many opportunities of exercising, as he has always done, the duties of a truly warm and benevolent heart.

**NATIONAL DEFENCE.**—The question of national defences continues to be much discussed, and has during the last fortnight, derived additional interest by the publication of the letter of the Duke of Wellington, about which so much has been said. How it was obtained does not appear; but there is no reason to doubt its authenticity. An outline of it was published a few weeks since; and had the representation been incorrect, his grace would have contradicted it very promptly. The letter will, no doubt, produce a strong impression, both in Parliament and on the public mind. It is observed, however, that his grace almost wholly overlooks the first great fact in our history—namely, our naval superiority. He hurries at once to the landing of a French army on the coast of England, and then argues upon what might follow. Now, there is every reason to think that the crossing of the channel would prove a very arduous business—in fact, that, in the present relative state of our navy, it could not be accomplished; and to this part of the question his grace pays little attention. But, at the same time, it is pretty evident, that our means of defence require to be increased; and, after the attention which has been called to the subject, something in that direction will, no doubt, be done.

**RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR 1847.**—It appears that the traffic on railways in the United Kingdom, during the year 1847, amounts to about £5,960,000, being an increase over that of the preceding year of £1,255,000, or

nearly 17 per cent. The aggregate length of railway over which the traffic was conveyed in the first month of 1847, was about 2710 miles, and in the last month of that year about 3420 miles. Taking the average length of railway for the year at 3100 miles, it would give £2357 as the average traffic per mile per annum.

The correspondence which has taken place between the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and lastly, between the Earl of Shrewsbury and certain Prelates of the Catholic Church, respecting the denunciation of obnoxious individuals by the clergy of that Church, reflects honour on the Catholic Church, and is not of the other party. The object of both these noblemen was clear, and in the highest degree conscientious and laudable. It was to ascertain whether the discreditable charges brought against the Catholic Church were well founded—as they felt for the honour of the Church to which they belonged, and were anxious that it should be either cleared, or that the guilty parties should be visited with such ecclesiastical censures as were due to the offence. They succeeded in neither objects. The offence was neither cleared nor explicitly admitted. The letter sent in reply consisted either of evasions and palliations, which Lord Shrewsbury in his masterly letter exposes with just severity.—*Advertiser.*

## SPAIN.

The state of health of the Queen of Spain continues to excite great alarm. By the last advices she had been for two hours insensible.

Reports of a collision between the people and the military at Milan are confirmed to-day. A sanguinary massacre has taken place, apparently with the acquiescence of the superior authorities. The number of the inhabitants killed and wounded by the soldiery is variously stated from thirty to one hundred and fifty. Among the killed is the aged councillor of the Court Royale, M. Mangani, a man nearly seventy, and universally respected. He was murdered while peacefully and innocently entering his own house. The emute arose out of some rough usage which was given to some of the military who had been smoking.

## ITALY.

A letter from Rome dated 34 January says:—We have had a scene, like those that marked the last years of the reign of Louis XVI. in Paris. A large mob turned out, insisting that the Pope should dismiss the scoundrels that surrounded him; if not, they would draw their swords. The civic guard, to the number of 9000 men was called out to meet a supposed popular insurrection at the gates of the Quirinal. They met ultimately dispersed, on the promise that the Pope would drive through the Corso publicly, which he has just done, amid immense clamour of applause.

## INDIA.

The private letters from India give a much less satisfactory account of the state of mercantile matters there than that exhibited in the published advices. The suspension of some eminent firms was anticipated, and a good deal of serious apprehension existed as to the possibility of others weathering the storm.

## Provincial Parliament

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

January 31.

#### From the Head Quarters.

The House then went into a Committee of the whole, on a bill to provide for the collection of the public Revenue; Mr. Steves in the Chair.

A discussion immediately arose on the propriety of requiring the Treasurer to give Bonds for the faithful performance of his duty; which, although always done, was not incorporated in the bill. The suggestion was not opposed by the members of the Government, and a clause to that effect was added to the first section, requiring a Bond for no less than ten thousand pounds, with two efficient sureties.

A lengthened discussion arose on the second section of the bill, which vested the patronage of the Treasury department in the Treasurer.

This was opposed by Mr. Ritchie, who contended that the appointment of deputy Treasurers should be vested in the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Council. To give such an amount of patronage to the Treasurer would be to establish a sort of clique, which, in that department, would not be satisfactory to the country. The hon. member referred to the case of a most deserving clerk, who had enjoyed the confidence of the late and the present Treasurer, he believed, and formerly acted as deputy Treasurer in St. John, when the principal was absent, but who, last year, had the brother of the Treasurer placed in that situation over him. It would be much better that the patronage of the Treasury department were vested where it ought to be—in the Lieut. Governor and his Executive Council. An amendment to this effect was introduced by Mr. End, and carried without a division.

On the fourth section Mr. Woodward proposed that the word "declaration" be substituted for the word "oath," which, after a lengthened debate, was negatived by a large majority.

There was little discussion on any subsequent section, until the chairman came to the 13th, when

Mr. Work objected to any alteration of the present law, contending that the former system worked well in his part of the country, and that he would not consent to its alteration, on the ground that he had heard sufficient reasons given by those who were in favour of a change.

Mr. Boyd contended that in this matter all the ports in the Province should be placed on an equal footing, and that a uniform system was highly desirable.

His Honor the Speaker reviewed the system formerly pursued in taking bonds, which was a very imperfect one, and was productive of much inconvenience to the small dealer, and was sometimes productive of the worst consequences to innocent parties unconnected with the transactions for which such bonds were taken.

Mr. Boyd contended that at present the system was a very imperfect one, and was productive of much inconvenience to the small dealer, and was sometimes productive of the worst consequences to innocent parties unconnected with the transactions for which such bonds were taken.

Mr. Carman, in the absence of instructions from his constituents, would feel himself compelled to vote against the bill, but would like further time to consult with his colleagues on the subject.

Mr. End implored the members of the Government and of that House not to dry-nurse his constituents in this kind of way. They did not want their Bill. They could do much better without it in the frozen regions to which he belonged.

Mr. Wilnot thought that the hon. member from Northumberland, who waited more time, had better take up his mind at once, for he could not expect to consult all the County in order to get the sense of his constituency on this measure; and if he did he would find that the majority, which were the non-importers, would be against him.

Mr. Ritchie was for going on with the Bill. The hon. member who wished time could not poll his County, and he was decidedly of opinion that the warehousing system was the safest and the best for all parties.

Mr. Street spoke at length on the absence of any complaint against the old system, and said that, although he did not get the length of wishing to consign his constituents before making up his mind, he would oppose a change, unless he heard how the old system had been productive of inconvenience either to the importer or to the Province.

Mr. Parlow said, that he thought, on this question, there could not be a dissenting voice. The warehousing system had made England the emporium of the world. It had been adopted in the United States, and existed all over the world where commerce was properly understood. If he must speak plain, the bonding system was a system which benefited large importers like the hon. member of the Government on his left (Mr. Rankin). They would not find that hon. member giving his bond to the Province, but they would find him paying the cash for his duties and getting the discount.

During the discussion, Mr. Work introduced, as an amendment the 6th section of the old Law, authorising the taking Bonds, which, on the question being put, was lost by a large majority.

The 14th section of the Bill was then passed, and the House adjourned.

**The Legislature.**—Yesterday there was nothing came before the House which elicited debate, until Mr. Hazen moved that the House go into a Committee of the whole on a bill to authorise the survey of the St. John and Shediac Railway. This brought on opposition from Mr. L. A. Wilnot, on the ground that it did not go far enough, and a debate ensued, in which the hon. Mr. Baillie and the Hon. Mr. Hazen differed in opinion about this being a Government measure; Mr. Hazen treating it as a Government bill, and Mr. Baillie repudiating any such assumption. A debate followed, in which Mr. Ritchie pledged himself to bring up the question of the removal of the Seat of Government during the present Session. All opposition to the measure being finally withdrawn, it passed without a division, and £1000 was appropriated to carry out the object of the bill. (Herald, Jan. 28, Feb. 2.)

**Ship Building and Lumbering in Canada.**—The Quebec Chronicle of the 21st inst. contains the following remarks on those branches of industry in Canada:—The present winter will be characterized by the strained operations in our principal industrial employment—ship building—as will be learned on reference to the statement given elsewhere. The number of vessels constructing at this period last year amounted to upwards of thirty, contrasted with sixteen building this winter, and even as regards these,

we are informed that on some of them operations have been suspended.

Letters received here lead to the conclusion that the amount of lumber got out for market this winter, in the upper part of the Province, will be very limited, owing to the paucity of pecuniary facilities; the very mild weather, which has obtained, and the consequent scarcity of snow, has likewise militated against lumbering operations.

**CANNING DIVISION.** No. 22, SOX or TEMPERANCE, was opened at the School House, in Canning, on Monday evening, 31st. inst. by D. G. W. P. Jones, Esq., assisted by T. R. Wernmore, Esq., W. P. of Quebec Division, No. 21, as P. W. P. and Brother A. P. Miller, of York Division, as G. C. A goodly number of the officers and members of the Society, St. John's, P. W. P., and York Division, were present, and assisted at the election of officers for the present term.

The following persons were elected officers for the present term:—Stephen P. Eschbrooks, W. P.; William Eschbrooks, W. A.; John Curry, R. S.; Stephen H. Eschbrooks, A. R. S.; David Curry, F. S.; Abraham Cowperthwaite, T.; Reuben Hobbs, C.; Thomas Turner, A. C.; Charles Eschbrooks, I. S.; Elijah Ethel, O. S.

Our Subscribers will oblige us by paying our Collector, who will call upon them with their accounts for the last year.

## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1848.

### Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
T. R. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.  
Director next week.—Hon. T. W. J. W. J.  
Discount Day—TUESDAY.  
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

**BLIND AND NOTES FOR DISCOUNT** must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

**Sims and Mork House.**  
Commissioners.—R. M. Andrews, R. Ke. Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

**St Andrews.**  
Sims and Mork House, President.  
Director this week.—F. A. Babcock.

**Saint Stephens Bank.**  
G. D. KING, Esq., President.  
Director next week.—S. Hitchings.  
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. 15; Montreal, Jan. 30  
London, Jan. 15; Quebec, Jan. 30  
Edinburgh, Jan. 10; Halifax, Feb. 2  
Paris, Jan. 9; New York, Feb. 4  
Toronto, Jan. 26; Boston, Feb. 5

### LATER FROM ENGLAND.

On our first and second pages, will be found a synopsis of the news, brought by the R. M. Steamship Acadia.

The intelligence, shows but little improvement in commercial affairs—notwithstanding that large amounts of specie continued to flow into England, and the rate of interest having been reduced to five per cent.—and money was more plenty—confidence had not been fully restored—and failures both in England and Scotland continued to take place—not however of importance.

The Revenue returns of last year, and last quarter made up to the 5th Jan., show an important decrease, for even—principally in the Customs and Excise—but not so disastrous, as might have been expected, owing to the difficulties of last year.

**Extradition.**—Our Irish papers by the Acadia, contain notices on the state of that disturbed country. We regret to state that but little amendment appears to have taken place, threatening notices were still issued. Tho' no fresh outrages are reported in the Limerick or Tipperary papers yet threatening notices have been received by the Magistrates and gentlemen in the neighborhood of Limerick, who have used every activity to discover the authors. These notices, it is stated, will have the effect of adding to the number of absentees. The Lord Lieutenant loses no time in carrying into effect the late act for the prevention of crime. Courts for the registration of arms have been opened; and active exertions have been made for the arrest of criminals against whom informations have been lodged. The special commission for the trial of persons engaged in the late murders commenced at Limerick on the 3d ult. Up to the 10th, nearly 50 persons were arraigned, with not a single acquittal; and in almost every case, the jury found without leaving the box. The sentences in a majority of cases were transportation, some were death.

**NATIONAL DEFENCES.**—The Duke of Wellington has written an admirable letter on the

national defence, which is published in the London Morning Chronicle. No one ventures to question his authority. He points out the practicability, in the event of a war, of descent by a French force on the shores of Great Britain, if not intercepted by her fleet, which would, it is argued, be her only dependence. He proposes to embody and discipline the Militia, which would give the country an organised force of 150,000 troops, with which, he adds, "Old as I am, I would engage for its defence." The cost he estimates at £400,000 a year.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**—We learn from the Halifax Times of the 1st inst., that the Amendment to the Address in answer to His Excellency's speech, was carried by a majority of seven—the vote of "want of confidence" has consequently passed.—The Attorney General announced in the Assembly the resignation of himself and colleagues in the Administration.

**NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IN NOVA SCOTIA.** The following Gentlemen have been appointed to form Her Majesty's Executive Council in Nova Scotia, and were sworn into office on the 2nd inst. inst.—The Hon. James B. Uniacke, Michael Tobin, Hugh Bell, Joseph Howe, James McNab, H. Huntington, W. F. Desbarres, L. O. C. Doile, and George R. Young.

It is also rumoured that Mr. Uniacke is Attorney General, and Mr. Desbarres Solicitor General, and Mr. Howe Provincial Secretary.

**Lecture.**—The inhabitants of this place enjoyed a rich treat on Friday evening last, in listening to an admirable lecture delivered by D. S. Munro, Esq., on the subject of Education. The Hall was well filled, and great attention was paid by all, with the exception of a few boys on the stairs, who seemed determined to disturb the attention of those around them.

The Trustees of Parish Schools in St. Andrews, at whose request Mr. Munro kindly consented to deliver those lectures, have resolved to provide tickets for all who may wish to attend next Friday evening. The tickets may be had, gratis, on application at the stores of Messrs. Thos. Sims and W. J. McLean, and at the Standard Office.

**SNOW STORM.**—On Saturday and Sunday last, we were visited by a regular old-fashioned snow storm, which blocked up our streets and roads. On Monday and Tuesday last, a number of persons turned out with shovels &c., and cleared the drifts on the roads. The Fredericton Stage which generally arrives on Monday evening had not arrived when our paper went to press, in consequence of which delay, we have not received our Fredericton Correspondent's letter.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—By an arrival at New York, dated the 24 Nov. have been received, which mention that an engagement took place between the troops under Col. Somerset and the Kaffirs, in which the former was completely successful—the Gaika Chief Sandilla, had surrendered himself previously, and was detained at Graham's Town.

**THE REV. WALTER AYLSWORTH, P. P.** has been appointed by the Right Rev. Dr. Dollard, Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick, to this Parish, in the room of the Rev. Wm. McDougall, who has withdrawn from the Province. Mr. Aylsworth was highly esteemed by the congregation in Fredericton, which enjoyed the benefits of his ministrations.

**CANADA.**—The returns of the Canadian Elections show a large radical majority—viz. 49 Radicals, 25 Conservatives—3 doubtful—total 67, no return from one district. A list of the reported new Administration is also published.

**The New Brunswick says.**—"We learn that Mr. Thomas Outy, a son of Colonel Outy, of Hampton, was an officer on board of H. M. Steamer Avenger, whose dreadful shipwreck is reported in another column, and we doubt shared the fate of all on board the ill-fated vessel."

**LEGISLATIVE NEWS.**—Since our last we have received the Debates of the House to the 31 inst. Several Bills have passed the Lower House—among them one for imposing additional head money on Emigrants, limited to two years—another to survey a line of Railway from St. John to Shediac, placing £1000 at the disposal of the Governor and Council for that purpose. A Bill for taking the census of the Province, has also been introduced, this bill is intended to collect a variety of statistical information—and will not be in force until 1849. Several important and lengthy Despatches were also laid before the Legislature during the past week—on Emigration, Schools, Roads &c. One of these Despatches points out the present defective system of voting money for roads—and no doubt measures will be adopted to remedy the system to a certain extent. It is also rumoured that Sir Wm. Colebrooke has received a Despatch relative to the tenure of office, similar to the one laid before the Nova Scotia legislature, if this be correct—

two or three of the principal officers, can only be held in cabinets can hold seats in

**BANNER.**—We learn from the that a beautiful Banner was on Tuesday evening last, to Gurnea Sons of Temperance, at the Hall Institute, on which occasion a C given by the Temperance Assoc.

**War between the Delaware Indians.**

By an express from Texas have advices from Texas have War has broken out between and Comanche Indians.

One desperate battle had which the Delawares were loss of 25 warriors. The the war was an incursion o upon the hunting grounds of and also favoring the whites tween the Indian tribes and of their warriors has excited nation to revenge, and they have a considerable force to conflicts.

A general Indian war w and it was rumored that a volunteered to carry the wa Mexico.

**WISCONSIN'S BALANCE OF IN THE OLD DO**

We extract an article fr published at Portsmouth, Va. Cunningham Esq. He speak here is the extract—(Dec. 24) We have been, for some d severe inflammation of the cold, and irritated by speaks throughout Saturday night, Su Tuesday, the symptoms of the increase and the suffering w the least appetite for food. I and hard, causing the most ac and back. We had fairly g relief, when we thought of t rest round to our friend, Hys bottle. We took the first do tions, and almost instantly f warmth through the system t arrive, we took another do and we soon after detected a the frequency of the spasms; hah before attended them. ing we took another dose, an tough yellow and rusty, was with comparative ease. We regret aff-ricted, and recomme who are suffering.

**[ADVERTISEMENT.]—Pills—An Extraor** Fry, of 35, Trafalgar-sta on the 16th of April, st, tenant at Goy's Hospital, y years standing; it was ne with nine others, and Not drove the least ber the left on the 15th of M October, she was brought ways' establishment, w in a blanket, not being a put a shoe or stocking e was radically cured by ment and Pills. Is a derful.

**MARR**  
On the 1st inst, by th Thomas Smith, to Mrs both of this place.

**On Saturday even**  
Mr. Ross, Mr. George line Thomson, both of

**On the 1st inst, at hi**  
Hill, St. George, L. aged 72 years, deservet merous circle of relat Flaherty was for many 21 Batin, C. C. Milita of Deputy Commission a number of years. H pay of the 100th Regt.

**At Deer Island, on t**  
exhibald Heney, aged and large number of re lan ent their loss.

**At Fredericton on the**  
ever illness, in the 76 Honorable Charles Jey Attorney General in f of the Executive and Le a large family to lament choly bereavement.

**At St. John, on the**  
Esquire, in the 61st y a widow and six chil of relatives and friend and sincerely lament

**SHIPPING**  
**PORT OF S**  
Feb. 6, Sloop Matilda, visions, Esap

Feb. 7, Sloop Matilda, last, 6, Sch. Spray, gers.

**Arrivals fro**  
Falmouth, Jan. 16 Hull, Dec. 31. An Sailed.—Deal, Ja Sunderland, Dec. 22, nell, from Quebec, 11th inst. in lat. 26 with loss of rudder, by the Loodianah, 26 days from St. A Cork, Jan. 9.—1 for St. Stephens, sh from long. 21.



