

West Indies.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM NEW GRENADA.
The following is an extract from a weekly journal published at Popayan:

"We are gratified in being able to state that the Baron de Thierry has made proposals to the Government of this Republic, for cutting a canal to unite Rio Chagres and Rio Grande, the latter having its outlet in the Pacific—and to make both navigable for steamboats and other vessels not drawing more than ten feet of water."

A letter dated Panama, May 26th, states that the agent of Baron Thierry, was most kindly received at Bogota by the President of the Republic, and that this latter promised to exert all his influence with the Congress to meet the Baron's views.

The great object of Baron Thierry in cutting this canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, is to facilitate the intercourse between Europe and the islands of New Zealand—upon which he has undertaken to found a Colony. It appears that he has actually commenced operations, having sailed from Panama on the 29th of May, with his family and attendants, on board the armed ship active. He is stated to have written, before his departure, to the Kings of France and Great Britain, claiming their protection for the infant nation he is about to establish, and communicating his declaration of Independence as sovereign chief of New Zealand.

Island of Cuba.—We have extracted from Havana papers, the following official statement showing the imports, exports, and revenue of the Island of Cuba in the year 1834:

Imports	\$18,563,300
Exports	14,487,955
Imports from the United States both in Spanish and American bottoms	5,240,630
Exports to the United States	4,694,361
The number of Spanish and foreign vessels which visited the ports of the Island in 1834, amounted to 2925—795 of which were Spanish, 945 from the United States, 113 English, 58 French, and the remainder belonged to various European nations.	
The tonnage of all these vessels amount to 339,999 tons	
Revenue of the Island.	
Duties on imported and exported goods	\$5,230,600
Taxes and other sources of revenue	4,965,000
Total revenue	\$10,195,600

The Treasury of Havana, after meeting all the expenses of the civil list providing for the maintenance of an army of 20,000 men, and sending two millions and odd dollars to the mother country, had on the 1st of January last, a balance on hand of \$944,600.

It is expected that the enlightened views of the present Spanish Government with regard to the free trade of the Island, and the suppression of various burthens which now check the progress of agriculture, will contribute towards developing still more the great natural resources of this Island.

From the Halifax Times.

If any thing were wanting to show the folly of allowing such men as Porter Thomson to exercise influence in the Government, it would be found in the fact, that at a time when the Northern Powers of Europe have almost succeeded in the aim of Napoleon, to exclude British manufactures from the Continent, that men of consideration among the Whigs, has brought forward a motion in the House of Commons to appoint a Committee to consider the duties on Timber, and a Committee has accordingly been appointed. Such a measure never would have been proposed by this individual, who is fast earning the curses of posterity, if he had not some grounds for believing that his favorite schemes for equalizing the Timber Duties would meet with consideration. His free trade notions are however likely, if accounts are to be relied on, to meet with unexampled discomfiture; as it cannot for a moment be supposed, that with the restrictions to be imposed, almost amounting to prohibition of British commodities, any set of men will be so reckless as to return a positive good in the increased consumption of Baltic timber, for the injury which the Northern powers are prepared, or are in active preparation to inflict on the commerce of England. Russia has already excluded some of our most important manufactures, and increased her tariff 12 per cent, and Prussia most effectually leads the van of all Germany to cause a total prohibition, showing a deep laid scheme to level the power of England. America, probably acquiescing in the same policy, would have inflicted a similar blow, were it not for her southern nullifiers, and evidently only awaits a favourable moment again to venture a tariff against her British connection. In such an aspect of affairs, having all the world perversely at war with her, it might be supposed that the Colonial Dependencies would meet with greater fostering care than ever; for it amounts to more than probability, that ere long she will have to rely for political existence on the commerce of her own dominions. At a time like the present therefore, it is not such men as Porter Thomson, the Baltic Merchant, who can or will understand what is her true advantage. A retaliatory measure, availing of even justice, would be the shutting up entirely the Baltic trade with Britain, and a dependence on the Colonies for every article furnished from thence.

We here insert the paragraphs on which the above remarks are founded:
"The plan devised by the Prussian Government to get possession of the commerce of all the German States, to the prejudice of England and France, is rapidly advancing to its practical completion. A Frankfurt Paper of the 29th ult. received this morning, says—'By the accession of Baden, which will soon

be followed by that of Nassau and Frankfurt to the German Commercial Union, we have made a very considerable advance towards the accomplishment of the great design of making Germany a great independent commercial community—perhaps the most important of all the projects of an age in which vast undertakings are so much encouraged. It is, we admit, a most important project, and its success cannot fail to have a very sensible influence on British commerce and manufactures. The German States have been hitherto dependent on Great Britain for the supply of certain productions and manufactures, which it is the object of the Commercial Union to exclude, or only to admit under such rates of duties as may prevent anything like competition with the commodities supplied by Prussia, or any of the States of the Union which have undertaken to interchange their respective commodities with each other duty free."

"The extent and importance of the Union are thus described by the Frankfurt Journal—'The whole of the Union, after the accession of the above-mentioned States, will contain a population of 24,500,000 souls, and besides the Austrian Empire, only the maritime countries of North Germany, Hanover, Oldenburg, Holstein, and Mecklenburg, with the Hanseatic cities, and the Duchy of Brunswick, which cannot be easily separated from Hanover, are excluded. Even in the actual exclusion of the Union we find every security for its duration, and the time may be foreseen when, if not Austria, the whole North of Germany will join the Union.' We must here observe that the German Papers announced the other day that Austria had signified its intention of joining the Union. In reference to that statement we made some remarks to show how imprudent it would be of the Austrian Government to enter into a commercial combination, which would place it under the necessity of preferring the productions of foreign States to those of its own dependencies, Hungary, Transylvania, &c. It does not appear that the Austrian Government has yet committed itself in such an act of folly."

"The Frankfurt Paper, which is evidently in this matter at least an organ of Prussian influence, goes on to say, 'Prussia has, for the second time, given the signal for the deliverance of Germany from dependence upon foreigners, and for the revival of an independent German national spirit. Hitherto Agriculture has been chiefly encouraged in all the German States. Manufactures were carried to some extent only in a few places, and were not able in general to compete with foreign productions.' It required a combination of very fortunate circumstances to enable manufactures to prosper in some places, while German goods did not enjoy the slightest advantage in most German markets above those of other countries, from the markets of which they were excluded by prohibition, or duties equivalent to prohibitions. This is just the state of things that our friends of 'free trade' have brought about in this country with regard to some important branches of manufacture. They have opened our markets to the goods of France, while France excludes our manufactures from her markets."

"The Frankfurt writer then complains of the liberal system of commerce pursued by France and England with regard to the German States, against which he contends that the 'Commercial Union' is a necessary defensive protection. But the Union, he alleges is of Prussian origin, and Prussia has not to complain of liberality on the part of England; on the contrary, the relations of commerce maintained between Prussia and England are on terms far more advantageous to the former than to the latter country. Yet it is Prussia that strikes the blow at British commerce in Germany, under pretence of delivering the German States from British thralldom. But more is threatened than exclusion of our manufactures from the markets of Germany. It is added 'as soon as Germany shall be traversed by iron rail-roads in all directions, our manufactures will be able to come into competition with those of France and England in the markets of the East.' While these annihilating blows are made at British commerce, what are our statesmen doing to protect it? Busied with projects of intervention in the internal disputes of other countries, when they should be endeavouring to save our commerce from ruin, or to find new sources for its profitable enterprise. Doubtless one of the very fortunate circumstances to which the Frankfurt writer alludes as favouring Prussia in her project of commercial aggrandisement, was the having such a Minister as Lord Palmerston at the head of our foreign department, who having got himself entangled in the swamps of the Netherlands, and his head running upon nothing but protocols, afforded the finest opportunity possible for the Prussian Statesman to commence that work of commercial interference with the German States which will inflict as much injury on British interests in the central parts of Europe, as the triumph of Russian policy will eventually inflict upon British interests in the East."—English Chronicle, June 4.

Communications.

FOR THE STANDARD.

Ms. Editor,
In my last, I endeavoured to give an idea of the average products of the different grains, from an acre, under ordinary management. But on reference to the Maine Farmer, a weekly paper, published in that State, and exclusively devoted to farming, it will be seen that competition arising from Premiums awarded by the various Societies, has produced extraordinary results: and that, from

a soil and in a climate, scarcely differing from our own.

By means of frequent ploughing and the application of lime, the quantity of Smyrna wheat raised on an acre, varied from 29 to 32 bushels to 35 and 50: when the plants were two inches high, 20 bushels of unleached wood ashes were strewed on the land.

I submit the following extract from Agricultural letters, (page 299) 'it cannot be denied' says this writer, 'that since the plentiful use of lime has been adopted lands in Europe will produce wheat, which otherwise were incapable of bearing it,' and he quotes several instances, in proof of this assertion. Dr. Anderson likewise gives an account of a field which had a top dressing of lime for the purpose of raising wheat, but the lime by accident was not applied to a small patch of the field, which spot produced scarcely anything, while on every other part the crop was luxuriant. It would be easy to adduce many more instances to prove that lime, in Great Britain, is considered not only useful, but indispensable for the production of wheat."

A British farmer we believe, rarely undertakes to raise wheat without the use of lime, and an American farmer as rarely undertakes to raise it with the use of that substance for manure.

The following experiment will still further illustrate the value of this manure: It was extracted from page 410, vol. 2, of the Maine Farmer.

"The writer purchased twenty acres of land, at \$14 per acre. This tract had been cleared for some time, and had been used as a common. After being enclosed with a fence, five acres were ploughed, and planted with corn, but not manured. It did not yield five bushels of good corn to the acre. It was then sowed with oats and clover seed, but did not pay half the labor bestowed upon it. Not liking this state of things, he set about manuring the land in order to make it more profitable, and accordingly put on it one thousand bushels of lime, or fifty to the acre, suffering it to lie on the surface, four years. He ought to have ploughed it, but he did not. Three or four years, and he occasionally turned in, sheep and calves. The fifth year, he put on one thousand bushels more, also upon the surface without ploughing. He had now put one hundred bushels per acre. In the seventh year, a farmer who was a neighbor, wanted to make it on shares. It was accordingly put out to him, he giving one half of the crop for the use of it. It yielded three bushels of good corn to the acre. Next year it was laid down with oats, clover, and timothy or herds grass. It produced forty bushels of oats. It was then pastured four or five summers, and at the end of that time one thousand bushels more of lime were put upon the twenty acres, which will make 150 bushels to the acre. He then cultivated it himself and obtained forty-five bushels of corn per acre. Then succeeded oats and clover, and at the end of four years more, he put on one thousand bushels more. This made two hundred bushels of lime that each acre had received within about fourteen years, and all the crops had been carried from it, and nothing put on, but the lime and about two tons of gypsum, and what the cattle dropped when pastured there. The cost of the improvement he estimates as follows:

First cost per acre	\$14
200 bush. lime at 16 1/2 cents	33
2 tons of plaster	20
Total expense per acre	\$67

This land he asserts has yielded him six per cent interest on the whole cost per acre.

Among the transactions of the Kennebec Agricultural Society, the results of good husbandry upon Barley are as follow. The land upon which it was raised was a mixture of sand and clay. It was broken up in the autumn of 1830, and the next spring was planted with corn, having received about 5 carts of manure. In the autumn of 1831, it was again ploughed, and in the spring following, sowed with barley which yielded more than forty bushels to the acre. It was then ploughed with three cords of manure, and the next year afforded, of barley, fifty and a half bushels. In the autumn the stubble was ploughed in without any manure, and in 1834, yielded forty-five and a half bushels of Barley.

I have been induced to dwell at length upon the powerful effects of lime as a manure, believing that a more extensive use of it in this County, might possibly lead to the

discovery that certain descriptions of wheat, judiciously selected, can be raised in sufficient quantities for our own consumption.

TORONTOGRAPH.

FOR THE STANDARD.

Mr. Editor,

The people of this County have lately turned their attention to the effects of the duty on wheat flour. The subject has been twice before the Legislature, but of the sayings and doings thereon, the public have no correct information. Happening to be at Fredericton during the late Session, I had the pleasure of hearing the debate upon the petition of William Porter and others, praying that the House would endeavour to induce the Home Government to discontinue this duty, and from some short notes which I took at the time, I now send you for publication an outline of the debate.

I am Sir,

Your Obedt. Servt.

A CHARLOTTE MAN.

Fredericton, June—1835.

House in Committee. Mr. M'Leod in the Chair.

The Chairman read the aforesaid Petition of William Porter and others. Mr. Hill said, that he did not consider it necessary at that time to enter fully into the merits of the question before the Committee, the policy or impolicy, the necessity or non-necessity, of continuing the flour duties; these would properly be subjects for after consideration—the object in the first place was to get the power into our own hands, and to lay on our own taxes where we consider taxes necessary. He (Mr. Hill) was opposed to the power assumed by the Imperial Parliament of laying any duties whatever upon any articles imported into the Province, and whatever the views of Hon. Members might be with respect to the propriety of taxing flour, he hoped they would all agree to get the power of laying the tax, if any ourselves. For his part he was opposed to any duty on flour, but those who were of a different opinion could surely have no objection to do away with the Parliamentary duty, because the House could then lay such a duty as they might deem necessary. Mr. Hill then moved a resolution to Petition the Imperial Parliament to repeal the duties on foreign Wheat Flour imported into this Province.

Mr. Brown said that his former views and proceedings upon this question had been misrepresented, and he in consequence had been severely blamed by some of his constituents. He should now endeavour to set the matter in its true light. He was called upon one morning last winter by his colleague Colonel Wray to assist in the presenting of a Petition from Saint Andrews, praying for the repeal of the duties on flour and fresh meat. This Petition was referred to a select Committee, and they reported against the prayer of it. He (Mr. B.) and his colleagues voted against the report of the select Committee, and some remarks which he made upon that occasion had been mistaken by his constituents who were under an impression that he voted against the Petition itself. Now the Committee reported against the Petition, and he and his colleagues voted against the report. That Petition was improperly drawn up—the duties on flour were mixed up with the duties on beef in such a way as to meet the opposition of many who have no objection to the repeal of the flour duty alone, and we had no letters of instruction upon the subject and could not therefore exactly tell what were the views of our constituents. The matter passed therefore at that time without discussion, the few remarks that were made being after the rejection of it by the Select Committee. What he (Mr. B.) said at that time was with reference to the proceedings of a former House, when an attempt was made to reduce this duty to 2s. 6d. a barrel. After this rejection, letters came from St. Andrews stating that several blunders had been made, and that the Petition had been forwarded by mistake after arrangements had been made to suppress it and forward a new one. (Here Mr. B. read a letter clearly setting forth the ruinous tendency of the flour duty on the trade of Saint Andrews.) Had the Petition been for the repeal of the flour duty alone, accompanied with this letter, things would have been a very different course, and no blame been attached to him—however he should now declare once for all, that no endeavour on his part should be now wanting in the removal of this duty—first because it operates unequally—second, because it drives commerce out of its natural channel, and above all, because this duty is almost unanimously opposed by the inhabitants of Charlotte.

Mr. Johnston said that it must be recollected that out of this duty principally arose the means of paying the salaries of the Custom House Officers. The reduction of the expenses of that establishment from £2000 to £1000 a year had been a great relief to the Province, and provision must be made in some other way for the payment, as by the present law it is expressly provided that it shall be paid from duties collected at the Custom House. There are also several expensive establishments in operation for the manufacture of flour within the Province, and justice requires that time should be given for the owners of them to prepare for the change. Bread stuffs of various sorts are now admitted duty free, and no suffering would be felt by the poor if the duty on superfine flour were continued. He would do nothing hastily, and should oppose the measure at least during the present session.

Mr. Gilbert said that as a farmer, he was hostile to the measure. Agriculture had formerly been protected in that House—Grain bounties had enabled many a poor man to turn the wilderness into a fruitful field, until the rapacity of Clerks of the Peace, and others whom he could name, had deprived the poor settler of his only boon. He lamented to see the protection which the farmer once had cut off piece by piece, and now an insidious attempt was making to abolish the last shred and vestige of encouragement now in existence. Where were now the grain bounties: gone—where were the Cattle duties: reduced to a mere name. And in this work of destruction he had been sorry to remark, that the Gentlemen from Charlotte in particular, had always laboured with a strong and successful hand. He implored the Committee to arrest those ruinous proceedings, and not grant the Prayer of the Petition.

Mr. End could see no reason for connecting Clerks of the Peace with this subject, nor did he think the observations of the Hon. Member who had just sat down at all applicable. He however was also opposed to the present measure, and in favour of protecting duties, because our growers could not otherwise compete with the Americans. The Country was favorable for a variety of Agricultural pursuits particularly the raising of Horses and Oxen—he would above all things encourage the raising of oxen, and was therefore opposed to that absurd duty on Cows, and always should be until some method were invented of raising Oxen and Cows—asses we could raise, and had them in abundance, but cows were necessary in order to the raising of oxen. He should not at present meddle with the flour duty.

Mr. Wier said that the duty in question had a most pernicious operation—it was evaded generally on the lines, except in St. Andrews, and in most other parts of the Province except St. John, it therefore bore unequally, the poor people in Saint John and St. Andrews had to pay it, while in other places flour could be smuggled. It operated also against the trade. Large quantities of flour were deposited near the lines, and all the trade which was formerly carried on at Saint Andrews was drawn off. It must be admitted that great quantities of bread stuffs must be annually introduced into the Province, the climate being unfavourable to the raising of grain—flour ought not therefore to be taxed at all, it answers no purpose as a protection to the farmer, and is very injurious in every respect. He hoped the prayer of the Petition would be granted.

Mr. Hill repeated his former observations, and begged that the attention of the Committee to the necessity of inducing the Home Government to give up to the Province the right of taxing flour should be deemed similar to those expressed by Col. Wier, and hoped the prayer of the petition would be granted.

Mr. Partelow was favourable to the prayer of the Petition, but did not wish to press the matter at the present session.

Mr. Speaker said that he, as one of the deputation, and the matter in charge, then he went to London and that the deputation had brought it under the notice of Government: at that time arrangements were in progress with regard to the regulation of the trade of the North American Colonies, and he (Mr. Speaker) was assured that whatever was determined upon would extend to N. Brunswick also. Time, however, had shown that nothing had been done in the way of reducing the flour duties. He would therefore make a new application for their immediate repeal. He very much believed that the only benefit arising from those duties was enjoyed principally by the town of Eastport. (Here Mr. Speaker went into a long statement of the run and course of trade, showing that the trade of a great part of Nova Scotia and this Province had been transferred to the United States by the operation of this duty) with regard to the Custom House Salaries, he would impose a small additional duty on shipping to make up the deficiency, should any arise, and as for the other objection, that it would operate against the farming interest, that he did not believe. Whatever damage it might be to mill-owners he could not say, he would consider them hereafter; be that as it might, there was no reason in perpetuating measures subversive of the general good for the sake of a few individuals. He should vote for the resolution, and take steps for the repeal of all Parliamentary duties as soon as possible.

Mr. Partelow made some remarks upon the manner in which the deputation had managed that part of their business connected with this question, and again repeated the necessity of postponing this question at present for want of time.

Mr. Johnson reprobated the idea of laying an additional tonnage duty on vessels to make up the deficiency, and insisted that such a measure would injure trade most materially.

Mr. Chandler hoped the Committee would not hurry the question, it required much time for deliberation—it affected the whole of the Custom House settlement—other revenues must be raised, and members were not agreed as to what new subject of taxation should be substituted—the proposed additional tonnage on shipping appeared objectionable. He would postpone the question.

Mr. Gilbert again insisted that this duty was a protection to the farmer and could not be abandoned.

Mr. Partelow here introduced an amendment to the effect that the question be postponed until the ensuing session.

Mr. Crane said that as a question of general policy a good deal had to be considered—as an article of consumption flour would bear a small tax as well as almost any thing that was taxed. The operation upon the trade was another question which required a deliberate consideration. It could not be disposed of hastily, the mill owners ought to be considered, encouragement ought to be held out to other manufactures and protection afforded them by laying duties on the manufactured article, and importing the raw materials free; and why make the flour manufacturers an exception. The duty was a protection to the farmer, and he (Mr. Crane) was unable to understand the policy of the movers of this measure who were always boasting of the state of Agriculture in Charlotte. The measures of those gentlemen were as far as he could understand, opposed to the farming interests, he should therefore stand up for Charlotte County farmers, as they appeared to be deserted by their own representatives, and advocate the flour duty.

Mr. Brown thanked the hon. member for the interest he took in the welfare of the Charlotte farmers, but begged to assure him that this duty on flour like the high duty on oxen, could be of no service to them. Suppose a Charlotte farmer should undertake to raise wheat and mix it into flour for sale. The article in the first

place must necessarily be inferior—and would not therefore command a high price: besides the duty because it is so easily evaded—6s. a barrel on flour when it is 1s. 6d.—the duty therefore as a Charlotte farmer is completely duty if supported at all must necessarily item of revenue. It is again more to the fact, that commerce in such a way as to be by driving trade out of the country the sale of many articles is the business. The subject has been in the water, there can be no doubt that the house have it and must wait for the other by the business. The subject has been, and at an subsequent period receive better attention.

Mr. Saxe would oppose the duty in question. It was a proter, without operating against the duty on all other bread stuffs. It had also started a war with Quebec, which was a great evil, and which the repeal of it materially affected.

Mr. Burns replied to Mr. Saxe that wheat millings and Ave wheat was subject to this duty. Mr. Partelow read the decision from the journals to show the coming to a different conclusion. Mr. Brown said that the duty was not upon the question of but upon flour and dead meat together, and therefore Mr. P. did not apply.

Mr. Woodward was in favour of the duty although he had a in continuing it for the present. After a general reply from 3 times was put, and Mr. Partelow carried without a division.

The St. Andrews

THURSDAY MORNING.

LATEST DA

Via N York, July 1	Via S
Havre, June 2	Halifax
London, May 30	London
Liverpool, June 1	Liverpool
N Orleans, June 25	Quebec
To this Port direct—Liverpool	

Charlotte County

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. 1	Director of the week, J. J.
DISCOUNT DAY, TH	Hours of business, from
ST BILLS AND NOTES for Discount with the Cashier on or before W was they must lie over until next	
ALMS HOUSE AND WORK	Commissioner next week

The interesting communication graphed, and the very important of "A Charlotte Man's"ings of the House of Assembly, Dr. conclude the insertion editorial article for this week of material, nor want of it as this delay in following consideration of the unhappy which now affect the destinies—Duties, may almost lions of facts regarding the fluence" which we alluded to shall be moderately but first. There are no later dates since our last.

A detachment of the 43d 1 command of Lieut. PEARSON yesterday evening left the ste

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday the 1 boat in which four young men, young men, all about 17 or 18 Wilson's Beach, Campo Bello, 6 land. When within a short distance where they intended to land, a jibing, the boom caught the gun which instantly exploded and thrown into the water in the young men, Geo. Newson and ended in getting on the boat, an tiler which was floating near the boat, they at length got out on the Alex. Tucker, who was steering Thaddeus Wilson and Sarah A. a watery grave. Their friends in several boats, when the boat was saved, the men, each of the others could be seen, nor have been heard of since. Last Sunday three fine young women and of the bloom of life and glow of health plunged into eternity, to the griefs of whom they were the Wilson's boat, usually so busy now literally the seat of mourning sufferers who belonged to this place the calamity is widely felt.

Shipping Journal

PORT OF SAINT AN	
ARRIVED.	
July 17, Schrs. Midg, Waycott, 1	
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July 16, Brig Woodbine, M'Al	
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JOURNEMEN T
WANTED, Eight or Ten Tailors, to whom libe be given, on immediate application
July 16, 1835. JAS.