

ENT SALE
N THE GLOBE

ST. PILLS
CURE OF A BEAUFORT
STOMACH

MR. W. H. WILSON
has been a schoolmaster
for many years

MR. W. H. WILSON
has been a schoolmaster
for many years

MR. W. H. WILSON
has been a schoolmaster
for many years

MR. W. H. WILSON
has been a schoolmaster
for many years

MR. W. H. WILSON
has been a schoolmaster
for many years

MR. W. H. WILSON
has been a schoolmaster
for many years

MR. W. H. WILSON
has been a schoolmaster
for many years

MR. W. H. WILSON
has been a schoolmaster
for many years

MR. W. H. WILSON
has been a schoolmaster
for many years

MR. W. H. WILSON
has been a schoolmaster
for many years

MR. W. H. WILSON
has been a schoolmaster
for many years

MR. W. H. WILSON
has been a schoolmaster
for many years

The Standard

Vol. 15

No. 13

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance ST. ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1848. [15s at the end of the Year

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAILS.

A Schedule showing the probable days on which the Mails from England will arrive at the St. Andrews Post Office, and the days on which they will close for England between March 1848, and January 1849.

Due at St. Andrews		Close at Saint Andrews	
TUESDAY	Friday 31st March 5 AM	Monday 17th April	Friday 23rd "
28th March 6 PM	Monday 17th April	Friday 23rd "	Monday 9th May
11th April "	Friday 23rd "	Monday 12th "	Monday 22d "
25th "	Monday 9th May	Monday 22d "	Friday 26th "
2d May "	Monday 12th "	Monday 22d "	Monday 5th June
9h "	Monday 22d "	Monday 22d "	Tuesday 9th "
16th "	Friday 26th "	Monday 19th "	Friday 23rd "
23d "	Monday 5th June	Friday 23rd "	Monday 3d July
30th "	Tuesday 9th "	Monday 17th "	Monday 17th "
6th June "	Monday 19th "	Friday 21st "	Monday 31st "
13th "	Friday 23rd "	Monday 4th August	Monday 14th "
20th "	Monday 3d July	Friday 18th "	Friday 18th "
27th "	Monday 17th "	Monday 28th "	Monday 28th "
4th July "	Friday 21st "	Friday 1st September	Monday 11th "
11th "	Monday 31st "	Monday 11th "	Friday 15th "
18th "	Friday 4th August	Monday 25th "	Monday 25th "
25th "	Monday 14th "	Friday 29th "	Friday 29th "
1st August "	Friday 18th "	Monday 9th October	Monday 13th "
8th "	Monday 28th "	Monday 23d "	Monday 27th "
15th "	Friday 1st September	Friday 27th "	Monday 6th Novemr
22d "	Monday 11th "	Monday 10th "	Monday 10th "
29th "	Friday 15th "	Monday 20th "	Monday 20th "
5th September	Monday 25th "	Friday 24th "	Friday 24th "
12th "	Friday 29th "	Monday 4th Decemr	Monday 4th Decemr
19th "	Monday 9th October	Friday 8th "	Friday 8th "
26th "	Monday 13th "	Monday 18th "	Monday 18th "
3d October	Monday 23d "	Friday 22d "	Friday 22d "
10th "	Friday 27th "		
17th "	Monday 6th Novemr		
24th "	Monday 10th "		
31st "	Monday 20th "		
7th November	Monday 24th "		
14th "	Monday 4th Decemr		
21st "	Friday 8th "		
28th "	Monday 18th "		
5th December	Friday 22d "		
12th "			
19th "			
26th "			
2d Jan'y 1849			
9th "			
16th "			

From the London Railway Record.

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILWAY—RAILWAYS AND COLONIZATION.

Tax discussion which occurred on Thursday night, in the House of Lords, on the subject of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway Company, will excuse our again advertising to this important subject. We are quite willing to admit that, as a topic, the one in question is generally voted as "slow," and the proposition to establish some system whereby the Colonies may be benefited and not a burden to the mother country, and promote, by the reaction of civilization, her best interests—social and commercial—is one which in the daily and hebdomadal press must give way to matters of more immediate, and what is called practical, extraction.

Earl Fitzwilliam presented a petition from the Company in New Brunswick, stating that they had paid up 10 per cent. on the capital, and that, with that amount of deposit, sections of the line were under contract; that the continued depression, and, more particularly, the barthen imposed upon the colonists to support the pauper immigration from Ireland, made it improbable that calls would be responded to; that the British Government now paid an immense bonus to the United States for the conveyance of the mails to Quebec, which might be carried more rapidly and economically by the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, in connection with a railway from Halifax to the Bay of Fundy; that by a very moderate loan from Government, on which 5 per cent. would be guaranteed, a thousand families would be at once profitably employed, a stimulus afforded to the settlement of the country, and the trade of Canada prevented from being diverted for ever into the channel of the United States. [The loan asked for is about equal to one year's income received lately by the United States' Post Office from Great Britain.]

Such a loan of grant, considered Lord Fitzwilliam, would be of considerable advantage not only for the purposes of traffic and commerce, but as affording a means of employment to emigrants from Ireland—vast numbers of whom were wholly destitute of employment, or the means of living when they reached their place of destination. It had been stated by a noble Lord (Lord Ellenborough) that upwards of 62,000 had been paid for the transmission of the mails from Halifax, via Boston, to Quebec; and that not less than 40,000 of that went to the American Government. Now, the petitioners stated, if they received this loan, the mails would be transported more economically and more expeditiously by this railway in connection with one from Halifax to the Bay of Fundy, entirely through British territory (Heart, hear.)

Lord Ashburton, in presenting a petition from the inhabitants of the counties traversed by the route, to the same effect, admitted the unprecedented pressure upon the Government resources at this moment; but held forth the exceptional and important character of the claims of the Colony, and cordially supported the prayer of the petitioners.

Earl Grey assured his noble friends that the importance of the subject had not escaped the attention of the Government, who felt deeply that such a railway would be most desirable. The question would be fully considered when the Engineer's final Report of a trunk line to connect Halifax with Quebec had been sent home. There were at the present moment many pressing applications from the colonies for various grants and loans for the purposes of valuable works. But at the same time, the principle of lending money for such, was one which should be adopted with great caution, and the circumstances of the Government were not those to encourage it in embarking money in speculations. With regard to its affording a means of employment to emigrants, he could assure the House that at this moment, even with the enormous emigration at present going forward, there was no lack of employment for the efficient labourer; although in the last year upwards of a quarter of a million left these shores for those of America, yet the Governor of New Brunswick, in his Report, stated that had the railway gone on which had been proposed, it would have been necessary to have sent over to these countries in order to have engaged labourers. Unfortunately, the class of persons who emigrated were not an efficient class of labourers, and this fact accounted for the destitution which sometimes occurred.

We are well pleased to observe that Earl Grey fully admitted the desirability of the undertaking, and are additionally gratified to learn that, in a despatch to Sir William Colborne, of the 2d December last, he assented to the claim of the colony to indemnity for the burthens placed upon it by the increase of poor-rates to support Irish immigrants. His Lordship, however, insists upon the necessity of caution and economy (alas! it is not all our colonial economy the saving of the nail, and the losing of the horse—the saving of the penny, and the losing of the pound?); and he lays down—not, we trust, as a reason for doing nothing, but for not going too fast, or, we presume, for not making the colonies too attractive, that except in

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The French whaler *Gange* was struck by lightning, off Hanalei, by which two men were killed, and the ship much injured.

Accounts from the Kamshatka whale fleet were bad. There had been several shocks of earthquake in that region, which is supposed to have frightened the whales from their usual haunts.

Massacre at the Society Islands.—Capt. Ricard and crew, of a small French schooner, have been massacred by the natives of "Barclay de Tolly," one of the Pomotu Islands, a dependency of Queen Pomare. A French war-steamer visited the island and brought away 20 natives. They were tried by the authorities at Tahiti. Ten had been acquitted, four sentenced to forced labor for life, and six condemned to death.—Of the latter six, three were reprieved until their cause should be pleaded before the King of France. The remaining three under sentence of death, were conveyed in a war-steamer to their native island, there to be executed. They were accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, English missionary.

On trial it appears that all were implicated in the massacre. They acknowledge the deed but plead in extenuation that formerly Capt. Ricard had fired upon some of their canoes and killed some of their people. This Ricard has been for a long time notorious for his hostility to the natives. He was connected with the famous "dog" affair at Tahiti, and was the prime instigator of the bloody affair at Huahine in the spring of 1846, when the French burnt the town, and lost more than 100 of their men, while only a few of the natives were killed. Ricard's death appears a most remarkable instance of retributive justice executed by those toward whom he manifested such bitter hostility.

READING THE NEWSPAPER.

At a soiree of the Blandford Institution, at which Lord Portman presided, the Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne, in the course of a speech to the company, said—He had been asked the question, "Do you think it right to encourage the middling and lower classes of your neighbourhood in reading newspapers?—do you think it a profitable employment for the evenings of those who, having been employed in their professions during the day, have but little time to acquire knowledge?" He [Mr. Osborne] was one of those who considered that a knowledge of the constitution of England was one of the first and most valuable species of knowledge which the middling classes could attain. He would have them gain their own information from the same sources as the upper classes, in order that they might acquire their particular bias through the same medium as the upper classes obtained theirs. He would not leave the middling classes to chance, but endeavour to form their judgments from the proper sources, not leaving them to depend upon themselves.—And, after all, what was the newspaper? It was not only a record of the passing day; it was a comment on man's passing life; and if sometimes they might gather that which might be turned to evil, that man must have a dull disposition indeed who could not gather some useful knowledge from the study of the passing events of each day. If they took the newspaper merely as the ground for idle political debates, they would destroy the usefulness of their reading. But if they used them as records of events, and observed the opinions of men of talent on one side and the other—using their judgments, and not allowing themselves to be carried away by any personal or party bias, they would find newspapers useful and instructive reading, and would gather much from them as to the general progress of the community. The reading of the daily papers would, in his opinion, make them more useful members of this country, which had raised it to such eminence among nations. It would teach them to admire the justice, the honour, and the integrity of those who administer the law without one spot to sully their character. It would enable them to observe from day to day the operations of the law, and to feel a just reason to be proud that nowhere are the rights of the middling and poorer classes more religiously preserved than in this country.—He (Mr. Osborne) would not make them politicians, but he would make them proud of their country. He would enable the middling classes to read the papers in order that they might be able to check upon those above them—that which was false and selfish from that which was true. It will make them feel how they are connected with passing events, and will enable them to give praise where it was due, and throw into the scale of disgrace their contempt for those whom they saw betraying their rights.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Liverpool, February 26.

Intelligence of a most important character has been received from Paris during the past few days. Violent disturbances have broken out, in consequence of the determination of the government to prevent the Reform Banquet which was to have been held on Tuesday last. The Ministry has resigned, and the greatest possible confusion prevails. Elsewhere we have given ample details of this emute.

Scarcely less important in its consequences upon the peace of Europe is the decision of the Emperor of Russia. Nicholas has grown more cautious in his declining days. He is by no means anxious just now to buckle on his armour, even in the cause of despotism, or to serve his beloved-cousin—Austria. In vain does Metternich beg for a renewal of the intimacy of by-gone times, and seek to enter into an alliance, "offensive and defensive," with the *Czar*. He respectfully declines the advance of the bankrupt state. He cannot even afford a loan; but still, to serve an old ally, he is willing to invest some of his surplus roubles in the Austrian funds. Lord Palmerston might well exult last Tuesday in the House of Commons. The hero of the Holy Alliance is therefore left to contend with Italian hatred, domestic discontent, and a bankrupt exchequer, as best he may. No wonder that, under these circumstances, he assumes a moderation which is fatal to his influence. The power of money is great. We have seen what it has lately accomplished at home. But it will be somewhat of a novelty should we see the great despot of southern Europe, like modern Whig statesmen, become the victim of a bottomless exchequer.—*Charles Wilmer's European Mail.*

The cotton market in Liverpool has exhibited signs of weakness since Friday last, and prices for American descriptions, which have been offered freely, have receded an eighth per lb. The transactions in the Liverpool corn market are becoming more numerous, and in anticipation of the renewed operations of the duty, prices have an upward tendency. The duties will come into operation on Wednesday next, the 1st March, and will continue in force until the year 1849 when all duties will cease, except a Registration Duty of 1s. a quarter. The maximum Duty on Wheat is 10s. a quarter.

The commercial intelligence from India by the overland mail is precisely of the nature which we ought to expect. The Calcutta failures had produced distrust, followed by stagnation of business, and accompanied by a tendency to force exports of produce. But at the same time general credit appeared to stand the severe ordeal, and there was a probability of a revival of demand for cotton and other goods, as soon as matters became tranquil, and business recovered the great shock given to it by our home failures.

The advices from India state that the duty on the export of cotton to China had been taken off. The cotton of India will thus be all the better enabled to maintain its ground against the competition of American produce by which it was seriously threatened to be superseded some two or three years ago, when the prices of American grown were so extensively depressed, both in European and the home markets. Complaints were made

POETRY.

A VALENTINE.

Almost every lady wants a husband of course—
if she can get one of the right stamp—but not every one is able to describe the kind of man she wants, as well as the authoress of the following—

Wanted—a hand my path to guide,
As onward in life's vale I glide,
And stay my onward feet o'er slide
From wisdom's narrow way.

Wanted—an arm on which to lean,
When dark and low'ring clouds are seen,
Without a ray of light between—
In sad affliction's day.

Wanted—a heart—all—my own,
To whom my joys and griefs are known,
That in its turn would make, alone
Mine—and high Heaven its stay.

Wanted—an eye, whate'er its hue,
Whose depths reveal affection true,
And ever beaming with a new,
And sweet, and chastened ray.

Wanted—a voice whose sweetest tone
Shall ever—ever be my own,
Though innate kindness may be shown
By all that it shall say.

Wanted—a whole souled, generous man,
Whose principles will bear close scan,
And shine more brightly—come what can
In trial's scathing day.

Wanted a soul to mine a twin,
To help me earth—and leave all sin
And smile on earth—whence begins
The everlasting day.

SENSITIVE PLANT.

A young lady endowed with the most delicate nerves, mentioned one evening to a few friends assembled in her drawing room that she had a horror of the rose; "The perfume of this flower," said she, "gives me the vertigo." The conversation was interrupted by the visit of her fair friend, who was going to a ball, and wore a rose-bud in her head-dress. Our fair heroine turned pale directly, tossed her arms and fled gracefully in a syncope to the ottoman. "What a strange nervous susceptibility!" cried the spectators. "For heaven's sake, madam, go away! Don't you see you have caused this attack?" "I!" replied the astonished lady. "Yes, of course, it is the perfume of the rose-bud in your hair." "Really, if it is so I will sacrifice the guilty flower; but judge before you sentence." The flower, detached from the head-dress, was passed from hand to hand among the spectators, but their solicitude soon gave way to a different emotion—"the fatal rose bud was an artificial one."

Jolly Punch in the Almanac, says that a gormondized is as much like a spirited horse as ever two peas were. We didn't see how all the funny fellow put his thumb to his nose with a queer leer, and added "of course you know the both want bits in their mouth continually." We crept the book right away.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

March 17.

The Road-Committee have presented their Report, and recommended that the sum of £32,500 be expended for repairing and improving the Roads in the Province.

Great Roads—Charlotte.

Saint John to St. Andrews £700 0 0
£200 of which to be applied for the improvement and extension of the Steam Ferry Landings in connection with the Road.

Fredericton to St. Andrews 600 0 0
Waweig to St. Stephen 150 0 0
Oak Bay to Eel River 550 0 0

Special Grants.

Oak Bay to Roix 200 0 0
Chamcook to Pleasant Ridge 50 0 0
Moore's Mills to McAnn's corner 50 0 0
For the Cammore Bridge at St. James 25 0 0

For the Dipper Harbour Road, from the St. Andrews Road, past the Dipper Harbour Church, through Moore's Bay Settlement, to the Counties of Saint John and Charlotte, to the Basin 75 0 0

Charlotte—By Roads 1,357 10 0

The Committee also recommend, that in all cases where new Bridges are to be erected, if practicable, Stone should be used instead of Wood materials, for although the first outlay would be materially increased, a great saving would in the end be effected.

The Post Office Committee have reported, and recommended a grant

To the Grand Mannan Packet of £100
To the St. Andrews & Fredericton Stage for this year. £100

Teachers of Schools.

Resolved that there be granted to the following Schoolmasters and Mistresses:—

To Matilda Moore, St. David 15s
Elizabeth Albee, St. Stephen 30
James Muirhead, St. George 15
Ann Lester, St. Stephen 10
Lucy A. Burns, St. Stephen 30
Lavonia Love, for her late husband George McKenzie, St. George 30
James West, West Isles 5
Amy G. Campbell, St. Andrews 5
Sarah Kelly, St. Stephen £16 13 4

Encounter with Wolves.

The Miramichi Gleaner says:—It will be seen by the following communication which has been handed us for publication, that these rapacious animals (wolves) have again revisited this country.

On the night of the 25th Feb., at two young lads belonging to Newcastle, one named John Landy, the other Thos. Copp, were going along the Portage Road from the Copp settlement, they were suddenly startled by a fierce howl and great bustle in the woods, within a few rods of where they were walking. Presently a large Cariboo leaped out on the road before them, followed by five or six Wolves, who were striving to turn the Cariboo into the woods again, but he endeavoured to keep the road. They were within a few yards of the camp, they found the Cariboo gasping with a hole torn in his side about 12 inches long, and several others on his body. The Wolves did not wait to take "supper," but started to the woods where they saw the people belonging to the camp, who watched all night with loaded guns, but they did not return. The Cariboo would weigh between 3 and 4 cwt.

Woman was made of the rib out of the side of Adam; not made out of his head to top him, not out of his feet to be trampled upon by him, but under his arm to be protected, and near his heart to be loved.

A lively Irish writer speaks of "a dish of potatoes roasted on the turf ashes, just bursting their drab surtouts and exposing the delicate whiteness of their meaty bosoms."

My dear Polly, I am surprised at your taste in wearing another woman's hair on your head, said a man to his wife. "My dear Ma, I am equally astonished that you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back."

STANDARD.
WEDNESDAY, BY
W. Smith.
Printed at St. Andrews, N. B.
RMS.
—if paid in advance.
of the end of the year.
ed until arrears are paid.
EMENTS.
written orders, or continue
no written directions.
lines, and under, 3s
Cover 12 lines 2d per line
12 lines 1d per line
year as may be agreed on
individuals who have no
due to be paid for in ad-
vances, &c. struck off, and
to be paid for on delivery.
ENT S.
Mr. John Campbell
W. Campbell Esq
James Albee Esq
Treat Moore Esq
Jas Brown Esq
Mr. J. Harvey

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

European Intelligence.

North American Passengers.—A bill with the above title has just been published on the subject of the regulation of, and making further provision for, the carriage of passengers by sea to North America. It was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Labouchere and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first clause enacts that no ship carrying passengers from any part of the United Kingdom to the eastern coast of North America, or the islands adjacent, shall carry more passengers than in the proportion of one passenger to every two tons of the registered tonnage of such ship; and that the space occupied by the passengers, and unoccupied by stores not being the personal luggage of the passengers, shall be, on the lower deck or platform, in the ratio of one passenger to every 12 clear superficial feet, and under the poop or orlop deck, if any, one passenger for every 30 superficial feet. A penalty of £5 is imposed for every infraction of such regulation. By the second clause it is provided that two children under the age of 11 shall be computed as one passenger. By the third clause it is enacted that the Queen in Council may prescribe the rules to be observed on board such emigrant ships, and also make regulations as to the duties and powers of the superintendant of emigrants. By the fourth clause, each passenger is to be supplied with, at least, three quarts of water, a day, and at least twice a week with 3 lb. of beef or pork, or 3 lb. of mutton or mutton, and in addition thereto 6 lb. of bread, flour, biscuit, oatmeal, or rice. Potatoes, however, may be substituted for all or any part of the additional six pounds, at the rate of 5 lb. of potatoes for 1 lb. of bread, biscuit, &c., and no ship is to be allowed to clear without such proportion of provisions for the passengers for the period of at least two weeks. The sixth clause provides that a superintendant of emigrants is to be taken in every ship carrying as many as 103 passengers, and that due notice—eight days for England, and fourteen for Ireland—is to be given to the Colonial and Land Emigration Commissioners of the sailing of such ship. The eighth clause provides that the superintendant shall be entitled on each voyage to receive from the master £20, and 1s. for every passenger landed alive. By the ninth clause the superintendant has the power of punishing any passenger who shall fail to obey the rules and regulations made under the authority of the order in council, or order him to be confined in irons for a certain number of hours.

Important Decision by the Privy Council.—The important appeal case of the Bank of Australasia against the Bank of Australia, in Adelaide, has been decided by the Privy Council in favour of the former bank. The judgment is an important one as regards the rights and liabilities of banks in the colonies. The bank of Australasia made advances to the Bank of Australia to a large amount, which on the latter bank failing in a difficulty, the proprietors refused to pay, alleging that their directors had no authority to incur the debt, and that the bank of Australasia ought to have seen to the application of the money. The loan with interest amounted to about £200,000. An action having been brought for the recovery of the sum in the colony, the judge ruled that the proprietors of the Bank of Australia had a right to repudiate the acts of their directors, and hence the present appeal to the Privy Council. The judgment delivered on Tuesday last, sets aside this decision, and makes all the proprietors of the bank liable for the joint stock loans in the colonies as that which prevails here.

The new Canadian Ministry is, according to the Toronto Globe of the 11th, composed as follows:— President of the Council, Hon. J. Leslie; Provincial Secretary, Hon. R. B. Sullivan; Attorney General, West, Hon. R. Baldwin; Attorney General, East, Hon. L. Lafontaine; Solicitor General, East, Hon. W. H. Blake; Solicitor General, West, Hon. W. H. Blake; Minister of Crown Lands, Hon. J. H. Ross; Minister of Marine, Hon. L. M. Viger; Inspector General, Hon. F. Hincks; Joint Commissioners of the Hon. Dr. Tache; Public Works, Hon. M. Cameron; Speaker of the Executive Council, Hon. R. E. Caron.

Proposed Colonial Postal Arrangements.—The New Brunswick says:—We have received a copy of the report of the commission on the proposed new colonial postal arrangements, made to the Governor General of British North America. The plan proposed by the Commissioners is briefly as follows:— 1. To establish an office of central audit in Canada, of which the postmaster general of that province is to be at the head. The duties of the office are, to audit the postal accounts of the several provinces quarterly; to collect and transmit to England the balance due on the packet postage; in connection with the chief officers of the department in the other three provinces to make contracts and arrangements for the transmission of the mails along the chief or central route. The expenses of the office, (except the salary of the chief officer, which is to be borne by Canada alone), to be apportioned among the several provinces, in proportion to their gross collections, exclusive of packet postage.

2. The departments in the several provinces to be entirely distinct, each under the control of and bound to report to, its own government, and subject to the reservations of the preceding clause, having power to arrange and contract for its postal routes, &c. Each province to defray the cost of its own post office arrangements, and to retain all its collections, including pre-paid letters, the balance due on packet postage excepted, which shall

be transmitted quarterly to the central office. 3. The postal routes and shipping services to be regulated in order to secure the most economical and expeditious mode of communication between Great Britain and the limits of the several provinces. Of this two pence sterling is to be retained as the provisional charge. 4. Other than packet letters to pay three pence currency per half ounce for distance and for those hundred in, and, if thought necessary for reasons of expediency, a postage of one penny for all greater distances. 5. Newspapers and other printed papers to be transmitted at present rates, but each province to be allowed to apply to the Post Office for a special rate, which may be sanctioned by the post office of said department. 6. Payment to be optional where not authorized by foreign regulations. 7. All franking abolished.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Report of the Committee on the Fisheries.—Mr. Boyd, from the Committee appointed on the 10th inst. by the House of Assembly, to consider the Fisheries of this Province, submitted the following Report:— They have had before them the Petitions of John Woolgar and eight hundred and six others, inhabitants of the County of Gloucester, and William Orve and one hundred and fifty others, inhabitants of Cardigan, in the City and County of Saint John, praying that Legislative Bounty may be granted for the encouragement of the Fisheries of the Province. When the Committee took into consideration the valuable Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, now principally occupied by American citizens, encouraged by the liberal bounty granted by their Government, which at the same time imposes high duties upon the importation of all fish caught and cured by British subjects, and when, moreover, it is apparent that the Provincial Fisheries, instead of exhibiting signs of improvement, are gradually falling off—the Exports at present being only about one fifth of what they were thirty years ago—they came to the conclusion, that the encouragement held out by the Americans has rendered our competitors so oppressive, that many of our Fishermen have been compelled to leave the Province, and from under the American Flag. While, in this state of affairs, it must be evident that our Fisheries, by proper encouragement and wise regulations, might become one of the most important as well as the most permanent of the Provincial resources, adding greatly to the general wealth, supplying an article of Export and affording the advantage of a plentiful supply of cheap, wholesome and nutritious food, the subject deserves the gravest consideration, and particularly at a period when repeated failures of the Crops are taken into consideration. The Committee are therefore of opinion, that it is incumbent upon the Legislature to give all the encouragement to the prosecution of the Fisheries, not by permitting the use of Foreign articles free of Duty, as the spirit of a door law fraud upon the Revenue, and injure other branches of domestic industry; but by granting a liberal Bounty, to be held out as a direct and positive inducement to fit out Vessels for the Fisheries, and in accordance with this opinion, the Committee submit a Bill, granting a Bounty on the tonnage of such craft as may be employed. At the present time, when the general business of the Province is greatly depressed, encouragement to the Fisheries will give employment to Shipwrights and other tradesmen, in building and fitting out small Vessels, and will create a demand for Salt and other articles, thereby furnishing freight to Vessels in the British and West India Trade; affording an article of Export to the West Indies, South America, and other countries, in exchange for their productions; and affording a nursery for Seamen to man our Vessels. One of the Petitions before referred to, has also brought under the notice of your Committee, certain disturbances which have occurred among parties engaged in the Herring Fishery in the neighbourhood of Grand Manan, and has suggested the necessity of appointing a Superintendent to take cognizance of all matters connected with breaches of the Peace in that vicinity; the Committee are of opinion, that an occasional use of a Revenue Vessel during the season would have a tendency to prevent those renewed outrages.

Post Office.—The Committee on Post Offices have made a first report to the House. They recommend a continuance of the grants of last year for post communications with an increase in the amounts in some instances. On the subject of the management of the Post Office in the Province, the Committee state that they are not prepared to submit any project until information is received of the nature of the measure prepared by his Lordship the Governor General.

Agriculture.—The Committee on the Agricultural Interests have also submitted a report in which they recommend that the usual allowances be granted for the erection of Oat Mills in the parish of Andover, Carleton County, and at Stanley County, York, but decline recommending Legislative aid towards the erection of an Oat Mill in the Parish of Lancaster in this County. The Committee recommended the usual grants to Agricultural Societies, and the appropriation of £850 as premiums for the importation of two thorough-bred and one Cleveland Bay Stallion.

Colonial Commissioners of Customs and Navigation.—The import duties which have been hitherto levied under the British

Act on goods imported into the Colonies have been repealed. The Lords of the Treasury have concurred in the recommendation of the Commissioners, that for the convenience of the Colonies, the duties which will still remain to be exacted by the officers respectively of the collection of the above-named importances, and notwithstanding their report, an officer with authority from the Commissioners shall be stationed in each Colony, with the designation of Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and that it shall be the duty of this officer to attend to the due observance of all provisions of the Imperial laws relating to the importation of foreign shipping, to the receipt of vessels, entering harbours and rivers, and to the issue of requisite certificates of clearance, and of origin of produce, or otherwise, in order to the admission of goods entered into the United Kingdom, or to other British possessions.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.— Mr. Editor.—By publishing the following notice of the presentation of a Book to the Standard, you will oblige yours, A SON, St. George, Mar. 24th, 1848. A public presentation of a Bible, by the Ladies of this village, to the Chairman Division Sons of Temperance, took place on Tuesday evening last, in the Baptist Meeting House, which was filled to overflowing at an early hour, and quite a number could not obtain seats. The "Sons" appeared in the regalia of the "word," and occupied the nave, with the exception of the officers who were seated immediately in front of the Desk. The ceremony was preceded by prayer and singing, after which the Conductor introduced Mrs. G. H. Mowrey, who with a very becoming address, presented the Bible to P. W. P. Mr. H. E. Seelye by whom a suitable reply was made on behalf of the Division. The audience were entertained during the evening with several very appropriate addresses, which were interspersed. It is due to those who were favourable to our institution, to say, that the Department instituted on their part upon this occasion was such as should merit the thanks of the members of the Division, and we are not without hope, that this public demonstration of the purity of our mission, will redound to the credit of the Order, and to the advancement of the cause of Temperance. The following is the presentation Address.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PRESENTATION ADDRESS. Past Worthy Patriarch, Officers, and Members of Chatham Division, In behalf of the Ladies of this Village, who have the honor to be connected with members of this society, and whom I am chosen to represent, allow me to present to you this volume of the SACRED SCRIPTURES, and as you read and reflect, may the truths therein written, and the examples here set forth, ever stimulate your Love, Purity and Fidelity, and as a bond of Brothers, may its promises, strength, and guide you, onward, and upward, through life, and finally direct you to Him, who first gave to us his precious blood. Then—

Accept this gift, I never fear For 'Tis all the good and good that I have in my power to share. That e'er in monarch's collared show, Than all their discords. 'Tis the Earth one golden ball, And diamonds all the stars of night, This Book we worth them all.

To which P. W. P. Seelye, replied:—

Which any attempt to express our gratitude would fall far beneath that which we owe to you in return for this priceless gift—priceless not only on account of its containing the inspired language of the Holy Prophets, and the testament of a dying Saviour, but also on account of the Donor, of them whose cause we have espoused, and who have all others have felt the cruel and desolating effects of intemperance; with what crushing power has this peace-destroying vice, fallen upon their defenceless heads; coming from such a source, not with any flimsy eulogy of the tongue, but with the silent eloquence of the heart; what language I would say, can convey so touching an appeal to the soul of every Son of Temperance, how should it remind us of the importance of the cause which we have espoused, a cause in which the honor of God, and the dearest interests of man are both involved; and as the basis of our order rests alone upon the teachings of this blessed book, may we, by studying its pages, be stimulated to display in all their endurance, those principles of tenet-tenacity which we are united to perpetuate. May we endeavour to imitate the examples of that great man whom we have adopted as the patron of our Division, who when the thunderings of a hostile world rolled over his head, and the political horizon seemed to grow thicker and darker around that sea-begirt Isle, which had for a thousand years withstood the battle and the storm, and the internal commotion of the nation threatened its entire dissolution—looked up and smiled amid the storm, "his strength was in his high resolve, his trust was in the Lord." He had studied the faithful records of that sacred book, and had learnt therefrom, the fate of those nations who trusted not in the living God; he had there learned that the prosperity and freedom of a nation, consisted not in its great conquests, or the number of its slaves, and had formed the high resolve, that his life should be spent in the endeavor, to make civil and religious liberty commensurate with British soil, and how nobly did he redeem his pledge; his voice was ever raised in behalf of the manacled slave, and his dying breath was spent, in denouncing an inhuman

war, which his Country was prosecuting against an enlightened and a kindred nation. Ladies.—As Sons of Chatham we receive and appreciate your gift, and trust that under its benign influence we shall be strengthened to go forth, and warn our fellow men from error's path, may we make it the chief study of ourselves, and never deviate from its principles, and it will direct us to that haven of rest, where sorrow is never known, and where love and harmony reign forever.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1848.

CHARLOTTE CORRIE BARR, Editor next week—George D. Street, Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2. Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must be over until next week.

St. Andrews and North House. Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Ker, Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company. R. M. Andrews, Esq., President. Director this week—John Agnar. J. Wetmore, Agent. Saint Stephens Bank. G. D. King Esq., President. Director next week—S. Hill. 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—Feb 26 Montreal—Mar 15. London—Feb 26 Quebec—Mar 16. Edinburgh—Feb 21 Halifax—Mar 22. Paris—Feb 24 New York—Mar 22. Toronto—Mar 14 Boston—Mar 23.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—On the 18th the House of Assembly, after some discussion passed a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Police Force in the parish of Portland. The Bill contains upwards of sixty sections and a table of fees, giving a salary of £300 per annum to a Stipendiary Magistrate.

Mr. Ritchie contemplated measure for the removal of the Seat of Government to Saint John was next introduced by that gentleman, in a resolution, that an Address be presented to the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency to appoint two or more commissioners to enquire into and make an estimate, during the recess, of the probable expense which would be incurred in accomplishing this object. In moving this resolution he made a lengthy speech bringing forward every argument possible—He was replied to by Mr. L. A. Wilnot in a masterly speech upsetting his arguments—and also by Messrs Street, Brown, Boyd, Thomson, Woodward, Hayward and others. Mr. Street moving an amendment to the effect—that the removal of the Seat of Government to St. John would produce no public benefit—it was unnecessary to appoint commissioners—For the amendment was 24 Nays 10—among the yeas we notice Mr. Partelow's name—and Mr. J. Earle who was absent during the debate requested his name to be placed among the yeas—which the Speaker deemed improper—as it would be a bad precedent.

On the 21st a bill passed the House in explanation of the Revenue Bill. A grant to the Roman Catholic School in St. Andrews also passed the House.

Mr. Brown brought forward the claim of the Messrs. Porter, being firmly resolved to have justice done to these gentlemen, the discussion was postponed until the next day, at the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Baillie, he professing to throw as much light on the case as it was possible.

On the 23d £100 was voted for the improvement of Bark Harbour, Grand Manan. Mr. Brown then brought forward the case of the Messrs. Porters, in a long speech in which he laid the whole matter clearly and favorably before the House—He was listened to with attention—and a lengthy debate followed in which the claims of the Messrs. Porter were ably advocated by Mr. Brown and his three colleagues from this County, also by the Hon. Mr. Baillie and many other members and £500 granted which was carried by the casting vote of the chairman. We are happy to add that the grant has since passed the Council, and congratulate our friends on their success—the credit of which may with justice be attributed to the untiring exertions and ability of our respected member Mr. Brown.

On the 23d a bill for the establishment of Boards of Health in the respective Counties passed.

We beg leave to direct attention to Messrs. Doherty & Tavish's extensive sale

of the Rev. Wm. Stewart. On Wednesday last, the 25th inst., the Presbytery of St. John met in the Scotch church here at 11 o'clock preparatory to the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Stewart, as Minister of the Church of Scotland within their bounds. The documents required by the laws of the Church being submitted to the Presbytery by their clerk, were regular and sustained. Mr. Stewart then delivered the following discourses on subjects which had been formerly prescribed viz. Homily, Doctrine, Exercise and Addition, Exegesis and Popular Sermon, which were highly satisfactory; he afterwards underwent a searching examination in Greek, Hebrew, Church History and Divinity. The Presbytery adjourned at 2 o'clock, to meet again at half past 3. The Rev. Mr. Stewart then preached before the large congregation assembled, from 2 Cor. chap. 3, ver. 11, "knowing therefore the terror of the Lord, we persuade men." After which the Rev. Mr. Kiss gave from the pulpit an account of Mr. Stewart's appointment by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, and his acceptance of it—He then proposed the questions prescribed by the Church to the Candidate for Ordination, and these being answered, Mr. Stewart was solemnly set apart to the office of the Holy Ministry by Prayer and the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery. This was followed by an address from Mr. Ross on the object of the Gospel Ministry, and the means by which these objects are most likely to be secured. The whole service left upon the minds of all who witnessed it, a deep impression of the simplicity, yet solemn and spiritual character of Presbyterian and primitive ordination in the church of Christ.

We learn from a private letter received in town, dated Fredericton, 25th March, that in consequence of the weak state of His Excellency's health, the Legislature has been ordered to St. John, to receive his assent to the Revenue Bill, &c. and there be prorogued. If such be the case, the local business of the country will be left unfinished for a short time, until the House is called together again, by the new Governor.

Subscribers indebted to us for the last year, and upwards—are informed that they will be called upon to pay their respective amounts—immediately when we trust they will be prepared to meet our collector—Forbearance in these matters, has long since ceased, with us, to be a virtue—the longer we wait the loss prospect there is of being paid. We trust that our friends will cheerfully respond to this appeal. The man who can take a paper for years, and frame excuses when called upon annually to pay for it, should be handed over to the tormentors.

On Monday last, a man named Linnon was brought before Justice Halloway charged with stealing a ham from the shop of Mr. James Healy; the theft having been proved, the prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in jail.

In future, no letters will be taken from the Post Office, unless they are POST PAID.

On Thursday last, Judson Union No. 2, Daughters of Temperance, was organized and installed by Miss Sibley D.G.P.S. of Floral Union, assisted by other daughters of the same Union. The ceremony took place in the "Sons" Division room, when the Union opened with eighteen members. The following Ladies were duly installed office-bearers for this term.

Mrs. J. Bradford, P.S., Mrs. C. Stevenson A.S., Mrs. T. Sampson, R.S., Mrs. W. Irwin A.S., Miss O'Hara, F.S., Mrs. Cole, T., Miss G. Berry, G., Miss Bailey, A.C., Mrs. R. Alexander, I. G., Mrs. J. Stevenson, O.G., Mrs. Robert Stevenson, was appointed P.P.S.

We understand that Alfred Deane, Esquire Private Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has presented the Church at Stanley with a Bell, to call the scattered congregation to the House of Prayer in that wilderness settlement. This liberal donation must be highly prized by the Minister and parishioners, especially as Mr. Deane will soon leave our shores for another distant Colony.—Courier.

Our newly appointed Lieutenant Governor, was presented to Her Majesty, by Earl Grey, on the 23rd of Feb, and had the honor of kissing hands on his appointment.

On Saturday night, the Auction Room of Mr. J. Lordy, in King Street, was robbed of several gold watches and other articles, amounting in value to £40 or £50. The thief is supposed to have been secreted in the premises when they were closed in the evening. This is the second time Mr. L's place has been robbed within a short time.—[New Brunswick.]

We learn that a case of Small Pox has been discovered in this City, the patient being a child, who caught the disease from its parents. The parties arrived here a short time ago in the steamer Admiral from Boston. At a special meeting of the Common Council, the Health Officer was ordered to remove the child to a place of safety, vaccinate the other

members of the family, and the apartments, and precautionary measures for the spread of the disease.

We commend the following notice to our readers, and are afflicted to try the remedy.

Dr. F. W. Fowles—Liberty to not the following is the effect of—In the year 1847 the Liver Complaint, which the tonic or the tonic, was attended by three physicians received no help. I also tried reformed medicine for such complaint, but to no relief. As a last resort, I tried Dr. Fowles's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and in four bottles I have enjoyed before for me, may be relied upon as true.

The above certificate was A. Strong, of Fredericton, a victim as a successful patient.

At St. John, on the 27th inst. of her age, Frederick R. Starr, Esq., eldest daughter of the late Mr. Starr, of Fredericton, in her 41st year.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. March 23—Sail D. S. G. 21—Smack M. port; do—M. P. S.—Sail, F. B. Ballast.

EXFENSIVE DRY BY AU At the Gold ST. AN

On THURSDAY and the following day disposed of. The Subscriber's business in St. ANDREWS above mentioned day, EXCESSIVE STOCK OF WOOLLENS, Cottons, Co. Danmarks, France, Tweedings, Fabrics, every description of A. & S. workmanship, a reduction, by the loss of Hais, Caps, Regent Stocks, Lubricants, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. The above Sale is Retainers as the warehouse, great bargains. At the same time of the Building in 2 occupied by the above, with all the improvements, the best business site for five years, of the first day of MAY immediately after the Terminus DOHERTY St. Andrews, Mar.

Books THE Advertiser offers TUMES OF NOVE by new, English edition and strongly half bound good and interesting 300 pages each vol., 1 lot be taken, at 1s. 7 1/2 divided into five lots, at 1s. 3d. pr. vol., 100 at 10s 10 1/2, and lot very similar in a acetic acid that makes on than another, is this. These same books are 5s to 7s 6d pr. vol., a than he is offering them by to convert them into from London last placing a circulating library in the mean time to abandon his design. To any one desiring these books or part of a different character, enter the Library got into. Further particulars on at this Office, or it will not be taken? 10 or 12 (more or neighborhood clubbing each, can have a res themselves; and the exchanged and read by first cost.

FROM the first of Tenth, at the 3 o'clock by 3. 94 a qu The following have taught—Reading, W. G. Grammar, Geog

March 25.

BILLS O And other B O

