

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Colonial Gazette of November 24th, answers three prejudices against Emancipation thus:

1. There is the dislike to "sending people out of the country" - to "banish those who have committed no crime." This prejudice arises in part from an association of ideas, occasioned by the mischievous policy of the British Government in colonizing with convicts. Nearly akin to this source of prejudice, there is another. This measure is said to be designed as a means of relief from the actual general distress. It seems therefore, to have no other object than that of getting rid of a surplus population. It has the odious air of a scheme for enabling the rich and powerful to relieve themselves from the burden of maintaining the poor and helpless. If such a measure had been proposed at a time of general prosperity, it would scarcely have been opposed; it might have been approved by almost every body. For in that case, its objects would have appeared to be, not mere relief from a burden, but the increase of the wealth and prosperity of this country. However paradoxical, it is strictly true to say, that well-conducted emigration is a means not of diminishing but of increasing the home population. The more colonies we have and the faster we fill them with inhabitants, the more people shall we be able to maintain at home. History and the evidence of our own times agree in supporting this doctrine.

2. The second prejudice, against emigration has its source in dislike to a measure which, by affording some relief to natural distress, may tend to diminish the pressure on the Government for a repeal of the Corn Law. The principle, so to speak, of this prejudice, is a wish to keep all the sufferers here, in order that their cry of distress may be loud enough to force Free Trade on the Government and the Parliament. This prejudice against emigration may be entertained without dishonesty, but not without a good deal of blindness and passion. Its unworthiness is shown by the fact, that although plainly traceable in many organs of the Free Trade party, not a single writer dares to avow the motive. They are ashamed of it.

3. The third prejudice against emigration is dishonest. It is a prejudice not against emigration but against the Government. It appears in the form of a mere party outcry; the object being to deter the government from doing that which more than any other thing that it is in their power to do just now, would redound to their credit and add to their strength. But what a lesson for the Government! The advantages will be in proportion to the benefits conferred on the emigrants; on the Colonies, whose one grand want is the want of more people; on the shipping interest at home; on the manufactures of this country, and of every class, who, if the measure were really a comprehensive plan of colonization, would presently rejoice in the new demand for their goods created by giving activity to the mass of now inert capital that would accompany the emigrants for the purpose of investment in the highly profitable pursuits for which the Colonies - plenty of labour being supplied with constancy - present an inexhaustible field.

A few words may be said on these passages; - the mode of emigration hitherto pursued, gave only too much reason for the prejudice first mentioned. It was, in many instances, a mode of punishment, on ship board, and after landing, to which the term banishment was not inapplicable. This need not, and should not be, for the future. According to other views expressed, it would appear that the Gazette does not imagine any manufactures in the Colonies, however they increase in numbers. This is a strange error. If Colonists are to retain the ambition and enterprise of Britons, they will aim at the means of national prosperity which have been found efficacious at Home. Already the minds of Colonists are strongly turned to the subject, and to the drain which importation of many articles causes. For a long period, however, they must, to a great degree, be customers of the parent country.

New State. The project is seriously contemplated in Tennessee to divide that State so as to form a new Commonwealth, to be called the State of Frankland. Resolutions have been brought before the Legislature, requesting a correspondence with the State of Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, for the purpose of ascertaining their opinions in relation to ceding a portion of their territory, to be included in the State of Frankland when formed.

The Ice Railroad. The first ship has been loaded in two days, by the aid of the railroad to Fresh Pond. She took about 350 tons. On one trip, the cars left the wharf, went to the Pond (nearly six miles), and returned to the ship with twenty-five tons of ice, in fifty-five minutes! The formal opening of the railroad will be celebrated on Wednesday next.

Colton Floaters. A new and rather queer invention owes its origin to Mr. Griffith, of Alabama. This gentleman arrived in Mobile with ninety-three bales of cotton which he had floated down the Timbigebe river. The invention consists merely in enveloping the bale of cotton in an India-rubber bag. The subject is from the Mobile Chronicle. "The ninety-three bales came to our market in most beautiful order, perfectly dry and sound. The bales are large, weighing between five and six hundred pounds, and yet the raft, as it may be called, drew not more than three and a half inches of water."

Railroad in Cuba. A rail road forty five miles in length, connecting the city of Havana with Guines, on the south side of the island, is doing a profitable business. In seven months the receipts for travel and transportation were 225,101 dollars, yielding a clear

profit of 15 per cent. It was constructed by Mr. Croger, an American Engineer.

A private belonging to the 60th Regt. stationed in this garrison, has voluntarily confessed, that he was concerned in the murder of a clergyman in Ireland several years since; and has been committed to prison, until he can be sent home for trial. - Frederickton Sentinel.

The following extract from Dr. Robb's final lecture on the Atmosphere, delivered at the St. John Mechanics Institute, is copied from the Morning News: -

The Climate of Saint John is a coast climate: it is characterized by a comparatively limited range of the thermometer, and by frequent changes. These are the peculiar attributes of an internal climate. The extreme range at Fredericton is greater than at St. John. Last year there were seven months of winter at Fredericton. A river breaks up at a mean temperature of 39° or 40°. Hard wood trees push out their leaves and flowers at 51° and 52°. Wheat grows at about 49° or 50°. The best kind of seed for the New Brunswick farmer is that obtained from the north, rather than from the south. It is rather owing to the want of skill, capital, and drainage, than to the shortness of the season, that failures of crops in the Province are to be ascribed. There is great encouragement then for the New Brunswick farmer to persevere. It must be quite obvious that drainage - or the draining of cold water from the soil - should be the first thing to be attended to. The leaves of trees and plants require more water than the roots, which are in torpid state. Mure should be spread above and not below the roots, in order to draw the shoots upwards.

We copy the following extracts from an article in the last Sentinel, alluding to the Editor's winter visits to the County of Charlotte, he says: -

While the city (St. John) has been retrograding, St. Andrews having gone through the same ordeal about five or six years since, is evidently looking up. We have in our visits during that period witnessed its gradual revival and improvement; and a lucrative trade with the West Indies affords a more profitable return than formerly, for the investments of its merchants. Due attention has also been paid to agricultural pursuits; and the temperance cause having become well established, there is nothing to retard the growth and prosperity of the place.

While the other portions of the Province have been becoming annually more deeply involved in a large part of their population, instead of cultivating their farms, have been losing them through lumbering pursuits; those of Charlotte County have been gradually advancing, and have laid the foundation of future and permanent success.

When we were there, petitions were handed round, and were very generally signed, praying the Legislature to take steps to procure the removal of the present onerous tax upon flour.

In short, the tax on flour is chiefly paid by the inhabitants of cities and towns; while in remote places, and in the vicinity of the sea coast it is rarely ever collected. And we could mention a place in Nova Scotia, where a regular trade is carried on, in the transshipment of flour to New-Brunswick, which has been smuggled from the United States.

The Disputed Territory. - John Fairfield, having been again installed Governor of Maine, has, in his Message to the Legislature, renewed his blistering relative to the Disputed Territory. It is admitted on all hands, that it is now high time this vexed affair of the Boundary Line was set at rest, but we question whether the State of the finances of Maine, as detailed by Mr. Fairfield, are such as to warrant his vain proposition, in case the General Government should not meet his expectations in the matter. - Courier.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR. - In your last paper, I observe an advertisement headed "History of New Brunswick," in which the author, Mr. Perley, wishes any person to furnish him with local or other information which they may possess, and as I happen to be one, who perhaps could give him some few facts, by taxing my memory; for the present I shall content myself by giving you the names of most of the heads of families which I recollect, grand-fathers and great-grand-fathers of some of the present generation.

A few years ago I was going up the Saint John River in one of the steamboats, in company with a number of gentlemen, when the conversation turned on the first settlement of this Province; one gentleman said "there were but 20 or 30 settlers on the River Saint John, when the Refugees came to the country;" - and as he was a person of very high standing, belonging to the Bar, I did not think proper to dispute the point with him, as he was surrounded by so many gentlemen, but should this meet his eye, he will at once see that I could have mentioned no less than 127 heads of families, the names of which are: - Mr. Simmons, White, Hazen, Quinton, Godwin, Jadis, Beaubere, Price, West, Harbe, Carr, Masterson, Kendrick, Nox, Frost, Mitchell, Cross, McGrath, Jenkins, Hart, Crabtree, Coy, Clark, J. Whitney, S. Whitney, T. Essey, J. Essey, M. Essey, Is. Essey, J. Hart, S. Hart, A. Hart, Fox, El. Brooks, Eb. Brooks, S. Ring, Newcomb, Hammond, Dunsmore, Wade, Simpson, Colbe, Marraton, Dr. Culler, Ares, Saxe, Upton, Coburn, S. Nevers, Dr. Nevers, J. Nevers, E. Nevers, O. Perley, Is. Perley, Baker, Howard, Harris, Sewell, J. Bubeby, B. Bubeby, Jos. Bubeby, Brown, Rideout, Howley, Tapley, Munroe,

Munroe, Kimble, Plummer, F. Wade, Arton, Anderson, Watson, Peabody, F. Peabody, Tibbedore, Jimmes, Churchill, Herrington, John Walton, Palmer, Burpe, Pickard, E. Clark, A. Clark, J. Clark, Jewett, Connaday, Barker, Briggs, Davidson, Craze, Kimball, Laskey, J. Lovett, D. Lovett, Jadis, Colbe, Dumphy, Fraser, Turnbull, Hoyt, Bartlett, Worson, Tracy, Roof, Noble, Jarson, Brown, Miller, Watson, Banks, Branch, Sours, Robinson, M'Kean, Tibbits, J. Tibbits, Jones, Moroney, Dexter, Gay, Bullock, Hays, Morison, Moses Perley, and a number more which I have forgotten. You will observe that the christian names of some only are mentioned, as I am old and my memory not very good, I cannot recollect them, but I recollect Mr. Perley's grand-father.

Yours, &c., An Old Settler.

St. Andrews, Jan'y 19, 1842.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week - Hon. T. WYER. DISCOUNT DAY, - TUESDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 2. Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Sains and Work Hours. Commissioner next week - Thomas Berry.

Marine Assurance Association. Director next week - Hon. J. Allanahue. Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President. Director next week - Abner Hill. DISCOUNT DAY, - SATURDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 1. Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES. LONDON, - Dec. 31. Montreal, - Jan. 12. Liverpool, - Dec. 4. Quebec, - Jan. 12. Edinburgh, - Nov. 30. Halifax, - Jan. 13. Paris, - Nov. 30. New York, - Jan. 15. Toronto, - Jan. 13. Boston, - Jan. 17.

The English mail had not arrived when our paper went to press.

The Provincial Legislature was to meet on Wednesday last for the despatch of business. Measures of vital importance to the Province, are to be brought forward. The numerous petitions which are to be presented for the removal of the onerous tax on Flour, must be taken into consideration, and we shall have the pleasure of announcing the favourable action of the House upon this measure. As Mr. Ward and Mr. Fitzgerald are to report the debates this Session, we shall be enabled to transfer to our pages such reports as will be of interest to our readers.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY DINNER.

We redeem our promise in the last number of this paper, and give as near as possible the Speeches of some of the gentlemen at the Agricultural Dinner which took place as announced at Coplands Hotel, on Tuesday the 11th inst.

The cloth having been removed, the President after congratulating the Society upon their future prospects, made some appropriate remarks on the great importance of Agriculture generally, and the many inducements held out to them to persevere in their laudable exertions, promoting by their zeal, the great and paramount interest of their country, and gave

The Day we celebrate, being the twenty-second anniversary of this Society, which was drunk with three times three.

Our beloved Queen, God bless her! - was drunk with all the usual demonstrations of loyalty and affection.

The Navy and Army. The Patron of the Society - Sir Howard Douglas.

Our worthy Lieutenant Governor, Sir Wm. MacBean George Colebrooke, K. H. Sir Charles Bagot, Governor General of British North America.

Lord Faulkland, and the Province of Nova Scotia.

The Duke of Cornwall. The Duke of Wellington, followed in rapid succession.

The Hon. H. HATCH, Vice President, in proposing his toast, said, It is with very great pleasure and satisfaction, that I rise to propose a toast to the present company, which, I trust, will be responded to with all that kindly feeling, which it may deserve. Good feeling in every community is desirable, but good feeling existing between great and powerful nations is still more to be desired, inasmuch as a greater good is dispensed among a greater number of the human family: it is adding a strong link to that golden chain, which most ultimately bind together the whole habitable world in the bond of peace and love; with reference to the two nations speaking the same language, having the same habits, engaged promiscuously in great commercial pursuits, emulous of each other in arts and sciences, I trust, Mr. President, that no untoward circumstances will interrupt this happy state of things, but that they, by unity of mind and unity of action, may progressively go on in accomplishing that great and good work, civilization; with these few

preliminary remarks, I beg leave to propose. The health of the President of the United States.

J. R. Chadbourne Esq. of Eastport (a guest of the Society) responded to the toast in a very neat speech, which was repeatedly cheered. He commenced by observing that the toast embraced a much wider field than he anticipated, expecting only to respond to a call confined to our agricultural relations severally. The learned gentleman then made some remarks as to the rights of man, alluding in a happy manner to the lines of the Poet,

Rank is but the guinea stamp A man's the god for a' that.

After alluding to the similarity of the laws and institutions of Great Britain and the United States in a full and lucid manner; he then alluded to the feelings and interests of both countries respecting the unsettled questions at issue, and put the emphatic question - do the respectable people of either country desire War? (no, no, no, was the universal reply all round the table.) Who are they then that desire war? it are those who have nothing to lose, and every thing to gain - the hangers on to the camp, the robbers of the slain on the field of battle (great cheering). The learned gentleman after deprecating in the strongest manner anything like a war feeling concluded by observing, that if ever the two countries were plunged into what would be a most unnatural war, it would be a war of policy by one Government or the other, and not a war of principle by the people. The learned gentleman sat down amidst great cheering. We regret our inability to do anything like justice to his speech, and hereby give a few of the outlines with a view of gratifying our readers.

The Hon. Col. WYER gave Lady Colebrooke and the fair of New Brunswick.

The President gave, as a volunteer, the Agricultural Societies of the County of Charlotte and the County of Washington, may no strife exist between them except which can raise the greatest quantity from an acre of land.

Mr. CHADBOURNE again arose, and after some preliminary remarks observed, that those who thought that Agriculture had not made rapid progress in the County of Washington, were much mistaken; twenty-five years ago, (said Mr. C.) the lettuce that was brought on to our tables in Eastport, and the cabbages which were put into our cellars, were brought from Boston; to see a turkey brought from the country at that period, was something very remarkable. The case is totally different at this time, our Town is now, not only well supplied with country produce of every description, but we actually export several thousand bushels of the very best potatoes. It has been said that this was not a bread country; Gentlemen, I deny it, the potatoe is not only a good substitute for bread, but it is bread itself: since my recollection no time has occurred when a man could not exchange two bushels of potatoes for one of corn brought all the way from Illinois to this very door; and I have some times seen it exchanged bushel for bushel; when we consider the distance, and that we can in this country raise three bushels of potatoes for every bushel of corn that they can raise on an acre of ground in that country, who can say that this is not a bread country? but this (continued Mr. C.) is not all, we can, with proper management, raise the best of wheat in abundance, if we only turn our attention that way; we inhabit a climate not surpassed for health (the greatest blessing bestowed on man) in the known world, capable of affording every necessary; and many of the luxuries of life; we all live in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and nothing but laziness, can prevent our being prosperous and happy. The learned gentleman sat down amidst great cheering, and we again express our regret that we can only furnish a few of the leading points of this excellent speech.

The Rev. Mr. QUINN proposed the Legislature of the Province, which he prefaced in a very neat and appropriate speech, during which he was repeatedly cheered.

JAMES BROWN, jr. Esq., M. P. P., replied nearly as follows: "That although he had been several times returned by favour of the freeholders of Charlotte to serve in General Assembly, and had served in that capacity a long time, he had the misfortune in common with a majority of the House to lie under a vote of censure, made and hidden in the County during the recess. True, these meetings were by no means numerous, but their proceedings had been published, and had gone forth to the world as the general voice of the Country; under these circumstances it afforded him great satisfaction to find that the House of Assembly had not lost the confidence of the gentlemen there assembled, to whom, for himself and his associates, he would beg to return his most sincere thanks. With regard to the encouragement of Emigration, so warmly and earnestly urged by the Rev. gentleman who had thus spoken, he, Mr. Brown, would appeal to his late Hon. colleague for his previous exertions, and would point to the settlement of borderers on the Fredericton road as a most successful experiment made by the House of Assembly in the settlement of Emigrants. The contemplated Rail Road from Quebec to the open waters of the Atlantic had been suspended by order of the Home Government until the settling of the lines connected with the disputed territory, and although the millions of industrious and enterprising inhabitants which our Canadian possessions would soon contain, would not suffer their commerce to be locked up by the ice of the Saint Lawrence for 6 months in the year, but would sooner or later force their way by a Rail Road to the shores of the Atlantic, yet the prospect of such an undertaking was then too distant for the employment and encouragement of emigrants, and that therefore for

the present their settlement in the country must be effected in the way of locating them on good wilderness land; among the various matters that claimed the consideration of the Legislature, Mr. B. said that none were of more importance than the measures adopted for the regulation of commerce and the raising and expending of the Revenue. The antiquated system of fettering commerce and driving it out of its natural channel by enormous duties, was still rigidly maintained by many of the members of the present House, and to this unfortunate system of political economy the merchants of the County might attribute the loss of a valuable and natural branch of their commerce, while the gain, if gain there was, was limited to very few persons. He did, however, sincerely hope, that the Petition unanimously signed in this County, would be followed up by similar applications from Saint John, Fredericton, and other parts of the Province, and that before the expiration of the present year the bread eaters of Canada and New Brunswick would be placed upon the same footing. With regard to the annual Revenue, it was impossible that it could be managed to the satisfaction of all persons, for as long as political and local prejudices and peculiarities existed, just so long would men differ in matters of Revenue; there were, however, some plain financial principles generally admitted, and among them the prudent maxim of keeping clear of debt. In ordinary circumstances he held it disgraceful for any Legislative body to plunge the country over which it presided, into an overwhelming debt. This was the sin with which the Legislators of New Brunswick had been so seriously charged, and for which they had been so unmercifully castigated. To this charge he, for himself and his fellow members had invariably pleaded not guilty. He hoped he would not be accused of boasting, when he maintained that he knew as much about the money matters of the Province as those persons who had raised such an uproar about debt. He had attended both the meetings and from printed documents shown that not only was the Country clear of debt, but the finances were really in a healthy condition. They however maintained that the Province then owed £50,000, and at the years' end would owe £100,000, and nothing but an empty purse to meet the enormous demand; now, at the close of the last year the Province had £10,000 belonging to the Savings Bank, deposited by law for safe keeping, £20,000 unpaid appropriations of the previous session, and £36,000 balance of account due the Bank of New Brunswick - in all £66,000; to meet this there was good money in England; partly invested in the funds and partly in the hands of the Land Company £30,000; in the Treasury department and in the hands of the Attorney General 40,000; due from individuals for land and timber £59,000; making in all £138,000 - a large portion of this sum was then available, and for the rest the most ample security, leaving a balance of more than £73,000 in favour of the Province. It had been the boast and pride of the Country, for the last seven years, that every public servant had been paid in money as soon as it was certified that his service was duly performed. Now if this sum of £100,000 was really due and nothing to meet it, there must be (said Mr. B.) a great number of the public servants at this moment unpaid - will any one tell me who these unpaid persons are? My friend here had a demand against Government which he never could get adjusted until last session, - the first time I saw him after my return he told me he had received his money. Other persons similarly situated all received their money early in the season. I have myself, during the present recess, employed men on the Public Roads to the amount of \$6000; very man was paid when his work was done; there was no waiting, no giving of notes, on the plea that there was an empty Treasury. No, sir, this was the practice in former years, but happily for the laborious Road maker, and the poor Schoolmaster, and fortunately for every branch of the public service that shameful practice was not resumed. He would attach no blame to individuals or public assemblages of men for finding fault with particular items of expenditure. In all such cases they had an undoubted right to the exercise of their own judgement and the free expression of their opinions, but no man had a right to libel the House of Assembly by false statements, or to mislead the public mind by conjuring up financial difficulties which never existed. In conclusion, he, Mr. Brown, would remark, that by the Will of Providence, he expected soon to enter upon the duties of a new Legislative Session, - that from what he could gather among his constituents, there was a prevailing desire to limit the duration of Assemblies to four years, - that he was therefore prepared to vote for such a measure, and that the approaching session would probably be the last of the present House. He would beg pardon for the length of time he had occupied their attention, and repeat his sincere thanks for the flattering testimony of respect paid to the Legislature.

Many other toasts were proposed and drunk with great good feeling, we can only find space for the following: Agricultural Societies throughout the Province. The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. The gallant Col. Maxwell's inimitable sentiment, "The Province of New Brunswick, just bonds to its territory, no bounds to its prosperity," was given by Mr. Hunt of Yorkshire, England, and drank standing, with three times three and one cheer more. Lord Seaton and the Canadian loyalists. Departed members of the Society, &c. The health of the stewards was proposed by the Hon. T. WYER. The company separated a little before 12 o'clock, after singing "Auld lang syne" standing, much pleased with the excellent entertainment, and each other, and determined to meet at some future day.