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SCHOOL.
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ROBERT ROSS,
September, 1834.

Sale,
PROPERTY Situate in
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None need apply to
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August 24th 1834.

IVILEGE.
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Chamcook Lake, con-
half of Land; also the
AMS on the second
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peculiar importance
particulars inquire at
SAMUEL BRYE.

THE STANDARD.
EVERY THURSDAY,
New Brunswick, by
N. SMITH.
Subscription
price of postage, payable
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or 12 lines 3d per line,
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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

Table with columns for Sun, Moon, High, and Low tide information for the week of April 2, 1835.

MOON'S PHASES.
First Qr. 6h 44m 40s
Full - 13th 2h 30m 45s
Last Qr. 19th 6h 20m 45s
New - 27th 4h 35m 45s
Mean Equation—Watch fast - 3 Minutes.

SAINT ANDREWS
STANDARD,
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2, Number 27. QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS CURO ET ROGO. Thursday, April 2, 1835.

SAINT ANDREWS MAIL.

Table showing mail departure and arrival schedules for St. John, St. Stephen, and United States.

ON THE POTATO.

Mr. Hickey, of Sackville-street, has communicated to the Irish Farmer's Journal a very singular and successful experiment which has been tried upon the potato in the county of Dublin. A gentleman who holds a farm of 150 acres planted in the usual manner 34 acres under potatoes, in the year 1832; the result, was a complete failure and a total loss of the crop. This induced him to try many experiments upon the root, all of which failed except the following, which exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He took six potatoes and divided them into twenty cuts—he then got a large basin of water, into which he put a cup full of salt and a piece of blue-stone about the size of walnut. He put ten of the cuts into the basin, and let them remain there one entire night. On the following day he procured a very strong microscope, through which he examined the entire twenty cuts. On the ten cuts which were not immersed in the basin he distinctly perceived many small white particles, like eggs; and those cuts which were immersed presented no such appearance whatsoever. This discovery urged him to follow up the examination attentively, and every day for a short period he continued to watch the appearance of the aforesaid matter. The result was, that those white globular particles were animalcules, for in a few days they became quite visible to the naked eye in the form of little worms or maggots. The cuts that had been steeped never showed the slightest appearance of any such thing, and they retained their solidity and firmness when the other ten were completely decayed and rotted. Still unwilling to believe, without further proof, he tried the experiment five or six times and planted them, distinctly marking a division between those cuts that were steeped and those that were not. The consequence was, the almost total failure of the one kind and the complete success of the other, placed the question beyond the possibility of a doubt. He considers that the air has a powerful effect upon the potato, and may sometimes impregnate it with this destructive matter. He is a gentleman of undoubted respectability and veracity, and will come forward, if required, to verify the truth of this statement.

Communications.

To the ELECTORS and NON-ELECTORS of the County of Charlotte. Gentlemen, A report has been industriously circulated throughout the County, "that I voted against the Petition of certain Inhabitants of Saint Andrews, praying for the repeal of the duties on wheat flour and dead meats." This therefore is to inform you that the above report is utterly false. You will perceive by the Standard of the 19th of February last, that the House divided on this petition no less than four times, and that in all these divisions I voted for it, and my name is there recorded accordingly. I also voted against the report of the select Committee to whom it was referred, and the greater part of the article purporting to be my speech upon that occasion is nonsense, and such as I never uttered. I remain, Gentlemen, Your faithful Servant, JAMES BROWN JUN. Saint David, March 23, 1835.

FOR THE STANDARD.

MR. EDITOR, I was pleased to find in your paper of last week that a Law had passed authorising the Magistrates to lay before the Grand Jury, the accounts in this County to let the people of the County see how the money which is collected for licences and for the assessments and money received for delinquent Jurors—is expended. I hope the Grand Jury will enquire first, has the Justices accounted to the County Treasurer for all fines and other money collected by them for county purposes? Has the Sheriff accounted for all fines received by him for delinquent Jurors? The Clerk of the Court to exhibit an account of all money received by him for Licences and for Legislative grants &c. And that the different collectors of rates in each Parish should exhibit their account of what money they have collected, and at the same time to show that they have put the list of delinquents in the hands of Magistrates to collect. The County Treasurer to exhibit his account of the money he has received and paid away, and what is due by the County.

The Clerk of the Court should hand to the Grand Jury a list of all the demands against the County up to the April Sessions in each year. By the Grand Jury having this information before them, they can then not only see the state of the County funds, but what Parishes are delinquent in paying their assessments, and if those persons who have received the money belonging to the County have faithfully accounted for the same; for if they have not, the Grand Jury will, no doubt, present them to the County, so that the court may proceed against them as the Law directs. I am &c. Your Obedt. Servt. AN OLD GRAND JURY-MAN. St. Andrews, 30th March, 1835.

New-Brunswick. PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, March 14. TIMBER LICENCES AND ADDITIONAL TONNAGE.

On motion of Mr. Wyer, "Whereas, by the recent regulations relative to the granting of Licences to cut Timber, Mill, and other Lumber, on Crown Lands, published in the Royal Gazette of 11th instant, by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, it appears, that in future, Permits for Timber Berths of unlimited extent for a term of five years will be granted, and also, that an additional Tonnage Duty of 6d per ton on Timber, 6d per thousand on Spruce Mill Lumber, and 1s. per thousand on Spruce Mill Lumber will be required; And Whereas, such regulations, with others of a very objectionable nature, will not only open a door to the granting of very extensive reserves, and thereby throw a decided advantage into the hands of Capitalists, to the manifest injury of the enterprising Trader and Lumberer, but by increasing the duty, tend greatly to embarrass and injure the Trade, the old rate of duty having been found by experience even greater than the Trade will bear: therefore "Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to prevent the above mentioned regulations, so far as relates to the granting of Timber Berths of an unlimited extent, and the increasing the Tonnage Duty on Timber and Mill Lumber, from going into operation, the same being calculated, in the opinion of this House very materially to injure the Trade and prosperity of the Colony."

QUIT RENTS AND CASUAL REVENUE.

To the King, Most Excellent Majesty. The humble address of the House of Assembly. May it please Your Majesty. "The Assembly of New Brunswick ailing most humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty with those sentiments of loyalty and affection, for which this Colony has been so greatly distinguished. "Having been informed, by Message from the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, that he had received instructions from Your Majesty's Government to resume the collection of the Quit Rents, unless such an offer of a permanent annual grant should be made to Your Majesty to commute the said Rents, as would induce their suspension until Your Majesty's pleasure should be known; the Assembly felt, that under the peculiar circumstances of the Country, they could not be justified in making such offer, but that they would be best discharging the high and responsible obligations they owed their constituents, in bringing the subject under Your Majesty's most gracious notice, and in a free and frank manner afford Your Majesty the reasons which actuated them in their decision, in the hope that they will be favourably considered by Your Majesty, and lead to the results prayed for. "The Assembly deem it unnecessary to advert to the vexatious and almost obsolete nature of the claim, the length of time which elapsed (47 years) before it was demanded, and the fact of such a reservation in the grants being considered of so little consequence, that in the numerous transfers of Land it has practically lost sight of: These are matters which have previously been urged on the consideration of Your Majesty and Your Royal Predecessor; neither will the Assembly dwell upon the litigation and confusion which will inevitably ensue upon any attempt to enforce this impolitic exaction; but they do most humbly contend, with all due submission, that no necessity exists in this Province to make the collection as a provision for any part of the Civil List; and they have good reasons for believing that the want of a sufficient amount to provide for the Civil Establishment of the Province is the only ground for resorting to these Rents. In taking this view of the subject the Assembly are justified, by reference to the Attorney General's letter to the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the Legislature in 1833, in which he states

that the Quit Rents were "dues necessary for the support of the Civil Establishment of the Colony," and also by Sir Colin Campbell's Speech at the opening of the Legislature in Nova Scotia, wherein it is clearly set forth, that if any other resources had been at the disposal of Your Majesty within that Province, which could have been made available for the payment of the Civil List, no claim for these Rents would ever have been exacted. "The Assembly call Your Majesty's attention to the relative situation of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with regard to the Crown Revenues: In the former they are in a most flourishing condition, and notwithstanding the excessively high Salaries of some of the Officers and the contingent expenses connected with the Civil Establishments, there is a surplus of about £7,000 per annum, after paying what is called the established Civil List, at Your Majesty's disposal, independently of the large amount that is and will be paid in by the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company: Our sister Province, on the other hand, does not possess such advantages; the Casual and Territorial Revenues there not being nearly sufficient for the ordinary purposes of Government, and it is but just and fair that Colonies circumstanced as both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are, should support their several Civil Establishments from Revenues arising within their respective Territories, without, as formerly, looking for any provision from the Imperial Parliament, it is not to be wondered at that a grant, should be sought for by Your Majesty's Government from the Legislature of Nova Scotia to make up any annual deficiency that had arisen, while at the same time it afforded Your Majesty an opportunity of cancelling a claim upon the inhabitants of that Province, the collection of which have caused much dissatisfaction. "The Assembly trust that Your Majesty will see the striking difference in the circumstances of the two Colonies; the one with a flourishing Revenue under no Legislative control, without the least necessity of Your Majesty being obliged to apply any new burthen upon Your most faithful subjects, by the imposition of additional Duties on the sources whence those Revenues are derived, or to resort to a claim always considered harassing and objectionable in its nature, and though small when individually applied, vexatious in principle and extremely expensive in enforcing; to the other without an amount of similar resources to pay its Civil Establishments, and consequently affording Your Majesty reasonable grounds of resorting to means at Your Majesty's disposal to induce the Legislature to make up the deficiency. "Nor can the Assembly conceive from a dispassionate retrospective consideration of the growth of this Colony, and the facilities which it affords to the prosecution of an attainment of honorable independence to the industrious settler, if a judicious policy were observed in the management of the Crown Lands and Forests, that there will be such a falling off of Your Majesty's Revenues, as will make it indispensible necessary for at future appeal being made to the Legislature to grant any portion of the Civil List from other Revenues created by them, on the contrary they are of opinion, if these Revenues are properly husbanded they will continue to afford Your Majesty a large annual surplus, after paying the necessary Civil charges of the Province; and in this they are borne out by the receipts of the last three years, the recent competition for wild Lands, and the unexpected investments of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company, by which a great amount of British Capital and British Industry has been diverted to and concentrated in New-Brunswick. "But the Assembly are of opinion, that to make this a matter of certainty it will be necessary that a reduction of some of the Salaries chargeable upon Your Majesty's Revenues should receive Your Majesty's gracious consideration, as they are entirely beyond the circumstances of the Country to afford, and so far above those allowed other Officers of great responsibility and of Provincial appointment, that the Assembly sincerely trust Your Majesty will bring down the Salaries alluded to, in such a degree as will, in some measure, comport with those paid for by the Colony, and they subjoin a Schedule, to which they humbly beg reference.

"The Assembly urge this, with due submission, on your Majesty's due consideration, as of all others deserving particular attention, for, independently of other reasons which might be given to your Majesty the very fact of such enormous Salaries being enjoyed by a few individuals in a young Country, where wealth is comparatively unknown, has a tendency to encourage and promote habits of extravagance and luxury among those of moderate incomes, (with whom alone they can associate) which frequently end in poverty and distress. "There is another subject of deep and vital importance to this Colony, which they have to bring under the notice of Your Majesty, and to which Your Majesty's gracious

attention is sought by your faithful commons. "It is universally understood as well as generally believed, that the Commissioner of Crown Lands is subject to no efficient control; Duties for Licences to cut Timber on Crown Lands have been at different times increased, and within a few days an additional Duty of 33 1/3 per cent on Timber has been laid, the price of Lands has been and is fluctuating but constantly advancing; and the power with which he is vested is generally viewed by the Mercantile and Lumbering interests of the Country with such alarm that an opinion very generally prevails, exactions of such magnitude might be required at a moment's notice as materially to affect, if not altogether to destroy, the export Trade of the Country. The Assembly beseech Your Majesty graciously to afford them information on these points, and that Your Majesty will not allow any increase to be made hereafter, either in the price of Timber or Wild Lands, until the intention be made known to Your faithful Commons, in order, that if they think such increase not called for, time may be afforded them to lay their reasons at the Foot of the Throne; intimately acquainted as they are with all Sections of the Province, and deeply interested in its settlement and improvement. "The Assembly need scarcely mention that they are ready, as they have always been, to provide for the Civil Establishment of the Province, upon a scale commensurate with its resources, in the event of all the Crown Revenues in the Colony being placed under the control of the Legislature, and the sources whence they are derived; but this, from the recent Dispatches of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, appears far from being the intention of Your Majesty's Government, yet they cannot refrain from urging on Your Royal consideration, the benefits which would result to Your Majesty and the people of this Province, by placing the net proceeds of these Revenues under the control of the Legislature, as it must be manifest to Your Majesty that they have means of knowing the proper objects for public encouragement, which cannot be available to Your Majesty's Government. "The Assembly, in conclusion, most humbly trust, that for the reasons stated, and others which have formerly been brought under Your Majesty's notice, Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to dispense with the collection of the Quit Rents in this Province, and that Your Majesty will be pleased to give these their other representations such consideration as to Your Majesty may seem meet. (Signed) CHARLES SIMONDS, Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Schedule of Salaries proposed as chargeable upon the Casual and Territorial Revenues and contingencies of Office, which are supposed amply sufficient, considering the circumstances of the Country: The Lieutenant Governor, during the Administration of Sir Archibald Campbell, the same as at present. Currency. £2,500 0 0

His Successor in the Administration, £2,500 0 0 The Chief Justice, in Lieu of all fees and travelling expenses, 1,000 0 0 The three Puisne Judges each £200 in lieu of all Fees and travelling expenses, 2,700 0 0 The present Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor, 1,000 0 0 General, 600 0 0 His Successor in Office, 600 0 0 Provincial Secy., 1,000 0 0 His Successor in office, 600 0 0 The Auditor and receiver Generals, each £300, 600 0 0

And upon the death, retirement, removal or promotion of the present Auditor and Receiver Generals, or either of them, the Offices respectively, should be discontinued, and all accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Crown Revenues be annually in detail laid before the house of Assembly for enquiry, which would render the Office of Auditor General unnecessary and that the Crown Revenues be paid into the provincial Treasury and be received and paid by the Treasurer without any charge for such service. Private Secretary to the Governor, 900 0 0 Government Contingencies, 300 0 0 Annual allowance to College, 9,400 0 0 Total currency, £10,500 0 0

"The above are considered sufficient for the Salaries of the Officers above alluded to, and ample allowance has been made for the indoor establishments and contingencies. "The Assembly cannot see any reasonable ground why there should be any Salaries in the Province beyond those enjoyed by the

Puisse Judges, except those of the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Justice. "The Treasurer of the Province (an office of great responsibility and labour) receives an annual Salary of £600 currency, per annum, besides an allowance for a Clerk, Office hire and contingencies, of about £300. Monday, 10th March. Mr. Wyer, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House of the 14th instant, upon the subject of Tonnage Duties and Licences for cutting Timber and Mill Lumber on Crown Lands, reported, that they had attended to that duty; and that His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—"Gentlemen, "The Regulations referred to in the Address of the House of Assembly just read were framed after much deliberation, and were intended in their result to have a very different effect from that contemplated by the House; and I still confidently hope, that in their operations they will be found beneficial to the interests of the Lumbering Trade of the Province. Should, however, these anticipations unfortunately not be realized, then shall I most readily direct the adoption of such measures as will meet the exigency of the case." Tuesday, 17th March. A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by Mr. Jucett, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber. The House attended, and being returned, Mr. Speaker reported, that he addressed His Excellency to the following effect:—"May it please your Excellency, The Assembly during the present Session, diligently applied themselves to the consideration of all matters which have been brought before them: Many Bills have been passed which, I trust, will in their operation, prove beneficial to the Province. The Assembly also passed an Appropriation Bill, wherein provision was made for the payment of the Ordinary Services—for improving the Roads of communication—for erecting and preparing Bridges—for supporting Institutions of acknowledged public benefit—for encouraging the establishment of others of a like character, and for satisfying many just individual claims upon the Treasury: This Bill also made provision for the payment of the expenses of the Speaker and Members of the Assembly, agreeable to the usage which has invariably prevailed for Thirty four years—a provision which is essential for the preservation of the rights of the constituency of the Province. Provision was not made in this Bill for the payment of the expenses of the Members of the Legislative Council, no precedent for such provision being found in the Journals of the Assembly; the Assembly, moreover, considered that such provision would have been inexpedient and improper. The loss of the Appropriations of the present Session, is most deeply to be lamented;—great inconvenience will thereby be experienced by such Public Officers as depend upon annual grants, and by all persons who have just claims upon the Treasury; the general improvement of the country will be arrested, and the usefulness of Institutions of acknowledged public benefit may be most injuriously affected. Under these unfortunate and discouraging circumstances, I feel assured that Your Excellency will adopt such measures, as to your Excellency may seem best calculated to avert or to mitigate, the evils which are now impending over the Province. The Assembly have also passed a bill to continue and amend the acts for raising a revenue, by the operation of which a sufficient sum will be received into the Treasury, to have carried the Appropriation Bill, into full effect. This Bill I now present to Your Excellency, on behalf of His Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects the Commons of New Brunswick, and pray Your Excellency's assent thereto: FROM JAMAICA.—By the Packet Ship Orbit, we have received Kingston papers to the 14th ult. inclusive. KINGSTON, Feb. 14.—The intelligence from the windward Islands is highly gratifying, as the following extract of a letter, dated 2d. Feb., from an eminent mercantile house in Barbadoes, fully testifies:—"All our Islands are perfectly tranquil, and the new system is working well—indeed as well as its warmest supporters could wish, and I yet hope for better days for the West Indies." The accounts from the Country are on the whole favorable, although on some properties it is stated that sufficient is not performed.—On other properties the usual quantum of labour is obtained, owing we suppose to the judicious management of the gentleman under whose direction these are placed. The apprentices on Belvidere Estate are said to be highly incensed at the transportation of the two incendiaries from that property, loudly declaring that the woman who incited those two men to commit the act, should have been tried and hanged, as she was the guilty person.

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