Richardson Lot so called at the
l of the Island.
containing 200 acres more or

in the second division of lots
ohn Faxan and others, contain-
more or less.
f Lot No 15 in the above di-
rly granted to William Benson;
, containing 32 1-2 acres, more

, comprehended in the Grant to
ney with Lots numbered 62 and
.50 acres more or less.
in the first division of Lots sur-
nald McDonald.
in the second division contain
more or less with the build
&c.
Land comprehending Lots No
1 40 containing 850 acres more
the buildings, &c. thereon.
on the Northern Head of the

, on the Western side of the
bark Harbour—containing 700
less
ge to the water, in front of
Grand Harbour Stream, and to
ore of the said Lot, and back
stream, to the extent of five

Land containing 400 acres,
t the Northerly angle of School
nted to James Rait 22d Au-

r Tract containing 800 acres,
at the same time, commence
herly angle of Lot No 23 grant-
Rich on the North West side

Tract containing 200 acres,
at the same time, commence
th Westerly angle of Lot No
Barbara Ross on the North
island.
ract granted to him at the
taining 2600 Acres, commen-
th west angle of lot No 20
bara Ross.
granted to him at the same
g 290 acres, commencing at
of a reserved road and the
of lot No 42, granted to the
h Wardens and Vestry, of

t granted to him at the same
g 500 acres, commencing at
ern angle of lot No 100 occu-
ny
Tract of land granted to him
acres, commencing at the
angle of lot No 101.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlot'e.

's Office,
30th June, 1843.

*rmation required respecting
nea Properties will be given
t the Sheriff's Office*

OTICE.

are hereby cautioned a-
eiving any transfer of pro-
surviving Executor and
Estate of the late James
ane; as the heirs of the
ndricks will dispute the va-
ther transfer of property
t Estate, until the proceed-
g before the proper tribu-
compel the said Executor
ry and account, shall be
e
3, Nov. 2, 1843.

C. J. HENDRICKS,
WM. WRIGHT,
Attorney for Mrs. M. Lee
CHAS JOHNSTON,
J. H. GRAY,
tor for Charles Hendrick

AND MEAL.

*orge M. Soule from
w York:—*
Sup. FLOUR.
fine do.
e Midlings do,
e FLOUR,
ndried MEAL,
CCO,
ffered at low prices.
R. WALTON.
Dec. 19, 1843.

Gin, & Wine.

nton," from Liverpool:—
best Cognac BRANDY,
Martele" & *"Sazerac"*
rands.
de Hollands
the "Father Mathew,"
Halifax:—
n Burnett & London pa- } Madeira
London mar- } Wine.

J. W. STREET.

CORDAGE, &c

ourack CANVAS,
ll sizes,
lia WARPS,
ne and Housline,
c. &c.
J. & R. JARVIS.

VOLUME 11 — **The Standard,** — NUMBER 9

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Price 15s. in Town] SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1844. [15s. sent by Mail

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE LUMBER BILL.

(Concluded from our last.)

Mr Partelow thought hon. members were talking against time. They all agreed as to the principles of the Bill, they should therefore go into details.

Mr Scoullar would observe that they had passed the Bill last year, and it was well known for some time past that it would come before them again this Session, yet not a single petition had been received against it, although several had been received in its favour.

Hon. Mr Simonds hoped that hon. members who object to a low rate of duty, would give the matter consideration, when they would probably conclude that it was in consequence of the low rates of duty her Majesty's Government was ready to give its assent to the Bill.

Mr Brown said he would offer an amendment to the effect that Charlotte County be exempted from the operation of the Bill. If this amendment was negatived, he would withdraw his opposition to the Bill, as his objections were not against the Bill in general, but against its operation in Charlotte County.

Mr J. A. Street was glad to see the opposition giving away —The hon member for Charlotte (Mr Brown) had stated his objection to the Bill very candidly, and his conduct was very fair, the amendment he had offered having a tendency to shorten the debate. The hon. member for Charlotte (Mr Brown) liked the Bill, but started objections of a local nature. That did not apply to other parts of the Province; and even in Charlotte, where lumberers now pay 3s 6d per ton, he (Mr S.) could not conceive how reducing the duty to 1s per ton, could drive all the shipping over to the other side of the river: he should imagine that it would induce shipping to load on this side. One of the hon members for Charlotte had asserted a day or two ago that nearly all the vessels loaded on the other side of the river at present; if this be the case there could be but little to lose

(Mr. Brown here withdrew his amendment to make way for one from Mr. Hill, much however, to the same purpose. Messrs. Botsford and Hazen then made some remarks relative to the opposition they offered the bill last year. Mr Botsford had opposed it on account of taxing private property. Still he thought private rights must give way to the general good. He was in favour of a sliding scale, and would hold Mr. Wilmot to his pledge next session. Mr. Hazen had opposed the Bill fearing that it would interfere with the Ashburton Treaty. The amendment, was then put and lost, only five voting for it, viz:—Mr Palmer and the four members for Charlotte. The Bill was then agreed to as it stood, with the exception of the saving clause, the Committee then rose and reported.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr W. H. Street offered a scale of duties, which he had prepared, to the consideration of the Committee. (The first article named was apples, on which a duty of 1s per bushel was proposed,)—6d per bushel, was carried.

(The debates which followed were chiefly confined as to the amount of duties proper to levy on ardent spirits, hon. members favourable to temperance principles striving to get the duties up as high as possible; but as the discussions on the subject were rather desultory, we did not take notes. The hon. Mr Wilmot in the course of the debate related a humerous anecdote how, when driving out one day on the St. Andrews road, he had met a team with a load on it, and on enquiring what the load was composed of he was told it was *pork*. On his return he saw the load stopping before a house where all hands were employed drawing off the pork into cans, &c. with all expedition—*it was liquid pork!!!*

Thursday, Feb. 15.

(On the question as to what duties should be levied on wine, a considerable discussion took place, hon. members being opposed to the proposition made by Mr. Street.)

The question was put for a fixed duty 2s 3d per gallon, and was carried, yeas 13 nays 12.

DUTY ON CATTLE.—On the question being put as to the amount of duty should be levied on Cattle, Mr. Botsford said he was opposed to a high duty on cattle, he would therefore propose £2 per head.

Mr Perley said honourable members need not be alarmed about American cattle inundating our markets, for the American markets were at present better than our own.

Mr Boyd thought that if the House impose a high duty on cattle we should injure our market, by excluding the people of Nova Scotia, who were accustomed to come over and deal with us, and left a great deal of money in the Province. He was willing to support a moderate duty.

Mr Hill said the questions seemed to be "can we raise cattle?" He would ask hon. members do we raise them? The principles which are gaining ground in England, and by which Sir Robert Peel is actuated, should guide us here. Hon. members had said that our Markets were lower than the markets of the United States, and one or two had intimated that it would pay us to export beef; if that be the case [illegible] could compete with us in that [illegible] But does the Province [illegible] enough [illegible] would say no; [illegible] from the United States [illegible] They ought not to protect Agricultural interests and neglect others; but if the Provincial Association lately got up in St. John, was willing to support a scale of duties which should protect all classes alike, he would go for it. The West India trade which formerly flourished in this Province was now in a deplorable state We should not impose high duties, the scale of duties on cattle in England, brought forward by Sir Robt. Peel in 1842, was very low, in no instance over five per cent, and that for the purposes of revenue—not for protection.

Mr Brown was highly pleased to perceive the course the debate had taken; the members for Charlotte were not interested in the matter as the duties would not affect their constituents, and they had nothing to do but sit in their places and see the battle fought out between the beef eaters of St. John, and the cattle-growers up the river. The hon. member for Queens (Mr Gilbert) was at his ease now as there was no inducement to import produce, the price being so low that it would have no effect; while the hon. member for St. John thought there were no necessity for protective duties at present. But prices might rise? If they should be (Mr B) willing to risk the battle between them—Charlotte had nothing to do with it.

(The question was taken on 20s per head and carried; the House then adjourned.)

Extract of a letter dat[illegible]

FREDERICTO[illegible]

DEAR SIR—At a Dinner [illegible] day by the Hon. Speaker of the House of Assembly, at which were present a number of Gentlemen of [illegible] Legislature as well as several respectable strangers when the health of the Governor General Sir Charles Metcalf was given from the chair, it was drank with nine times nine—And the following song was sung by the hon member for Restigouche, Barbarie, & loudly applauded.

THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GOVERNOR

I'll tell you a good old tale
Told by a good old pate,
Of a fine old English Governor
Who ruled a modern State;
And who let all his Council know,
That he would not abate,
One Inch of his Perogative
For all that they might prate.
Like a fine old English Governor,
one of the olden times.

His Council Board, he did attend,
In doublet trunk and hose,
And there each good man was his friend,
The bad alone his foes;
And it did one's heart much good,
To see him foil their blows,
And some they called him "Old downright,"
And others "Old Square toes."
This fine old English Governor, &c.

It mattered not, who asked his aid,
If high or great or small,
Or Jew, or Turk, 'twas just the same
He freely gave to all;
His constant care was to do good,
And raise up them that fall,
'Midst Storms political he stood
Like Beacon bright and tall,
This fine old English Governor, &c.

But faction's art will never cease,
Its seeds are thickly sown,
And cunning men, who should support,
Would overthrow the Throne;
They sought to bind this fine old Man,
That they might rule alone,
And for the will of Englands Queen,
To substitute their own.
Against this fine old English Govr. &c.

But British hearts are bold as true,
He met them in his place
And when he heard their artful tale,
A frown passed o'er his face,
I am a Loyal man he said,
And so were all my race;
And God forbid that I should thus
Their honest fame disgrace.
This fine old English Govr. &c

Then let us sing God save the Queen,
And guard her 'gainst her foes;
In such a case what heart so mean
As not to strike some blows,
And surely this our interest,
As well as duty shews,
To fight for Englands's Laws and rights,
And for our friend *Square toes!*
This fine old English Governor,
one of the olden times.

HOW TO ACQUIRE HIGH HEALTH.

WALKER—in his "original," lays down the following rules for attaining high health, they are worth remembering.—

First study to acquire a composure of mind and body. Avoid agitation or hurry of [illegible] especially just before and after meal, and whilst the process of digestion is going on. To this end, govern your [illegible] endeavor to look at the bright side [illegible] keep down as much as possible the [illegible] discard envy, hatred, and [illegible] your head upon your pillow —in charity with all mankind. Let not your wants outrun your means. Whatever difficulties you have to encounter, be not perplexed, but only think what is right to do in the sight of Him who seeth all things and bear without repining the result, when your meals are solitary, let your thoughts be cheerful: when they are social, which is better avoid disputes, or serious argument, or unpleasant topics—Unquiet meals, says Shakespeare, make ill digestions, and the contrary is produced by easy conversations—a pleasant project welcome news, or a lively companion, I advise Wives not to entertain their husbands with domestic grievances about children or servants; not to ask for money, nor produce unpaid bills nor propound—unreasonable or provoking questions;—and advice husbands to keep the cares and vexations of the world to themselves, but to be communicative of whatever is comfortable and cheerful and amusing.

European Intelligence.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade is brisk, and the general tone of commercial affairs is cheering. Money is abundant and discounts low. The Cotton market is in a feverish state of excitement, and the sales at Liverpool for the week ending yesterday amount to the unparalleled number of 109,560 bales. The business has been chiefly speculation, the trade having taken only 25,360 bales.—Prices have advanced during the last month, 3-4 per lb. on American, 1-2 on Brazil, and 5-8d on Surat. The general feeling is that prices will still go higher. Remarks on this state of things we forbear to make. Great exertions are being made to obtain a reduction of duty upon this staple of American produce—Tobacco: and it is generally believed that some considerable modification will be made during the present session of Parliament.

Much attention has lately been directed to the Bank of England, in consequence of its charter being nearly expired—that it will be renewed by the government, is now the general belief, particularly since the allusion made to it in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament.

Trade and Commerce.—Our Export Trade with the United States increased to a considerable extent last year; more so than the most sanguine could have anticipated. The increase in packages was nearly 50 per cent. over those of 1842, and the increase in sterling on Cottons, Linens, Woollens, and Worsteds, is estimated at £1,600,000. To our North American Provinces the shipments were large, and the year closed with unprecedentedly low stocks. The exports to the West Indies were much more extensive than those of the preceding year.

In consequence of the extension of our possessions in the East Indies, and the opening of the ports in the China Seas, a large supply of shipping has been advertised to be ready to start in the course of the ensuing month. The number of ships announced to leave for Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Australia, China, Hong-Kong, and other parts of the east, amounts to above sixty.

It is again hinted that the family circle and domestic ties of the Queen are in a fair way of being multiplied.

It is stated that the King of Hanover positively comes to England at the close of March, and, it is supposed, will prolong his sojourn here till August.

We have heard it more than rumoured that it is the intention of the King of the French to return the visit of our gracious Queen, and that this royal meeting is not to take place at Brighton, as was originally stated, but at the court of London, not in the latter part, but at the height of our fashionable season, a period at which Paris always becomes deserted by the Court, the senate, and all votaries of fashion. It is, probably, with a view to this auspicious event, that the state apartments at St. Jame's Palace have been undergoing repairs and are now receiving splendid decorations.

Lord John Russell will bring the whole state of Ireland before the House of Commons immediately on the opening of Parliament.

SUMMARY.

The Anti-Corn Law League continue their agitation; with unabated zeal—indeed we may say, with increased vigor. Since we issued our last paper, they have held meetings, which have been very numerously attended, in most of the leading towns, not only of England, but they have extended the field of their speculations to Scotland. The subscriptions toward the £100,000 now exceed £80,000.

The Conservatives in the agricultural districts, fearing, we suppose, that the efforts we suppose, that the efforts of the League will untimately be crowned with success, are now bestirring themselves in right good earnest, and are using every possible effort to counteract their Anti-Corn-Law movements, by the organization of an anti-league. They have held meetings in most of the agricultural districts of England, and have set a subscription on foot, and succeeded in raising nearly ten thousand pounds. This movement might have done something to lengthen the life of the existing Corn-Law, had it been commenced some months ago, but it is now too late.

TRADE OF YARMOUTH.—Shipping Registered at the Port of Yarmouth, for the Year ending 31st Dec. 1843—123 Vessels, 9924 Tons.

	Vessels.	Tons	Men.
Entered Inwards in 1842	239	21,966	1338
Cleared Outwards "	210	20,278	1279
Entered Inwards in 1843	241	22,058	1181
Cleared Outwards "	216	19,083	1831
Value of Imports in 1842,			£83,671
Exports "			71,086
Value of Imports in 1843,			£28,794
Exports "			23,612

The great difference in the value both of Imports and Exports for 1842, and 1843, is caused by the discontinuance of the Warehousing Trade, which in the former year amounted to £58,310, whereas in the latter, in consequence of the operation of the new Imperial Tariff, it amounted only to £1,645.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—It is with much pleasure we copy the following extract from the St. John *Temperance Telegraph* of the 15th inst.—Our Shipmasters should follow such an excellent example:—

"We are highly gratified by the opportunity afforded us of publishing the following extract of a letter from Captain Bennett of the Barque *Perseverance* of this port. The letter is dated at Savannah on the 2d inst., and was Received by the owner of the P. yesterday.

SIR—"There has been an Abstinence "Meeting on board the British barque *Triton* "when almost all the British Shipmasters in "port, with nearly sixty seamen signed the "pledge"

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE,

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, SS.

In the matter of Joseph Pratt, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provision of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Province aforesaid, made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, Joseph Pratt, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Lumberer, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me. Now therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Harris H Hatch, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee on or before the eleventh day of January next, all such sum or sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who have in their possession power or custody, any property or effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the said Assignee on or before the said eleventh day of January next, and I do further hereby require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt resident in the said Province, or in any other of Her Majesty's North American Provinces, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the day of the date hereof, to deliver into the said Assignee, or to prove to my satisfaction their respective claims and demands, whether the same be actually due or are to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt, to be held at my office, in Saint Andrews, on Tuesday, the second day of April next at noon of that day, at my said office for the purpose of receiving proof of, or of allowing or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which Meeting or at any adjournment thereof the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching the said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews, the eleventh day of December, 1843.

H. HATCH
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts, for the County of Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY,

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, SS.

In the matter of JAMES DRISCOLL, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of this Province of New-Brunswick, made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province," JAMES DRISCOLL, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Trader, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me: —Now, therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Harris Henderson Hatch of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 21st day of December next, all such sum or sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who have in their possession, power or custody any property or effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the said Assignee on or before the 21st day of December next. And I do further hereby require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt resident in the said Province, or in any other of Her Majesty's North American Provinces, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the day of the date thereof, to deliver in to the said Assignee, and to prove to my satisfaction their respective claims and demands, whether the same be actually due or are to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt to be held at my office, in Saint Andrews, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of March next at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day at my said office for the purpose of receiving proof of, or of allowing or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which Meeting or at any adjournment thereof the said Bankrupt will be examined on Oath touching his said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews the 21st day of November 1843.

HARRIS HATCH
Commissioner of the Estates and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE,

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In British North America, SS:

In the matter of Peter Goss, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Act of General Assembly of this Province intituled "An Act relating to Bankruptcy in this Province," Peter Goss, of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, Farmer, hath been declared Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me: Now therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the authority to me given in and by the said Act, I have appointed Harris Henderson Hatch of Saint Andrews, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee on or before the 16th day of December next, all such sum and sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt and all persons who have in their possession power or custody any property of the said Bankrupt to deliver the same to the said Assignee on or before the 16th day of December next;—and I do hereby require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt resident in the said Province or in any other of Her Majestys North American Colonies or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America within three months from the date hereof, to deliver into the said Assignee and to prove to my satisfaction their respective claims and demands whether the same be actually due or to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt to be held at my Office in St. Andrews on Monday the eighth day of April next at noon of that day, at my said Office, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching the said Estate and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews the tenth day of November, A. D. 1843.

H. HATCH.
Commissioner of the Estates and Effects of Bankrupts in the County of Charlotte.

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