

FORMS

EAT THE
D OFFICE,
TO ORDER
COURT.

process; Bailable pro-
cess; Bailable writs;
General Issue; and
PLEAS

baillable and non-bail-
able; Sa's. and Fi Fa's

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Ship-master's complaint
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IONS, &c.
scribers from Boston.
Philadelphia Rice Flour,
Superfine wheat do

15 Bbls. Pilot Brand,
20 5 Bags Coffee,
1 Box Caviendish do.

1 Keg Salsanias,
3 doz corn Brooms,
50 pr. women's Bonnets,
20 children's do.

rels T. T.
Pitch,
writing Paper,
1/2 H. V.D.

blue, dabbles, and black.
Commerces & Duckskins,
or Hats,
assorted.

ento,
2 Sarsch,
1/2 & 1/4 window glass.

ched Canvas Nos. 1 to 7
12 1/2 & 20 1/2 Nails,
do.

with their detail Stock will
sell, and lumber or ship-
BABCOCK & SON.

1, St. John,
or 10, 1838.
the STOCK of GOODS
NG OFF.

ending to leave St. John
the ensuing winter, com-
off his present stock, at a
by private sale, and pro-
siding inspection, the
sold will reserve at

the following catalogue,
discrepancy judge of the
valuing for exact meas-
ure, is 40 per cent—single

1—Serges, for 40 per cent, 100
1—white do. 1—Lansing
1—1/2—double do. 46—
80 per cent—single do.

40 per cent—single do. 100
1—1/2—double do. 46—
80 per cent—single do. 100
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THE
ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK BY
GEO. N. SMITH.
TERMS.
15s. a year, delivered in town or called for.
17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted according to written orders, or continued
if forbid if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under, 3s
Each repetition of Do 1s
First insertion of all over 12 lines, 3d per line
Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 6. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1839. Number 17.

ST. ANDREWS and ST. JOHN
MAIL STAGE.
Runs both ways, three times each week,
leaving St. Andrews on Monday, Wednes-
day, and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, and
Carleton on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sat-
urday mornings at 7 o'clock, and go through in
one day.—Fare each way twenty five Shil-
lings.
WAY FARES.
From St. Andrews to Magogadavie, 7s 6d
From Magogadavie to New River, 6s 3d
From New River to Musquash, 6s 3d
From Musquash to Carleton, 6s 3d
Stage Books will be kept in St. Andrews at
Mrs. M'Leary's, and in St. John at the Hotel
Carleton and experienced drivers h.v. been
engaged, and first rate Carriages provided.

BE it enacted by the Lieut-
enant Governor, Coun-
cil and Assembly, That from and
after the passing of this Act, all
tices, barrels and half barrels, in
which pickled fish are packed for
sale, either for exportation or home
consumption, shall be made of
sound, well seasoned timber, free
from sap, and constructed of staves
of the thickness of not less than
half an inch in the thinnest part it
made of hard wood, and five eighths
of an inch it made of soft wood, with
heavily well seasoned and planed
or shaved and free from sap, and to
be in all cases of split or rift wood;
the casks to be fully bound or closely
hooped for nine inches from the
chims on the barrels, and in the
same proportion on tierces and half
barrels, the barrel staves to be
twenty eight inches in length, and
the heads to be seventeen inches
between the chims, and to contain
not less than twenty eight nor over
twenty nine gallons; the half bar-
rels to contain not less than four-
teen gallons; and the tierces to
contain not less than forty four
gallons.

II. And be it further enacted,
That it shall and may be lawful for
the Justices of the Peace in each
County, at their first General Ses-
sions annually, or the Mayor, Alder-
men and Commonalty of the
City of Saint John for the said City
and County, to appoint fit and
proper persons to be Inspectors of
fish in each County, Town and
place where such may be necessary;
and such persons before they enter
upon the duties of their office,
shall respectively give bonds with
two sufficient sureties to His
Majesty, His Heirs and Successors,
in such sum not less than fifty
pounds nor over one hundred
pounds as the said Justices in the
several Counties in this Province,
and the said Mayor, Aldermen and
Commonalty of the City of Saint
John, may direct; which Inspectors
shall be sworn to the faithful
discharge of their duty; and such
persons shall continue in such of-
fice until other fit and proper per-
sons are appointed and sworn in
their stead; and each Inspector
shall and is hereby required to
furnish himself with a copy of this
Act, which he shall, when requir-
ed, produce to any person or per-
sons who shall employ him, to in-
spect fish under this Act; and any
person acting as an Inspector of
fish without first being duly ap-
pointed and qualified as aforesaid,
shall forfeit and pay a sum not less
than ten pounds nor more than fifty
pounds, to be recovered as here-
inafter mentioned.

III. And be it further enacted,
That it shall be the duty of the said
several Inspectors to see that salmon
mackerel, shad, alewives, herrings,
and all other kinds of pickled fish
to be packed for home consumption
or exportation have been well
struck with salt and pickle, and
preserved sweet, free from rust,
taint or damage; and such fish as
are in good order and of a good qual-
ity shall be packed in good and
sufficient tierces, barrels or half
barrels; the tierces shall contain
not less than three hundred pounds,
the barrels not less than two hun-
dred pounds, and the half barrels
not less than one hundred pounds
of fish each, and the same shall be
packed with good and clean salt,
suitable for the purpose; and the
said casks after being closely pack-
ed full and headed up with the fish,
and sufficient salt, not less than in

the proportion of one peck and a
half of coarse salt to the barrel, or
fine salt in proportion to preserve
the same, shall be filled with clean
strong pickle, and shall be branded
on the head "Salmon," "Mack-
erel," "Shad," "Alewives," "Her-
rings," or as the case may be; those
of the best quality, most approved
and free from damage, shall be
branded "No. 1;" those of a se-
cond quality, after the best have
been selected, being sweet and free
from taint, rust or damage, shall be
branded "No. 2;" and there shall
be a third quality of salmon and
mackerel, which shall consist of
the poorest and thinnest of those
fish, that are sweet, wholesome and
free from rust, that shall be brand-
ed "No. 3;" Provided always that
no small herrings, commonly called
sprats, or fry, shall be deemed
merchantable; and the said Inspectors
shall brand in plain and legible
letters on the bilge of each and
every such cask, across the staves,
the initials of his christian name
and his surname at length with the
letters of "INSP." for Inspector,
and on the head of each and every
such cask, and in like manner, the
same marks, and also the month
and year in which they were in-
spected, and "N. B." for New
Brunswick; the brands on the
heads to occupy three lines thus,
or as the case may be:

A. B. Insp.
N. B. Sept. 1835.
Mackerel No. 1.
Each cask shall be filled with fish
of one and the same kind and qual-
ity, and if any person shall inter-
mix, take out or shift any inspect-
ed fish which have been packed
and branded as aforesaid, or put in
other fish contrary to the true in-
tent and meaning of this Act, he or
they shall forfeit and pay the sum
of ten pounds for each and every
tierce, barrel, or half barrel so al-
tered; and if any person shall sell
or export or cause, to be sold or
exported within or from this Pro-
vince, as good or merchantable, any
tainted or damaged fish, he shall
forfeit and pay a sum not less than
five shillings nor more than twenty
shillings for every hundred pounds
weight of such fish thus sold or ex-
ported: Provided always, that if
shall and may be lawful to export
herrings without pickle, if the same
are in every other respect con-
formable to this Act.

IV. And be it further enacted,
That all pickled fish that may here-
after be imported into this Province,
which shall appear to have been
inspected at Halifax, Nova-Scotia,
and are branded according to the
laws of that Province, may be sold
in this Province or exported there-
from without any other inspection,
unless the purchaser or purchas-
ers of such fish shall think proper
to have the same again inspected,
in which case it shall and may be
lawful for the buyer, and the seller,
if he shall think fit, to call an In-
spector on behalf of each to re-in-
spect such fish; and on such re-in-
spection, such Inspectors shall be
governed by the provisions of this
Act; which Inspectors shall be
paid by the persons who shall re-
spectively employ them.

V. And be it further enacted,
That if the master of any vessel, or
any other person or persons shall
put or receive on board any vessel,
or other carriage or conveyance,
to transport the same from this
Province, any pickled fish packed
in casks which are not inspected
and branded in manner by this Act,

prescribed, he or they on conviction
shall forfeit and pay a sum not ex-
ceeding twenty shillings nor less
than five shillings for each hundred
pounds of such uninspected fish.

VI. And be it further enacted,
That the said Inspectors shall re-
spectively be paid for inspecting
culling, and branding each and
every cask of fish as directed by
this Act, at and after the following
rates, viz.: for each barrel, when
the quantity inspected for any in-
dividual at any one time does not
exceed one hundred barrels, the
sum of sixpence per barrel, and
when the quantity inspected for
any individual at any one time shall
exceed one hundred barrels, five-
pence per barrel, and for tierces
and half-barrels in the like propor-
tion; the said charge for inspect-
ing culling and branding to be paid
by the person or persons who shall
employ such Inspector; and where
any such Inspector shall be re-
quired to travel any distance ex-
ceeding two miles from his usual
place of residence for the purpose
of inspecting any fish, he shall be
entitled to receive, in addition to
the charge for inspection, sixpence
per mile for every mile he shall
so travel, exceeding the said two
miles; the same to be paid by the
person employing such Inspector.

VII. And be it further enacted,
That if any Inspector shall brand
any insufficient or defective cask,
or any cask the contents of which
he has not inspected and culled ac-
cording to the true intent and
meaning of this Act, or if he shall
permit any other person or per-
sons to use his brand or brands in
violation or evasion thereof, such
Inspector and the person or per-
sons so offending shall each sever-
ally forfeit and pay for every cask
so branded, not less than five shil-
lings nor more than twenty shillings,
and such Inspector shall further be
liable to be removed from office;
and if any Inspector when called
upon to perform the duties of his
office shall neglect or refuse so to
do, without good and sufficient
reason, he shall forfeit and pay for
each and every offence the sum of
ten shillings, and further be liable
to be removed from office.

VIII. And be it further enacted,
That in all cases where the
person or persons employing any
Inspector, shall neglect or refuse
to furnish such assistance as may
be necessary to enable the said In-
spector to weigh and pack at least
twenty barrels of fish per day, it
shall and may be lawful for the
said Inspector to employ such per-
sons as he may require to weigh
and pack such fish, for which he
shall be entitled to receive from the
person or persons who shall
employ him, over and above the
charge for inspection, the sum of
fivepence per barrel for any quan-
tity under one hundred barrels,
and where the quantity shall ex-
ceed one hundred barrels, four
pence per barrel.

IX. And be it further enacted,
That if any pickled fish as aforesaid
shall be put on board any
boat, vessel or carriage of convey-
ance, with intent to sell or export
the same contrary to the provisions
of this Act, it shall be lawful for
any such Justice of the Peace in
the same County or City and Coun-
ty, upon information given him, to
issue his warrant to the sheriff or
his deputy, or to any constable of
the Town or Parish in which such
boat, vessel or carriage of convey-
ance may be, requiring them re-

spectively to detain such boat, ves-
sel or carriage of conveyance, as
long as may be necessary, and to
seize and secure said fish, and car-
ry the same to one of the nearest
Inspectors; and such Inspector is
hereby required to open and in-
spect, and to cull, pack, and brand
the same as is before provided by
this Act, and to detain the same
until the expense and charge of
seizure, inspection, packing and
all other charges arising from such
seizure shall be paid; and further
the owner or person claiming such
fish shall be liable to and forfeit
the sum of five shillings for every
cask of fish so seized; and it shall
be the duty of every person, when
required, to give his necessary aid
to the officer having such warrant
as aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting
twenty shillings for his refusal.

X. And be it further enacted, That
if any person or persons shall sell
or offer for sale any pickled fish be-
fore being inspected or contrary to
the provisions of this Act, he or
they shall upon conviction forfeit
and pay for every hundred pounds
of fish so sold or offered for sale,
the sum of five shillings: Provided
always, that no person shall be li-
able as aforesaid unless information
is given, and a prosecution com-
menced within thirty days from the
date of the offence.

XI. And be it further enacted,
That all penalties and forfeitures
imposed and arising, by virtue of
this Act, when the same shall not
exceed the sum of five pounds,
shall be recovered before any Jus-
tice of the Peace, or where the
same shall be more than five pounds
and shall not exceed fifteen pounds
before any two of His Majesty's
Justices of the Peace, together
with the costs of prosecution, on
the oath of one or more credible
witnesses or witnesses, and to be levied
by warrant of distress under the
hand and seal of such Justice or
Justices, and sale of the offender's
goods and chattels, and for want of
sufficient distress, such offender
shall suffer not less than five days
nor more than 20 days imprison-
ment; and in case such fine shall
exceed fifteen pounds, the same
may be recovered in any of His
Majesty's Courts of record in this
Province, by action of debt, to gether
with costs of suit; one half of
all such penalties and forfeitures
shall be paid to the person or persons
who shall sue for the same, and
the other half to be paid to the
overseers of the poor of the Town
or Parish where such offence shall
be committed, for the benefit of
the poor of such Town or Parish.

XII. Provided always and be it
further enacted, That nothing in
this Act shall be construed so as to
prevent any pickled fish from being
sold at any of the ports of this Pro-
vince by the fishermen as they may
bring them to market in bulk, and
that nothing in this Act shall extend
to fish packed in kegs or other
packages of less than ten gallons.

XIII. And be it further enacted,
That if the owner of any pickled
fish inspected as aforesaid, or
buyer or seller of any such fish,
shall be dissatisfied with any such
inspection, it shall and may be law-
ful for the said owner to call two
other Inspectors, or the said buyer
and seller to call one other Inspec-
tor each to re-inspect such fish,
and in case the said two Inspectors
cannot agree, then they shall be
at liberty to call in a third Inspec-
tor, and the determination of the
said inspectors, or any two of them,

shall be final and conclusive; and
in case the first inspection shall be
confirmed, each of the said Inspec-
tors shall be paid by the persons
who shall respectively employ
them; and in case the first inspec-
tion shall not be confirmed, the
owner or purchaser of said fish
shall be entitled to recover the ex-
pense of re-inspection, from the
person of whom he purchased them,
or from the first Inspector thereof,
at the option of the said owner or
purchaser.

XIV. And be it further enacted,
That if any Inspector shall brand
or mark any fish which shall
remain in this Province, and which
on examination within four months
after such inspection, reckoning
from the last day of the month
branded on the cask, shall prove to
be of a quality inferior to the brand
on such fish, such Inspector shall
be liable to the person or persons
who shall own the said fish at the
time of such examination, for all
such damage as he or they may
have sustained by reason of the
said fish proving inferior to the
brands on such casks; and that
such person or persons shall recov-
er from such Inspector all such
damage as he or they shall have
sustained thereby, where the same
does not exceed five pounds, be-
fore one of His Majesty's Justices
of the Peace, or if the same shall
exceed the sum of five pounds and
be less than fifteen pounds, then
before two of His Majesty's Jus-
tices of the Peace, and in all cases
where the damage shall exceed
the sum of fifteen pounds, by ac-
tion of debt in any Court of Record
in this Province, together with
costs of suit: Provided always,
that no Inspector shall be liable as
aforesaid, unless he shall be duly
notified of such claim, within six
months after he shall have inspect-
ed such fish, reckoning from the
last day of the month branded on
the cask.

XV. And be it further enacted,
That there shall be three qual-
ities of dry cod fish, viz.: the first
or best to be called 'merchantable,'
and to consist of smooth, well split,
thoroughly dried, free from break,
salt-burn, and not discolored in
curing or otherwise, and that no
fish shall be deemed merchantable,
but such as are cured in catch; the
second quality to be called 'Ma-
deira,' and to consist of the next
best, being such as are not injured
by being salt-burnt, broken or
much discolored; and the third
quality to be called 'West India,'
and consist of such as may be in-
ferior to the above, but in all re-
spects sound, free from slime, and
wholesome; and that Inspectors
duly appointed under this Act
shall be allowed for their care, dili-
gence and trouble, two pence per
quintal, payable half by the seller
and half by the buyer.

XVI. And be it further enacted,
That this Act shall continue
and be in force until the first day
of April which will be in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and forty.

Printed at the
STANDARD OFFICE,
St. Andrews;
By order of the Justices
AT THE GENERAL SESSIONS
For Charlotte County.
April, 1839.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Staff of the Times.
News by the Great Western.

This fine Steam-packet, Capt. Hoskins, R. N. sailed from Bristol on the 23d ult., and brought us London dates to the morning of the 22d, with our files from the 13th inclusive. The news brought by the Great Western is not otherwise very interesting or important than as it announces the effect produced in England by the reception of the account from this country on the subject of the Maine question. The latest intelligence they had received in England was to the effect of March, by the packet ship England, Capt. Waite, which made the passage out in 18 days. The tone of the London press is decidedly more mild and pacific than was anticipated in this city. The Tory papers call loudly upon the Government to increase the force in the Canadas, and abuse the Yankees as a matter of course. The "Times" brings forward with earnestness a plan for the settlement of the difficulties, which it had once before pressed upon the attention of the Government. It proposes a compromise of this sort:—ceding to the State of Maine a large portion of the territory of New Brunswick, which is not even claimed by Maine, upon condition of having the lines of the "disputed territory" allowed as claimed by Great Britain. The only fair construction to put upon the proposition of the "Times," and the whole argument to enforce it, is this:—The Yankees under the terms of the treaty of 1783 have no doubt a right to all the territory they claim, but should Great Britain concede this, it will cut off the communication between Fredericton and Quebec, to the hazard of the Canadas provinces; this, therefore, must not be yielded in any event, but the mouths of the people of Maine must be closed by throwing them a part of New Brunswick. Not a very moral proposition this, if proposed as an ultimatum, but significant as to the real merits of the controversy.

There were some rumours in London of a change of Ministry, of which, however, there seems little likelihood. The administration of Ireland, under Lord Normanby, is the question on which the resignation of Ministers will depend. Lord John Russell, in a very late speech, announced the intention of Lord Melbourne to carry on the government so long as a majority of the Commons should sustain him, and that on the Irish question the sense of the House would be taken at an early day. But the House will not doubt sustain him on that question.

The discussion of the Corn Laws has been renewed in each house of Parliament, and any alteration in them, or even inquiry into their operation, voted down by tremendous majorities. It is scarcely possible for an American to appreciate the reasoning by which the landholders maintain their position; the plain impolicy of such laws in the eyes, not alone of theoretical economists, was boldly exposed by Lord Brougham in a pretentious speech of great power.

Poor Madame Vestris has been in a world of trouble of late. An attempt has just been made to assassinate, or dreadfully disfigure her, so she says, and so probably is the fact, though many London editors are quite incredulous.

Prince Louis Napoleon is treated with much consideration in England. He has recently reviewed a body of troops at Woolwich. He has taken a box at the Italian Opera opposite that of her Majesty. The French Cabinet has no doubt been considerably uneasy at the vicinity of so formidable a man—formidable by his talents, and the grand association of his name. We wonder if they will try to bully Old England to drive him from her coast, as they recently did from the island of St. Helena.

Did Switzerland? Don't you wish they may get him?" The French think to off set the civilities offered the Prince, by the warm reception they have been giving to Papiéau, the Canadian agitator, who lately sailed from this port and has arrived in France, one English editor announces his arrival in a paragraph commencing in this wise:—"That scoundrel Papiéau," &c. &c.

The Liverpool Steamer had not arrived in England before the departure of the Great Western—New York papers, however, to the 2d of March, containing the President's message in relation to the boundary question, and a sketch of some portion of the debates which ensued in both Houses of Congress, were received by the packet ship England on Tuesday the 19th of March.

The tenor of the President's message is spoken of in the ministerial papers as "firm but conciliatory." The Tory papers, however, treat it in a somewhat different manner, and attack it for not disavowing the claim of Maine to exclusive jurisdiction of the disputed territory. The proposal of Mr. Webster to take possession of the territory on the 4th of July does not appear to have produced much excitement. It is remarkable that the whole affair had produced no variation in the funds.

The subject of the President's message, and the proceedings of Congress had not, however, been brought before Parliament before the departure of the Great Western.

In the House of Commons on the 15th of March, Sir S. Canning desired to know of Lord Palmerston whether the Ministry had been informed of the course which the American Government proposed to take in consequence of the recent collision which was reported to have taken place on the boundary between Maine and the province of New Brunswick.

He also wished to be informed whether there was any reasonable probability of the negotiations which had not been carried on for eight years for the settlement of this question of disputed territory being brought to a satisfactory termination?

Lord Palmerston stated in reply that it was not yet in his power to state what course the American Government intended to pursue. He would be, however, fully justified in stating that the most friendly disposition towards this country prevailed in that quarter.

Sir S. Canning—"What is the date of the communication to which the noble lord refers?"

Lord Palmerston replied, "that he did not remember the exact date but the communication had reached him by a rapid conveyance (the Great Western.) He could not say whether the result of the negotiations referred to by the hon. gentleman would be satisfactory or not; but this he could say, that both governments were animated by a most serious desire to obtain such a result."

London, Tuesday, March 13 By the packet ship England, Captain Waite, arrived at Liverpool, we have received New York papers to the 2d inst. bringing the President's message of Congress on the boundary question. The tone of the message is remarkably conciliatory, and altogether well calculated to allay the war ferment on the frontier. Mr. Van Buren frankly admits that both parties have been in the wrong, and by pointing out the imminent danger, to the peace of England and America of allowing this question to remain undecided, as exemplified in these incidents, he urges the necessity of an immediate friendly adjustment. The next expected packet from New York is the Liverpool steamer of the 9th inst., fast-anchored here, as they recently

next, and, no doubt, will bring news of the utmost importance—London Sun.

The following are extracts from the London Tory papers of the 21st of March:

The Morning Herald remarks, in the course of a leading article on the subject of the American boundary question:—"A war between Great Britain and the United States would appear to be inevitable. Nothing, at all events, can prevent war, excepting the most ample preparations on the part of this country to guard the national honor from violation, and to maintain at all hazards the dominion of England over her North American Colonies."

The Morning Post, in allusion to the American Boundary question, says—"We own that if we go to war with the United States our loss must be much greater than that of ordinary war, but not so great as that it should frighten us from asserting our national rights. We are not insensible, nor ungrateful, nor careless of the loss of our trade; but better lose any thing than our national honor."

A correspondent of the Bristol Mirror, whose letter is dated London, March 21, says—"In London the news from the United States has not produced the variation of a solitary fraction in the funds. People here seem to treat the idea of a war with America as an absurdity."

The Ministry sustained a defeat in the House of Lords on the 21st of March, which is thus spoken of in the Standard, a Tory paper.

"In the House of Lords the Earl of Roden moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of Ireland as regards crime since the year 1835. This motion was characterised by Lord Melbourne (we quote the Morning Chronicle's report) as 'an imputation, a condemnation, a pure censure, and nothing else upon the government,' was, after a debate continued to four o'clock in the morning, carried by a majority of 63 to 35—we need scarcely after quoting the foregoing confession of Lord Melbourne, say, carried in defiance of the most anxious preparations and the fiercest opposition of the ministerial party. The majority is small, but it is decisive—more decisive, in consequence of the part taken in the debate by the Duke of Wellington whose opinion has a just influence upon his brother peers, that we are convinced would have caused that majority to be multiplied 20 or 30 fold, had his Grace's sentiments upon the subject been as well known a week ago as they are now."

LORD NORMANBY AND MR. LABOUCHERE. Some of our readers may not be aware that the Marquis of Normanby is the same nobleman with Lord Mulgrave. He was created Marquis of Normanby at the coronation of Her present Majesty. His Lordship was some years since Governor of Jamaica. His Lordship secured the unbounded confidence and gratitude of the Wesleyan and Baptist Missionaries in the West Indies—but was not liked by the slave holders and the high church party. Shortly after his return to England, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—an office second only to that of Royalty. His popularity as Lord Lieut. of Ireland is unprecedented in the government of that part of the United Kingdom, although he has been attacked and opposed beyond measure by the high church party both in England and Ireland. The writer of these remarks listened, in 1833, to two or three nights' debates in the House of Commons on Lord Mulgrave's government of Ireland. In the first instance our prepossessions were against his Lordship's government; but after hearing all that could be said on the subject by the great men of both parties, our

conviction was that the attacks of the Tory party upon his Lordship were unfounded, and that his government was the best the state of the country would allow. Lord Mulgrave is understood to be pretty nearly Lord Durham's politics—a nobleman of most popular manners, great energy of character, and thorough business habits. He is 43 years of age.

Mr. Labouchere is a gentleman of most amiable manners, benevolent disposition, strict religious habits, and remarkable for diligent application to business, and most liberal principles. He at one time advocated elective Legislative Councils in the Canadas, but modified his views on the subject in 1836-7, on account of the extravagance and evident intentions of the French party in Lower Canada, to promote separation from the mother country. Mr. Labouchere travelled through the Canadas some thirteen years since. During our late tour in England, we waited personally upon him, having been favoured with a letter of introduction to him by a Quebec gentleman; he appeared to feel a deep interest in the prosperity of the Canadas, and presented us with a handsome donation for the Upper Canada Academy.

The Marquis of Normanby's salary as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was £20,000 per annum; his salary as Secretary of State £5,000. Mr. Labouchere's salary as master of the mint was £2,000; his salary as under Secretary is much less. This reinforcement of the Colonial department at so great a sacrifice of the weight and emolument of office to the distinguished individuals who fill it, seems to indicate a determination on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers to press strong and liberal measures of Canadian government through the Imperial Parliament, a not the temporal and spiritual Tory Lords.

That the Imperial direction of Canadian affairs will henceforth be characterised by promptness, energy, and liberality. The charges in the Colonial department are altogether in favour of just, efficient, and popular government in the Canadas. It is therefore alike the interest and duty of all classes of our population to give Her Majesty's government their hearty support and confidence—to value their property more highly than ever—and to hope for better days. The friends of just and liberal government may well do so from a coincidence of views with those of Her Majesty's government. The high church party will of course do so under the influence of their inculcated doctrine of "non-resistance and passive obedience." We may therefore hope for a speedy restoration of general confidence, peace and prosperity.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Albany Argus, after alluding to Mr. Webster's late amusing tergiversation on the Maine question, has the following account of that statesman's political course:

No public man is so rapidly frittering away a distinguished reputation by the grossest inconsistencies as Mr. Webster. In 1816 and 1817, he was the decided and able advocate of a hard money currency. He is now as decidedly in favor of a paper currency. In 1816 he was the opponent of the Bank of the United States, and voted against its incorporation. In 1836 he was one of the warmest advocates of its recharter. In 1824 he was one of the most prominent opponents of the tariff, and sustained with his accustomed ability the free trade doctrines of the Adam Smith school. In 1833 he had completely changed his position, and so resolute a resistance did he oppose to all modification of the tariff policy, that sharp words were interchanged on the floor of the Senate between him and his political coadjutor, Mr. Clay, when the

latter brought forward his celebrated compromise bill. In a word it is difficult to name a great measure of policy of which Mr. Webster has not been, at different periods of his public life, the advocate and the opponent.

The great Presbyterian Church case.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, speaking of this important case, recently decided at Philadelphia, says—"The verdict, as our readers already know, was in accordance with the principles laid down by the Judge. The Jury included Episcopalians, Lutherans, Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Quakers, but no Presbyterians. The effect of the decision is to restore the excommunicated Synods to their rights as members of the Presbyterian Church. The next General Assembly convenes at Philadelphia in May. Both parties will take care to be strongly represented in that body."

A CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.—The following request appears in an Ohio paper under the advertising head: "What a pity it is there are no more Goddards in the world."

Those of my good neighbors who are in the habit of borrowing from me without my leave, and that too when I am asleep, are requested not to take any potatoes from the hole they last opened.—They are my seed potatoes. Take from the hole west of that, and be sure not to leave the hole open, for they will freeze.—R. Goddard.

THE STANDARD.

CHARTERED COMPANY BANK.

Capital £100,000. Paid up £50,000. Dividend 5% per annum. Interest on deposits 4% per annum. Loans on security 3% per annum. Exchange on all parts of the world. Agents for the sale of all kinds of goods. Office No. 1, St. Andrew's Street, London.

SHIPPING SOUTH.

PORT OF SAVAL AND ARRIVED.

Ship	From	Arrived
St. Andrew	London	21st
St. George	Bristol	22nd
St. James	Cardiff	23rd
St. John	Swansea	24th
St. Mary	Exeter	25th
St. Peter	Truro	26th
St. Paul	Weymouth	27th
St. David	Portsmouth	28th
St. Elizabeth	Southampton	29th
St. Anne	Woolwich	30th
St. Agnes	London	31st

TAKE NOTICE.

AFTER repeated and ineffectual attempts by the undersigned to collect standing debts, he is driven to the necessity of informing all those indebted to him, that he has taken the step of law, and will publish a copy of the Petition and will publish it for the information of other Counties, as it would be desirable to have a general expression of opinion on the subject from every part of the Province.

A variety of opinions have been whispered about respecting some communications which appeared in our last. There is no necessity to complain in this concealed manner, as any aggrieved party who may wish to appear on the opposite side, shall have his wishes complied with. They are in error who think that the Editor is concerned in these communications. We should like to hear as much animadversion on the article C. D. which in our opinion deserves as much commendation as the others have received in reprehension.

The Act to regulate the inspection of dry and pickled fish for home consumption and for exportation, has been ordered to be

printed for general use in the Court at last. It is an important branch of law to which our energies are directed, and we are happy that several parties are to follow it up with spirit.

MARRIED.
At St. John on Thursday 11th Rev. Mr. Dearney, Mr. Henry Margaret Mercer, of that city.

DIED.
At St. Stephen, on Monday 10th, Elizabeth Ann MacCormack, of Wm. Campbell Esq. Killed on board the ship, L. voyage from Wilmington to this April by lightning, Peter Watt of Argyleshire, N. Britain.

FAITH.
Just and devout old Simon sat
And clasping his hands
Within his feeble, trembling arms
In holy rapture waited.
"Lord, said the righteous man,
Now let my wand'ring feet
No longer need have I of life,
Lord let me die in peace."

My I have thy salvation seen;
My Saviour I've adored;
A light to lighten gentle lands
And Israel's promised Lord.

Two faith supported him thro
Faith in that little child.
Who came to plant with flowers
Where all was drear and wild.

So Abraham was upheld by faith
And would the deed have done
When called to rise up to God
His dear, his only Son.

By faith the Holy men of old,
A rugged pathway trod;
They cast all their hopes upon
The promises of God.

'Twas not a dead and hidden faith
But shown to all the world;
A faith whose glorious banner
To every eye unfolded.

In later years it proved to be
The "Pillgrim Fathers' way"
They bled upon the rock of Calvary
On their weary way.

And many loved their God in y
They trod in His Son's
And now they have with aged feet
The Crown of Glory won."

Saint Andrews, April 21, 1839.

Shipping South.

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St. James	Cardiff	23rd
St. John	Swansea	24th
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