w Goods

has received part of his Winter Goods, comprising a ment of Seasonable Articles. d a General Assortment of &c., the whole of which for Cash, or other approved

ONSIGNMENT.

ariff, 4 quarter Casks, and ot Old Particular Madeira quantity of Ship Bread, old low.

T. TURNER.

Also requests those persons, d to him either by Note or to call on him and settle outstanding accounts and fore the first day of Nov. ll be placed in the hands of collector.

Oct 15, 1844

BILL.

e Justices of the Peace of arlotte, to levy an assess e County Debts,

ED, by the Lieutenant Governor, slative Council and Assembly, d Justices of the Peace for rlotte, at any General Sessions to be hereafter holden, econs to be for this purpose they are hereby authorised make such rate, and assessments not exceeding

their discretion may think ing all the debts due from ounty to be assessed, levied, , agreeably to and under y Act or Acts, which are may be of force in this Province, levying and collecting of charges.

ov. 26, 1844.

CARD.

EY, begs to inform the d others, Inhabitants of that the purpose opening monday the 14 h instant, young ladies, in the ful ch Education, viz: Eng- ion, Geography, Arithmetic and also Needle and Fancy hopes that her mode of e approved of by Parents e will meet with a due port. The term of pupilage quarter, exclusive of Dancing Master will cost 2 ea

Rev. D. Airey, and Mr.

Oct. 7, 1844

D.B. Stout &

E ALE.

from London via St. John dozen each Lyal's Lon- B Stout and Pale ALE Qrs.

ondon Mould CANDLES. Napier, from Liverpool. nne Brandy, Martell and age 1842 E HOLLANDS. HENWARE. s. hite PAINTS.

J. W. STREET

ongou Tea.

from Liverpool, via t. John S just received and for very low.

LSO,

Old Pale Brandy, London Porter.

J. W. STREET

TANDARD,

VERY WEDNESDAY, BY W. Smith.

Saint Andrews, N B

ERMS.

livered in town or called for tinued until arrears are paid TISEMENTS

o written orders, or continued no written directions lines, and under, 3s Do, 1s all over 12 lines 3d per line r 12 lines 1d per line e your money be agreed on. individuals who have no office to be paid for in advance bottle, &c. struck off at to be paid for on delivery.

GENTS

Mr. John Cotterel
W. Campbell Esq
James Allen Esq
Trist Adams Esq
Jas Brown Esq
Mr. J. Gerrity
Mr. Clarke Hanner
Mr. T. Connaughton
Mr. D. Gilmour
William Lister Esq
Mr. Henry B. Beck

VOLUME 12

The Standard,

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 8

Price 15s. in Town] SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1845. [15s. sent by Mail.

Letter from Jack Robinson.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 8, 1845

Mr. Smith—The business of the Session is going on with unusual rapidity, not less than thirty Bills having already passed the House, and have been ordered to the Council for concurrence. These Bills, being chiefly for the renewal of Laws near expiring, have caused little or no discussion. The great question arising from the appointment of Mr Reade is still depending, and has been made the order of the day for next Monday. The reasons which induced Messrs. Hazen & Wilmot to resign their seats in the Executive Council were fully stated by them in the House—The same matter was also fully explained by the members of the Legislative Council, in a public debate in the council chamber. From all these explanations, it appears that Mr. Reade was appointed Secretary by the Governor immediately after the death of Mr. Odell, without consulting the members of the Executive Council at all; and that letters were sent to the several members for their opinions. The answers to those letters were publicly read, from which it appears that M's Johnston, Chandler, and Hazen, considered the appointment unjust, and that Mr. Wilmot considered it both unjust and unconstitutional, and being unable to justify the measure in their places in the Legislature, were reluctantly compelled to resign

Messrs Simonds and Cunard, two of the other members, approved of the appointment, and defended the conduct of the Governor in making it. Mr Saunders did not altogether like the proceedings, but still held his place in the Council, and Mr Montgomery who at the time was just about leaving the province for the winter, had, it appears, expressed his approbation to Mr. Cunard. During the week several sets of resolutions have been drawn up and laid on the table of the House.

These papers, although they affirm and set forth various principles, generally agree that the appointment was improper, and that the House has no confidence whatever in the fragments that are left of the late Executive Council The debate will no doubt last several days, but it is impossible even to conjecture what the result will be. Some think there will be a majority against the Governor and the appointment, and that Mr Reade will resign. Others imagine, that should a majority vote against him, the Governor will dissolve the House and appeal to the people Others suppose that there will be a majority in favour of the Governor, or that his opponents will disagree among themselves about Responsible Government and be unable to carry any vote. So taken altogether it is certainly a very unfortunate affair.

A Bill has been introduced for the registration of voters. Its leading feature is to bring up to the polling places, on the day of Election, correct lists of persons qualified by law to vote. It will be a most effectual check upon false-swearing, and improper voting, at future elections should it pass into a law.

Applications have been made to the Governor for information on various important subjects, and a great number of Messages have been sent down, some of them accompanied with voluminous documents, and many of them have been ordered to be examined and reported upon by select committees—Among these documents may be mentioned the accounts of the income and expenditure of the Casual and Territorial Revenue for the last year—a statement of the finances of the Province for the last year—amount of exports and imports during the last year—annual income of the Post Office—distribution and allowances of the Treasury Officers—Report and returns of the School Inspectors. Petitions; and papers connected with the late sale of land to Col. Marks, &c. &c.

Fredericton is indeed a lively place. The three branches of the Legislature in General Assembly convened—the Supreme Court of Judicature in Session—the Clergy of the Church of England from all parts of the Province assembled. The places of Public Worship well attended. Houses of entertainment well filled—Dinners and Evening parties as numerous as ever. Preston and his theatricals playing every night—"Farce, Comedy, and Tragedy." The amateurs of the Garrison theatre giving an occasional entertainment and Mr. Addison amazing his audience with his "sayings and doings" in Animal Magnetism.

Yours, &c.

JACK ROBINSON.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, Feb. 7.

Mr. Boyd, member of the Assembly, informed the Legislative Council that the Lower House had passed the following Bills:—

A Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to continue an Act relating to Churchwardens and Vestrymen, and to Persons having voices in their election, so far as relates to the Parish Church of St. Andrews

A Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act for the better and more effectual securing the navigation of the River St. Croix, in the County of Charlotte, and also further, to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to empower the Justices of Charlotte to make regulations for driving Timber and Logs down the River St. Croix, Magaguadavic, Digdeguash, and their Branches." And a Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to continue an Act relating to the Herring Fisheries in the County of Charlotte. Also, a Bill for supplying the Town of St. Andrews with Water Pipes.

Mr. Hill, member of the Assembly, informed the Legislative Council, that the Lower House had passed the following Bills.—

A Bill to continue several Acts relating to the appointment of Firewards and the better extinguishment of fires in a part of the Parish of St. Stephen in the County of Charlotte And a Bill to repeal an Act intituled "An Act for the better and more effectual securing the Navigation of the St. Croix, in the County of Charlotte," and to make other and more effectual provision for securing the object intended.

"NEW BRUNSWICK.

Message to the House of Assembly,
5th February, 1845

"W. M. G COLEBROOKE, *Lieut. Governor.*

"The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House the copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in answer to their Address of the fourth of April 1844, relative to the Ports of St. Stephen and Dorchester, with copy of his Despatch to Lord Stanley, forwarding their Address, and of His Lordship's previous Despatch referred to of the 30th of September, 1842.

"W. M. G C"

The Documents accompanying this Message being read at the Clerk's, Table, are as follow:—

(Copy) No 1.

Fredericton, N. B. 22d April, 1844.

[No. 24]

MY LORD,—Having received Your Lordship's Despatch No. 223, dated 22d February previous to the close of the last Session, I communicated it to the House of Assembly and have now the honor to enclose to Your Lordship an Address which was presented to me from that Body, praying that I would bring under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, their opinion, for the reasons set forth, that the port of St. Stephen, including "the Ledge," should be made a Free Warehousing Port, and the Port at Dorchester, a Free Port.

A provision for extending the Warehousing system having been made in the Bill introduced into the House of Assembly in 1842 for Consolidating the Departments of Revenue, any additional expense in forming the several establishments would be fully provided for in the reduction thus to be effected. On this ground I did not expect that any additional grant would be made by the Assembly until the general measure would be matured. I am not aware of the grounds on which the privileges in question have been withheld from St. Stephen and Dorchester, but it would afford me satisfaction if I should be authorized to inform the Assembly, that on the necessary provision being made for those Ports, their wishes would be complied with.

I have, &c

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley.

(Copy) No. 2.

[No 247.] Downing St., 27th July, 1844.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch. No. 24, of the 22d April, with the Address of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, representing that it appeared to them desirable that the Port of St. Stephen, the Ledge, and the Port of Dorchester, should be made Free Warehousing and Free Ports.

Having referred this Address to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, their Lordships inform me that they have not felt themselves at liberty to adopt the suggestion of the House of Assembly. The grounds on which they have formed this decision are contained in their letter of the 27th of September, 1842 of which a copy was transmitted to you on the 30th of the same month; and their Lordships wish that you would carefully embody in your answer to the Address, the reasons assigned in that letter for declining to extend to places situated like St. Stephen, the privileges of a Free Warehousing Port, or the admission therein of Foreign Shipping

Their Lordships wish me further to state, that it is not customary to sanction the establishment of Free Ports at places having so small a trade as Dorchester.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

Lieutenant Governor Sir William Colebrooke, &c. &c. &c

No. 3

Extract of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to James Stephen, Esquire

Treasury Chambers, 27th September, 1844.

We report—

That in our Report to Your Lordships, dated the 20th April, 1841, No. 539, upon a former Despatch from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick upon this subject, we adverted to the locality of St. Stephen, which is situated on the River St. Croix, at a distance of about 16 miles above the Free Port and Free Warehousing Port of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, of which it is an Out-Station; and we stated that it had been the invariable policy of Her Majesty's Government to confine the rights of Free Ports to those Ports which are situated near the Sea, and at the first Station up a River at which a Port can be established, and beyond which Foreign Ships have never been permitted to proceed for the purpose of trading with the British Possessions. We further stated that all Vessels arriving from the United Kingdom, or from any of the British Possessions in North America, or the West Indies, can, under the existing regulations, proceed at once to St. Stephen without stopping at St. Andrews, and the reports of the Masters are taken, and the Duties charged by the Sub-Collector at St Stephen. We also observed, that St Stephen is permitted to carry on an Inland Trade with the United States, through the means of Bridges which connect the State of Maine with the Province of New Brunswick immediately above St. Stephen, and that under these circumstances, we were not prepared to recommend that the privileges of a Free Port should be conferred upon that Town, much less that it should be constituted a Free Warehousing Port, for the purposes mentioned in the Act of the 3d and 4th Wm. 4th, chap. 59.

(Signed) C. STEWART;
W. CURT.
H. RICHMOND.
R. DAWSON.

(Copy) No. 4.

[No. 66]

Fredericton, N. B., 12th August, 1844

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose a Petition to the Queen from a respectable body of the inhabitants of St. Stephen, representing the decline of the Trade of that Port owing to the reduction of the Duties on American Timber in the British West Indies, and praying that a Duty of 5s. a ton may be there imposed on it.

I am not aware of the rates of Duties at present imposed in the West Indies, but it is evident that the Americans, who can export the Timber of this Province from the Saint Croix without liability to the charges to which our Shipping are subject, are enabled to engross that Trade, to the great injury of the Ports of St. Stephen and St. Andrews. That the West India interest are benefitted by this concession to the Americans, there can be no question, but as Her Majesty's Government reserve the exclusive privilege of imposing discriminating Duties, I submit that the inhabitants of this Province, who are not allowed to protect themselves, have a just claim to equal protection with other Colonies, and that such a Duty should be imposed upon American Timber in the West Indies, or a corresponding reduction effected in the Duties on British Timber, unless the American Government should make some equivalent concession in favor of the Trade of this Province.

The Petitioners pray also for the removal of the Imperial Duties on Foreign Flour and salted Provisions, and also that St. Stephen may have the privilege of a Free Warehousing Port, which I have already recommended in my Despatch, No. 24, of the 22nd April last.

I enclose a return of the Shipping which have entered and cleared at the Ports of St. Andrews and St. Stephen in the last three years.

I have, &c.

(Signed)
W. M G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley.

(Copy) No. 5.

[No. 272]

Downing Street, 18th November, 1844.

SIR,—I have received your Despatch of the 12th August, No. 66, with a Petition to the Queen from the inhabitants of Saint Stephen, respecting the decline of Trade at that Port, owing to the reduction of Duties on American Timber in the British West Indies, and praying that the Warehousing system might be extended to Saint Stephen. Having submitted this Petition to the Queen I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty was pleased to receive it very graciously. I regret, however, to have to inform you, that, for the following reasons, I have been unable to advise Her Majesty to accede to the wishes of the Petitioners.

The proposals made by the Petitioners are three fold.

The first, that a Duty of 5s per 1000 feet should be laid on Foreign Lumber imported into the West India Colonies.

The second, that the Duty chargeable in New Brunswick on Foreign Flour and Salted Provisions should be repealed.

The third, that Saint Stephen should be declared a Free and Free Warehousing Port.

Taking these different propositions in their order, I have to observe with respect to the first of them, that the Duty on Foreign Lumber introduced into the West Indies, was repealed at a time when those Colonies were suffering under peculiar depression, arising in part at least, out of the effects of Legislation, and when they had the strongest claim to every relief which Legislation was capable of affording.

The British Parliament has shewn on the part of this country, by the settlement of the Timber Duties in 1842, its willingness to continue to afford facilities and advantages even at a considerable cost to the Trade of the British North American Provinces; but under circumstances so urgent as those of the West Indies, neither the Government nor the Legislature conceived that it would be warrantable to uphold an enhanced price of a raw material so extensively required as Wood in those Colonies, by continuing to maintain a Differential Duty upon its importation.

Taking this view of the case, Her Majesty's Government feel that they could not recommend to Parliament to reimburse a Duty on Foreign Lumber introduced into the West Indies.

I must remark in passing, that the figures which are presented on the Petition do not appear to Her Majesty's Government to exhibit clearly the result of the Act passed in 1842. For with regard to Boards and Planks, although there is a small diminution in the exportations of the year 1843, as compared with 1840 and 1841, yet the increase in 1842, when the new measure was known to be impending, was very large; I do not however doubt that the first effect of the Law may have been to give a check to the Trade between the Port of Saint Stephen and the West Indies; but from what has been observed in other cases, from the activity of the people of New Brunswick, and from their extremely favourable circumstances in respect to taxation, Her Majesty's Government, confidently hope that this check will prove to have been only temporary, and that the inhabitants of that Province will be far from unable to compete in the supply of Wood with the more heavily taxed subjects of the Union.

As respects the advantages enjoyed by the American Shipping in carrying to the United States from which British Vessels are excluded, Her Majesty's Government much regret any difficulties which on that account the Merchants of New Brunswick have to encounter; they are, however, the results of the application by the United States of a system analogous to that of our own Navigation Law, and inasmuch as the Colonial Vessels have a full share of the advantages of that Law, it is to be feared that it is not in the power of the Government to apply a remedy to the case in which a particular Port and District is unfortunately and partially liable to the pressure of its inconveniences.

I have also to observe, that, as it appears from the Petition itself, the Export Duty of one shilling per 1000 feet charged upon Wood in the Province of New Brunswick, has operated materially in discouraging the Trade to the West Indies, and it can therefore be only for the consideration of the Executive Government of New Brunswick, whether some mode of meeting the financial exigencies of the Province may not be devised which shall not be open to that very serious objection.

Neither can Her Majesty's Government recommend, in the second place, that after the very recent arrangement of the Imperial Duties to be levied in the British North American Colonies, an arrangement which has only been for 18 months in force, the Duty on Foreign Flour and Salted Provisions imported into New Brunswick should be withdrawn. Independently of the objection from the recency of the present Law, Her Majesty's Government conceive that the measure recommended would be liable to the objections advanced in the Petition to the repeal of the Duties on Foreign Lumber as injurious to the interests of other British Colonies producing the same commodity, but that it would not, so far as Her Majesty's Government are at present informed, have the justification of that measure in the peculiar circumstances, not only of the amount of difficulties pressing upon the West Indies, but in the source from which those difficulties were in a considerable degree deprived, viz: Public Legislation. With regard to the third point—the requisition that Saint Stephen should be made a Free Port—you will remind the Petitioners that their request has been made and considered on several former occasions, and that it has been declined for reasons which appeared at the time to Her Majesty's Government to be substantial, and as it is not alleged that these reasons have ceased to operate, nor that any new facts, except the concurrence of the Colonial authorities, are produced in the Petition to countervail them, Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to depart from their former decisions in this point.

I have, &c

(Signed) STANLEY.

Lieut. Governor Sir William Colebrooke, &c. &c. &c.

POETRY.

ON SLANDER, &c.

The words of Slander are more fleet
Than arrows from the bow,
And by some men made welcome too
Before the truth they know.

They are received with open arms,
And kindly entertain'd
By those who glory in the crimes
By which men's names are stain'd.

With them they pass for very truth
They ask no proof thereof,
Pleased with the welcome news they hear,
The talk, deride, and scoff.

'Gainst beauty, innocence and worth
Their poisoning darts they vend,
They numerate their neighbors faults
And so their lives they spend.

And thus their fellow mortal man
By false reports defame,
In private consort plot his fall
Then publickly him blame.

Alas that some will spend their lives
In such a wretched way,
How shall they answer for these errors
At the great judgment day.

Why will you break divine commands
In publishing a lie,
Hark! to the Holy Penman's voice
"The soul that sins shall die."

Come fellow mortal let us count
Our "three score years and ten,"
This number still let's keep in view
That bounds the life of men.

Come let us turn another page
Here we may plainly view,
Life passing "like the morning cloud
Or as the early dew."

When Death the King of Terrors comes
Demanding Natures pay,
All, fellow travellers we must go
With him that very day,

Our doom is written "dust we are"
Then why with dust compete
But rather help each other on
Our righteous Judge to meet.

Nor pray the "mountains us to shade"
As will yon dastard band
But dress with those in robes so white
And ever praise the 'Lamb.'

No. 7.

St. Patrick, February 1845.

ASTRONOMY.—The *Journal des Debats*, in calling the attention of the deputies to the necessity of increasing the funds of the Paris Observatory, thus speaks of the improved telescopic power to which those funds are to be devoted:—'The moon herself which astronomically speaking is quite close to us (95,000 leagues, or thirty times the diameter of the earth—the moon with her gigantic mountains and her extinguished volcanoes, is the heavenly body with which we are the least acquainted. All that we know of her has been obtained with glasses which magnify 200 times. The new apparatus that is proposed will magnify 6000 times, so that we shall be able to perceive the mountains of our satelite as from Geneva we see Mont Blanc."—*English paper.*

[Upon the principle that "two eyes see more than one," which is our rule or way of arguing, it is above our comprehension to understand how this improved telescope spoken of, is to see more than one which was greater, but yet saw less. This magnifies but 6,000. Dr Herschell's grand telescope, which was 40 feet long, 8 diameter, and by which he discovered several new planets, magnified *above* 6 000. Another phenomenon, equally strange and newly discovered is that "the Moon of all the heavenly bodies, is the least ascertained" This is wrong.—Her long attendance upon us "quite close has enabled our astronomers to give her a more thorough investigation than any other celestial body. We know ourselves she has always been a good consort or angel to us, and to have passed her by, little viewed or ascertained, would be an everlasting shame. But leaving objectionable points, which a good magnifier will readily account for as typographical inaccuracies, behind us, we shall speak of this Paris article as a whole and say, we are of the opinion improvements to a considerable extent have been made in the power of the telescope, and in this we are not a little rejoiced. The Journal des Debats tells us, the improvements are such, that the Moon's disc, or her mountains will appear as plain to those living in Geneva as Mont Blanc does to them at present. This may not be a figure of speech greatly from or an undue stretch of compliment to the article, but a reality. Mont Blanc is the highest mountain of any in all Europe, it is 15,662 feet above the level of the sea, and forms one of the branches of the Alps which separate Savoy. —*Stan.*]

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