

FOR ALL!!

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CURATION!

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AN. STANLEY.
Jansin House, in the city
day of November, 1842.

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HOLLANDS.
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ite PAINTS.

J. W. STREET

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J. W. STREET

FANDARD,

ERY WEDNESDAY, BY
P. Smith.

Saint Andrews, N B

RMS.

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18 HENRY T. S.

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12 lines 1d per line

year assay be agreed on
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to be paid for on delivery.

ENTS

Mr. John Cottrell

W. Campbell Esq

James Allen Esq

Trist. Moore Esq

Jas. Brown Esq

Mr. J. Gedder

Mr. Clarke Haines

Mr. T. Constance

Mr. D. Gilman

Wilford Fisher Esq

Mr. Henry S. Deak

VOLUME 12

The Standard.

NUMBER 10

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1845.

[15s. at the end of the year

Agricultural.

WORK FOR MARCH.

Order, system, is of as much importance to the farmer as to other individuals, and a well arranged plan of operations, is essential to continued success. "A place for every thing, and everything in its place," is a first truth in a farmer's metaphysics, a truth that proves itself, and of which the simple cultivation is sufficient. The farmer then should have his farm divided according to system; his crops should follow each other in regular order; the influence of these governing principles should be felt in every department of his business; it should be seen in the feeding and management of his animals, in his fences and gates, and in his houses and barns. "Order is heaven's first law," and he who transgresses, whatever may be his employment, must take the consequences.

March is the month for making that most delicious of sweets, maple sugar, and the farmer who, with the means in his possession of providing himself with this necessary article, neglects to do it, and depends on Cuba or Louisiana, so far surrenders his independence. Maple trees will yield from four to six pounds of sugar per tree, when well tended, and in medium seasons.

It is well for a farmer to be looking ahead, and securing such seeds as he is intending to plant or sow the coming season. He who has noticed the difference in the crop between plants produced from the good ripe, perfect seed, and those from inferior, unripe, or perhaps injured seed, will understand the propriety of attention to this point.

It is the custom to sow clover and grass seeds on winter sown grain in March, and if there is a little snow it can be done much better and more evenly than without. Never attempt to scatter such light seeds in a windy day; and if you value good crops, clean fields, and peace of mind hereafter, be careful to sow nothing but pure seed in your field.

March is a trying month for domestic animals, if treated during our long winters as too many of them are. There is a degree of cruelty in thus half-starving so many creatures that deserves the severest reprobation; and even a regard to profit should induce a different course. Just compare the profit of a cow that is well kept through the winter, coming out sleek and smooth in the spring, with one reduced to a skeleton, barely making a live of it, and requiring good pasture till July, to get her in order again. So with sheep, swine, and horses. No man has a right, or should he attempt to keep more animals than he can keep well, and the proportioning of his stock to his keeping is one of the things that distinguish the good farmer from the poor one.

Fences must be looked to this month, as animals are apt, unless cared for, to be straggling about the fields, and will do much mischief on newly seeded grass lands, and nearly destroy such wheatfields as they can obtain access to.

Have you made all the necessary preparations for the coming season? Are your agricultural implements in good order, your plows, hoes, axes, rakes, harnesses, carts &c. ready for use? Farmers find it most unpleasant, when a piece of work is to be done, to be obliged to go to a neighbor for the necessary implement, and it is not unfrequently the case, that the time spent in borrowing and returning a tool, would purchase a new one, or if applied in season, repaired the old one.

If you have neglected cutting clogs, it may be attended to now; but later than March is inadvisable, unless the grating is performed as early as possible in the spring, and before the buds start. It is truly surprising that the production of a fine fruit occupies so little of the attention of farmers.

At this time your ewes will require daily some cut turnips or potatoes with a little salt. It will also be an excellent plan to allow them once a day, a few oats in the sheaf, instead of their hay, and all your sheep will be the better for such a course. Roots fed daily will prevent in most cases that costiveness which in sheep fed on dry hay alone, is apt to produce the stretches. If you have not oats a handful of corn daily to each sheep, will prove valuable. Many of the things we have noticed may appear trifling; but it should never be forgotten by the farmer, that the most of his profits arises from trifles, or such as appear such in themselves and it will be found on examination that those who have obtained a competence by agriculture, are precisely those who have paid the strictest attention to these things.

HEALTH AND COMFORT.—To prevent cold feet, wash them frequently, and rub them thoroughly with a coarse cloth; this removes obstructions from the pores, and produces a healthy state which is conducive to warmth. When the feet appear clean, the pores may be obstructed, and perspiration impeded as to produce discomfort, and in some measure injure the health.

Letter from Jack Robinson.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 24, 1845

Mr. Smith—According to notice previous to given, the following resolution was on Thursday last moved in the House of Assembly.

Resolved—That the present Executive Council do not possess the confidence of this House, nor of the Country at large.

After some discussion on a motion to debate the resolution in a Committee of the whole House it was finally agreed to keep the Speaker in the chair, and so allow no member to speak more than once. Mr. Hill then moved an amendment, and Mr. Fisher moved an amendment to the amendment, and the debate continued until after sunset. Very little new matter was offered, the subject being nearly exhausted before. Mr. McLeod who had been the chairman of the committee during the previous debate of four days, spoke at considerable length; he defended the appointment of Mr. Reade, and did not think the occurrence of sufficient importance wherein to place a vote of want of confidence, even by those who were aware of the appointment; neither did he believe that it had caused, or could possibly cause, any great excitement in the country, so long as the duties of the office were well performed. The discussion was conducted with a great deal of animation, and it was at times impossible to suppress the expression of the excited feeling of the spectators in the gallery.

The house at length divided—Mr. Hill's amendment, and Mr. Fisher's second amendment were both rejected, and when the announcement was made from the chair that the vote of want of confidence was carried 22 to 9, it was received with loud expressions of applause from all parts of the House.

On Saturday an enquiry was made whether any steps had been taken by the Government in consequence of the vote of want of confidence which had passed the day before, when Mr. Simonds informed the House that he had tendered his resignation, which his Excellency had refused to accept. He then read the copy of the letter which he had sent to his Excellency, wherein he denied the power of the House to break up the Executive Council by a vote of want of confidence. Mr. McLeod then stated that he and Mr. Street, the Solicitor General, had been sworn in as Executive Councillors, and with the three old members would form a quorum for the dispatch of business. This statement produced an astonishing sensation in the House, and was generally denounced by those who spoke, as a daring attempt to recognize and carry on the Executive Government in direct opposition to the declared wishes of the people, and in open defiance of the Royal Instructions, and the well defined principles of Colonial Government. They generally professed sentiments of personal friendship to Mr. McLeod, but declared war against the Government of which he had become a member. Some spoke of refusing to grant the supplies, and of making a dead stand against all further proceedings—Others protested against the doctrine avowed by the Executive members, but were willing nevertheless to go on through the business of the present Session, leaving the matters of difference to be adjusted by the Queen's Government during the coming recess. In the meantime a resolution was moved and passed, and a committee sent to the Governor requesting him to send the vote of want of confidence and also the vote censure on himself for appointing his own Son-in-Law, home to Her Majesty's Government. This was done, and his Excellency was pleased to say, that "the documents should be sent by the mail, to-morrow."

It was soon after announced that Col. Allen had also been added to the Executive Council and a committee was raised to frame a loyal and dutiful Address to the Queen on the present state of public affairs. The address was framed accordingly, and read and debated in a committee of the whole House. It set forth the cause of the difficulties which have arisen, and traced step by step the proceedings which brought the House into collision with the other branch of the Government. It recognized the principles of Responsible Government as defined by Sir Charles Metcalfe, and contrasted them with the proceedings in New Brunswick, where the Governor instead of carrying on the Government in accordance with the well understood wishes of the people as expressed by a majority of the Assembly, is carrying it on against the wishes of the people so expressed, and in accordance with the avowed opinion of a small minority.

This address was opposed by three Executive members, and also by Messrs. Boyd, Payne, and Thompson, and supported generally by all the others who spoke; and on a division it was carried by all the rest of the House against the above named members, with the exception of Messrs. Gilbert & Hill, who happened out to be present at the division. The address was ordered to be engrossed, signed by the Speaker, and a committee appointed to carry it up to the Lieut. Governor, and to request him to send it home to London by the mail which leaves tomorrow.

Thus has this matter, small in itself in the beginning, here the means of breaking up that Council which had the confidence of the House and the Country, and bringing the Executive and Representative branches of our Government into direct opposition.—The Assembly have certainly acted with moderation and forbearance, and notwithstanding the strange position in which they stand, are willing to work out the business of the present Session with a Council formed in direct opposition to well defined constitutional principles. Messrs. Allen and McLeod have hitherto been general favourites in the House among their fellow members, and are unquestionably the best choice that could have been made out of the minority.—The business of the Sessions will therefore go on, and the matter in dispute being referred to Her Majesty the Queen, will, in due time, be decided either in favour of the Lieutenant Governor or against him. Should his position be supported, the House will of course be dissolved; but if, on the contrary, the House should be sustained, the Council will have to be remodelled, and the Governor perhaps recalled.

During the week the joint Report of the Inspection of Schools has been sent down and ordered to be printed.—An estimate has been reported by the Committee of Finance, setting the Revenue of the current year, at £69,000 exclusive of Civil Revenue, one per cent duty, Light House, Marine Hospital, and Emigrant dues; or a little over £93,000 in the whole.

I have just received the Standard of the 19th, which looks very well, and contains much interesting matter. One of the best written articles is Editorial, under the head of "The Secretaryship." The writer however appears to have fallen into an error in the last paragraph of that article. The resolutions in which reference to Responsible Government was made, were thrown out because they all contained various preambles and propositions so linked together that no separate vote could be taken on them.—Three sets of these were laid on the Table at once, and by the rules of the House, although all might be rejected, only one set could be adopted. The members were therefore puzzled and perplexed; and, as was to be expected, rejected the whole. The single resolution however, approving of the resignation of the four Executive Councillors passed by a large majority.

The subject matter of these letters I find in an old story;—here, before it appears in your paper, this comes from the discontinuance of our late Post communication.

Yours, &c.

JACK ROBINSON.

New Brunswick

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

18th February.

Mr. Hill presented a Petition from Mary C. Albee, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of St. Stephen. Referred to the Committee on School Petitions.

Mr. Thompson presented a Petition from the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of St. George, praying that the Duty paid on a Bell imported from Boston in the United States, in the year 1841, for the use of the said Church, may be returned to them.—Referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill to provide for the inspection of Fish and other articles;—read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Brown.

Resolved, That the Petition of Josephus Moore, presented to this House on the fourth instant, praying to be relieved for certain Bonds given for Tonnage Duties; as also the Petition of Joseph Walton, presented on the tenth instant, and praying to be remunerated for losses sustained in the Survey of certain Lands; which said Petitions were severally ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; that Messrs. Partelow, McLeod, Boyd and Botsford, do compose the said Committee.

19th February.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from T. Turner, F. Berry, and J. Parkinson, late Commissioners of the St. Andrews Almshouse, and Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of St. Andrews, praying that a Grant may pass to reimburse expenses incurred by them in the support of Emigrant Poor, which was received.

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The Legislative Council have agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to continue an Act for the better regulation of the Office of Sheriff in this Province.

The Bill to continue the Act to provide for the better assessment of County and Parish Rates.

The Bill to continue an Act to prevent disorderly riding on Streets and Highways in this Province.—and

The Bill to continue the Act relating to Landlord and Tenant.

24th February.

On motion of Mr. Partelow.

Resolved, That the Address to Her Majesty on the present state of the Public Affairs of this Province, be engrossed, and signed by the Speaker; and

On like motion of Mr. Partelow; further

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Address to the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, by to-morrow's Mail, to be laid at the Foot of the Throne.

The Address, is thus concurred in, and ordered to be transmitted, is as follows:—

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The Humble and Dutiful Address of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY

"We, Your Majesty's Faithful Commons of New Brunswick, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with renewed expressions of attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

"We had fervently hoped that the time would be far distant when complaints from this, Your Majesty's Loyal Province, should be heard at the foot of the Throne; but the Prerogative of the Crown having been recently exercised by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in a manner so injudicious and so unjust, as to cause dissatisfaction throughout the Province, we deem it our unavailing duty to bring the subject under Your Majesty's Gracious consideration.

"Your Majesty will have already received intimation of the recent demise of the Gentleman who held the highly important office of Provincial Secretary—the filling up the vacancy by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's appointment of his Private Secretary, and Son-in-law, and the consequent retirement of Four Members of Your Majesty's Executive Council. Upon the reasons which induced such retirement, the Assembly were bound to express a deliberate opinion; and these Members have been sustained in the Constitutional steps which they had thus taken, by an overwhelming majority, while at the same time, a Vote of want of Confidence in those who remained in office and sanctioned the appointment, has passed the Assembly, with such an expression of opinion as cannot fail to demonstrate to Your Majesty the true state of Public feeling.

"Notwithstanding such expression, we lament to say, that His Excellency has not thought proper to accede to the wishes, or regard the opinion of Your Majesty's Faithful Commons; but on the contrary, has declined to accept the resignations which the Assembly are led to understand arose out of such expression, and moreover has selected from the small minority of Nine, who voted in the House against the Resolution of want of Confidence, Gentlemen to fill two of the vacancies, who have already been sworn into office.

"The Assembly forbear to remark upon this unusual and extraordinary measure of the Provincial Government; nor do they in the remotest degree question the Prerogative in its undoubted right to make such appointments, or to call to the Councils of the Country such Gentlemen as the Crown may consider best qualified to discharge the Public Duty. It is only on the improper and the unjust exercise of such right, that the Representatives of the People consider it their imperative duty to express an opinion, and humbly and dutifully to lay such opinion at the foot of the Throne.

"Your Majesty's Faithful Subjects have always understood, and it is a principle invariably recognized by the most illustrious Statesmen in the Mother Country, that the Patronage of the Crown should be exercised in the Colonies with due regard to persons, whose zeal and ability in the Public Service entitle them to claims for preference; and that the Government of a Colony should be conducted according to the well understood wishes, feelings and opinions of the Country.

"Such principles have been acted upon in Canada and the other neighbouring Provinces; and Lord Metcalfe, the present distinguished Governor General, in various Public Addresses, has thus expounded the principles of Colonial Government:—

"It will be my earnest endeavor to promote the welfare and happiness of Canada, to do justice to all Parties; to know no dis-

inction of Races and Creeds; to make appointments to office according to merit and just claims, and the efficiency of the Public Service; to consult in all acts of the Government, the interests of the People; to maintain their rights, no less than the Prerogative of the Crown, unimpaired,—regarding the latter as valuable only when it conduces to the benefit of the Country."—and again—

"If you mean that the Government should be administered in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the People; that the Resolutions of September, 1841, should be faithfully adhered to; that it should be competent to the Council to offer advice on all occasions; whether as to patronage or otherwise, and that the Governor should receive it with attention; due to His Constitutional Advisers, and consult with them on all cases of adequate importance; that there should be a cordial co-operation, and sympathy between Him and them; that the Council should be responsible to the Provincial Parliament and the People; and when the acts of the Governor are such as they do not choose to be responsible for, they should be at liberty to resign;—then I entirely agree with you, and see no impracticability in carrying on Responsible Government in a Colony on that footing, provided that the respective parties engaged in the undertaking be guided by moderation, honest purpose, common sense, and equitable minds, devoid of party spirit."

"Such are the principles laid down by Lord Metcalfe; and as the Policy of Your Majesty's Government has invariably been, and still continues to be, to apply one uniform principle to all Your Majesty's North American Colonies; and as that distinguished Nobleman has been sustained in His views by Your Majesty's Most Gracious approbation, the People of this Province, through their Representatives, have cordially responded to such principles, and have considered them applicable to the condition of Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects in New Brunswick.

"Whether these principles have been carried out by the Provincial Government, either in making the appointment complained of, or in the subsequent step with reference to the Executive Council, the Assembly submit to the gracious consideration of Your Majesty. They cannot however but lament, that in the disposal of this highly important and lucrative Office, 'merits and just claims,' so emphatically expressed by Lord Metcalfe as constituting the leading principle in distributing the patronage of the Crown, have been most unjustly disregarded; and the peace and contentment of Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects in this Province, have thus unhappily been disturbed.

"The Assembly intend to pass the Revenue and Appropriation Bills, and to forward all other business in which the Country is interested, notwithstanding this unfortunate collision with the Executive Government; thereby disarming any imputation that they are influenced by a factious desire either of embarrassing the Government or neglecting the great interests of the People.

"It is upon Your Majesty alone that the Assembly confidently rely for a redress of their complaints; and they therefore earnestly and fervently pray that Your Majesty may most graciously be pleased to take their Humble and Dutiful Address into Your Royal consideration, and grant such relief to Your Faithful and Loyal Subjects, as the present exigency demands.

"J. W. WELDON,
Speaker House of Assembly, New Brunswick.
House of Assembly, 25th Feb. 1845.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

February 17.

The Honourable Mr. Chandler presented the following Petition:—

A Petition from David A. Rose, James Frink, and one hundred and eighty four others, inhabitants of Charlotte County, praying measures may be adopted to prevent the sale of large Tracts of Crown Land.

The Honourable Mr. Wyer presented the following Petitions:—

A Petition from Francis Beverly, of Fredericton, praying a return of Duty paid by him on Calf Skins imported for Book Binding; and

A Petition from Margaret Grant, of Charlotte County, praying an allowance for teaching a School in that County.

The Hon. Mr. Hatch presented the following Petitions:—

A Petition from J. Leonard, P. Loyd, A. Harey, and 284 others, Fishermen and Merchants, in the Parishes of St. George, Cassid, West Isles, and Campsello, praying that an Act may pass to prevent the taking of Fish in Wiers, and also for the protection of the Spanning Grounds near the Island of Grand Manan; and

A Petition from Malcolm McNaughton, of Charlotte County, praying an allowance for teaching a School in Brockway Sauterment.

Extracts continued on our last page.