

# The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

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NUMBER 9

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1 Sept. 1842.

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## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[From William & Smith's European Times]  
IMPORTANT SPEECH  
BY SIR R. PEEL,  
RESPECTING THE UNITED STATES.

Liverpool, Feb. 4

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, the first night of the session, Sir R. Peel made the following speech relative to the U. States, which we deem so important that we give it entire. He commenced by referring to the remarks of the preceding speaker, & expressing his pleasure at the settlement of that question, said, that no other advantage could be compared with an amicable settle- ment between two nations of kindred origin, of kindred language, and of interests as kindred as their origin and language. The right hon. baronet then proceeded as follows:—

I rejoice that the hon. gentleman has given me the opportunity of making some observations on the late message of the President of the United States. The sincere and honest desire I have always entertained for the main- tenance of a good understanding between this country and the United States, and the spirit in which I have always spoken of America, makes it a doubly painful duty to me to have to refer to that message, which, I am sorry to say, does not give a correct account of the negotiations relative to the right of visit— Perhaps I may do right to confirm what the honourable gentleman has said, that there is nothing more distinct than the right of visit is from the right of search. Search is a bel- ligerent right, and not to be exercised in time of peace except when it has been conceded by treaty. The right of search extends not to the vessel, but to the cargo also. The right of visit is quite distinct from this, though the two are often confounded. The right of search, with respect to American vessels, we utterly disclaim; nay, more, if we knew that an American vessel were furnished with all the materials requisite for the slave trade—if we knew that the decks were prepared to receive hundreds of human beings, within a space in which life is almost impossible, still we should be bound to let that American vessel pass on. But the right we claim, is to know whether a vessel pretending to be American, and hoisting the American flag, be bona fide American. (Hear, hear.) We claim the right to know whether a grievous wrong has not been offered to the American flag—to know, for instance, whether a Por- tuguese or Brazilian schooner, sailing under the American flag, be really what she seems to be. In the admirable despatch of my no- ble friend, dated the 20th December, 1841, he wrote thus:—"The undersigned appre- hends, however, that the right of search is not confined to the verification of the nationality of the vessel, but also extends to the object of the voyage, and the nature of the cargo. The sole purpose of the British cruisers is to ascertain whether the vessels they meet with are really American or not. The right as- serted has, in truth, no resemblance to the right of search, either in principle or in prac- tice. It is simply a right to satisfy the party, who has a legitimate interest in knowing the truth that the vessel actually is what her co- lours announce." I am surprised the United States should contest this, considering the many small states by which they are surround- ed, and how easily their revenue might be im- pacted if it could once be established as a prin- ciple that a foreign vessel might exempt from visitation by hoisting any particular flag— (Hear.) With such a principle recognised, neither the revenue nor the commerce of the United States could be safe for an instant.— But I know that the United States do lib- erally exercise this right in the seas adjacent to their own coast; I know that if a Mexican vessel were to hoist the British flag under sus- picious circumstances, the United States would not hesitate to exercise the right of exposing the fraud; and, knowing this, I am the more surprised at the claim now set up by the President of the United States. There- fore, sir, it will be my duty, in the face of the public, expressing deep regret that there should appear to be any difference of opinion on this topic, explicitly to declare that we have not waived one of the principles contended for by my noble friend (the Earl of Aberdeen) in his despatch of December, 1841; and it is further my duty to declare that despatch has remained to the present hour unanswered by the government of the United States. I know I think, too well what is the ability and what the keenness of a secretary of state in the U. States, to believe that if doctrines so import- ant as those advanced in the despatch could be questioned, it would have been permitted to remain 14 months unanswered and unac- knowledged, had it been thought wise to con- sider those principles. (Hear.) And, sir, with re- spect to this right of search, that not being a conventional right which is used by one power for the purposes of humanity, to check the traffic in slaves, I am surprised to say that, even on that point, I am surprised at the determination with which the United States refuse that mutual right. (Hear, hear.) I am now speaking of the right of search

which, by the treaties with the great powers of Europe, by treaty with France and other States, is mutually conceded by parties desirous to prevent effectually the traffic in slaves—a right to search vessels belonging to each country which is a party to the treaty, detect- ed in the act of carrying on this trade. For, in the year 1842 a convention was signed in this country, by Mr. Rush, the minister of the United States, almost at the instigation of America, which professed the utmost de- sire to put an end to the slave trade. A con- vention, I say, was signed by Mr. Rush, with Mr. Haskinson, which did mutually concede the right of search; that is to say, which en- abled vessels of war, of the United States and Great Britain respectively, to exercise, under certain stipulations, that very right of search against which such a clamour is now raised in a neighbouring country. (Hear, hear, hear.) That treaty was rejected by the Senate of the United States, not on the ground of an objection to the right of search, but because the right of search extended to the coast of America, and the United States objected to the right of search being exer- cised in the immediate neighbourhood of the coast of America, alleging that it was not necessary for the suppression of the slave trade. The Senate of the United States omitted the coast of America, and Mr. Can- ning refused to ratify the treaty in conse- quence of that omission; but if Mr. Can- ning had allowed the coast of America to be omitted from the treaty, at this moment a convention authorising the right of search would have been in force with respect to the United States. Sir, I hope that those who have contended with so much vehemence in the legislative Chamber of France against the maintenance of treaties framed in the pure spirit of humanity, and who quote the ex- ample of the United States, will refer to that convention, and see that the United States themselves were among the first to permit that conventional right of search. (Loud cries of "hear.") There must be some great misunderstanding upon this subject; but, considering the importance of maintain- ing this right—a right not peculiar to Eng- land—considering that we are contending for a right which is the only security against fraud, against the grossest abuses by parties interested in this iniquitous traffic, con- sidering that we are now the advocates of a principle necessary for the interests and security of all maritime nations—it is my duty to state, in the face of the House of Com- mons, that the claim to that right of visitation contended for in the despatch of Lord Aberdeen has not been relinquished; that on this subject there was made no conces- sion whatever, and that to the principles laid down in the despatch of Lord Aberdeen we adhere at this moment. (Cheers from both sides of the house.) With respect to the treaty which we have entered into with the United States, in signing that treaty we con- sidered that we have abandoned no right of visitation. We did not understand from the United States that they entered into that treaty with any engagement from us to abandon the right of visitation, which is not necessarily connected with the question of the slave trade. We thought that it was a step in advance when the United States pro- fessed a readiness to detach a naval force to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of sup- pressing the slave trade. We did not accept the detachment of that naval force as an equivalent for any right which we claimed; yet still we thought that for a great country like the United States to take that step with us on the coast of Africa, although the power of visitation is limited under the treaty in such case, although we claim no right to visit slaves, bona fide American, and the right is to be exercised by vessels of the United States—we thought, I say, a step in advance towards the ultimate suppression of the slave trade to accede to the propo- sition of the United States. But in acceding to that we have not abandoned our claims in the slightest degree, nor did it ever make any part of our intention, during the controversy, to abandon the right to which we lay claim in the despatch I have mentioned (Hear, hear, hear.) We have not contented our- selves, sir, with leaving this fact to become known by a declaration in this house; but since the appearance of the President's Mes- sage, we have taken an opportunity of in- timating to the United States the construction we place on the treaty. (Cheers.) I trust, sir, that I have said enough to satisfy the house on this point; I trust, also, that al- though compelled to avow a material differ- ence of opinion between the two govern- ments upon this particular question, I have stated this difference of opinion with the respect which I wish to maintain towards the high authorities of the United States (Hear, hear.)

The will of the Congress of Manster has been proved in Doctor's Commons by Lord de Lisle, General Wyndham, and Mr. Can- ning, the executors. Her ladyship gives to her three younger sons £50,000; and the remainder of her property to her eldest son, the present Earl.

## POETRY.

For the Standard.

The following lines were suggested by a confined Debtor, on hearing the bells peal on a Sabbath morning for "Divine Service."

They say, "tis law," but, is it just—  
Now, tell me Preacher, is it so?  
That a poor fellow-creature must  
Not, to "God's House of Worship" go!

Ah! say, why am I bolted in?  
What is my crime? they say, "tis debt,"  
This is the total of the Sin—  
But, "Value's not received yet!"

Great God! and must that joyful peal,  
Remind me of these bolts and bars?  
My Akerl forgive that heart of steel,  
(The hardest heart beneath the stars!)

That here maliciously confid'd  
Me in, from all that's dear below—  
It does forgive—and now resign'd,  
I'll worship,—tho' I cannot go.

L. G. J.  
Snoo's Hotel,  
St. Andrews, Feb. 20th, 1843.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

February 13.  
The following is a Synopsis of the Pro- vince Treasurer's plan for raising a Revenue, which was extracted from the Legislative Council Journals. Mr. Robinson says:—

"In preparing this Table of Duties, I have considered the Act of Parliament, 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 49, which goes into operation on the 5th July, next, as regulating our Trade with Foreign Countries and affording a suf- ficient and salutary protection to British Trade and Manufactures. The Duty of five per cent. on all enumerated articles in Canada has been found by the experience of upwards of a year to be beneficial in produc- tion and easy and simple in collection, and when added to the Protecting Duty under the Act of Parliament above quoted may be considered a liberal bounty to any Manufacture; the different interests in the Province would doubtless severally propose alterations in these Tables, especially in that of exemptions and if Agriculturists should claim a continu- ation of Duty on Cattle, Horses, &c., the striking out of those items from the Table of Exemption will make them subject to the five per cent. ad valorem, which added to the expense of importation would give a liberal bounty to the farming interest. The Duty on Wine and Spirits in the annexed Table will appear very small compared with the existing rates, but the duties at present are an immense bounty on smuggling; much of the Spirits that is imported from the United States cost there as low as one shilling and sixpence, per Gallon, the Imperial and Provincial Duties bring it up to four shillings & sixpence, consequently if the smuggler suc- ceeds in running one out of three, safely, he can compete with the legal importer. The same argument applies to cheap Wines, and the objection to a discriminating duty on Wine, is the difficulty of distinguishing on ar- rival in Wood between Wines of different de- nominations and cost.

Sugars, (excepting the addition on Foreign Sugars and Molasses, which is omitted) Coffee and Molasses are left at their old rates, which seems to be as much as they will bear, and are not considered excessive. Tobacco (at present one penny per pound), is left as a non enumerated article at five per cent. ad valorem, which in addition to the new Im- perial duty makes in all 12 per cent; more than this article, and the wide range of value in Tobacco makes a specific duty objection- able.

The Canada Act imposes three pence per pound on Tea, but as that article will after the 5th July be admitted from Foreign Coun- tries at a Duty of one penny per pound, I would strongly recommend to keep the duty so low as to remove the temptation to smug- gle an article of such universal consumption. Much objection has been frequently made to the requirement of affidavits instead of declarations to the quantities and value of importations in the Act to provide for the collection of the Revenue. In many cases such as the want of an invoice or a present, the importation must be referred to the ap- praisers at a cost of ten shillings to the im- porter in addition to the duty which some- times does not exceed two shillings. The fee to the appraiser is not well regulated, on a large importation it is not an equivalent for the service, and on a small one, as a single box or bale it is excessive. Under the pro- posed alterations there will be a much greater proportion of articles subject to the valuation duty which increases the importance of duty concerning this part of the "Act to provide for the collection of the Revenue." Decla- rations were substituted for affidavits there- fore to be greater necessity for referring the valuation more frequently to appraisers, and as this could not be done at the coast of the importer who he directed to the value, although the officer might have reason to

question the correctness of the valuation, some other provision for the services of the appraisers would be requisite; and I am of opinion that if one set of appraisers were appointed for the Customs and Treasury the greater portion of their time during the busy seasons would be fully occupied.

There is one important change in (the 13th Section of) the Act of Parliament above referred to, to which they have to draw the attention of the Government, viz.—The adoption of Imperial Weights and Measures. If the proposal to consolidate the collection of the Customs and Provincial Revenues be adopted, it certainly would be advisable with a view to a reduction of labour and expense to levy the duties in Sterling and according to Imperial Weights and Measures. And even if the present system for the collection of the Revenue be continued, much confu- sion will be likely to arise, especially in ar- ticles in the Bonded Warehouse if a different measure be in use in the Customs and Treas- ury Departments.

The only remaining point which occurs to me to report on at present, is the mode of securing duties by bonds, which allowed long periods for the payments, do not make the Revenue available within the year, be- sides causing a fictitious representation of the consumption; dutiable articles being entered in larger quantities than the demand war- rants for the sale of the longer credit on the greater amount of duty. But the evils attend- ing on the Bond system are of much wider extent, and have been severely felt in many instances during the last two years of Com- mercial difficulty. The substitution of the Warehousing system, by which the duty would be paid as the article was taken out for consumption, might be advantageously introduced at this Port, where so great a por- tion of the Revenue is collected, and where, I am persuaded, the charge would be consid- erably improved by all concerned.

I have the honour, &c.  
(Signed) B. ROBINSON, P. T.

## PROPOSED TABLE OF PROVINCIAL DUTIES.

All articles not herein made subject to specific or toll duty, and not included in the following Table of exemptions from duty, for every £100 value, £5 0 0

Wine, whether in wood or bottle,	per gallon,	0 0 9
Spirits of all kinds,	0 1 0	
Brown or Muscovado Sugar,	per cwt.,	0 2 6
Refined Sugar, (not brown,) per lb.,	0 0 1	
Coffee, raw or burned,	0 0 1	
Tea,	0 0 1	
Molasses or Treacle, per gallon,	0 0 1	

## TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Barley, Beans, Beef, Salted or Fresh, Cat- tle, Flour and Meal of all kinds, Grain of all kinds, Hogs, Horses, Live stock, Peas, Pork, Salted or fresh; Seeds and plants, Packages containing dutiable Goods, Produce and Manufacture of the British North American Colonies and Fisheries.

Estimate of the probable Revenue to be col- lected in New Brunswick, according to the foregoing Table of Duties in 1843.

£500,000 value, at 5 per cent.,	£25,000 0 0
400,000 gal. Wine, at 9d per gal.,	1,500 0 0
200,000 gal. Spirits, at 1s. 6d. per gal.,	3,000 0 0
20,000 cwt. B. Sugar, at 6d. per cwt.,	1,000 0 0
150,000 lbs. refined Sugar, 1d. per lb.,	1,500 0 0
134,000 lbs. Coffee, at 1d. per lb.,	1,340 0 0
300,000 lbs. Tea, at 1d. per lb.,	3,000 0 0
249,600 gal. Molasses, 1d. per gal.,	2,496 0 0

Total net foregoing Table of Duties,	£72,475 0 0
Auction Duties,	800 0 0
Emigrant Duties,	1,500 0 0
Probable Net Customs Revenue,	14,700 0 0
Casual and Territorial Revenue,	12,000 0 0
Total,	£72,475 0 0

The Light House duties and sick and dis- abled Seamen's duties are not taken into the above estimate, as the expenditure of those funds is confined to the several purposes for which the duties were imposed. The Emi- grant duties are included because the Pro- vince is in advance for relief and distressed Emigrants.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.  
Treasurer, Saint John, 2d Feb. 1843.

Education.—At the end of an important document, dated 1583, and recorded in the act of the burgh, the following extraordi- nary clause appears after the names of Provost and Councillors:—"With our hand at the pen led by the notars underwritten, at our command, because we cannot write ourselves, we have caused Alexander Gaultie, notarius pub- licus, &c."

A Son shot by his Father.—The Balti- more Republican of Thursday, publishes a private letter from Capt Joseph Owen, whose residence is a few miles from Annapolis, shot his son on Wednesday morning, the wound causing death almost immediately.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Queen's Visit to Ireland.—A London Correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post, says:—I have learned from a good source that her Majesty and her illustrious Consort have determined to visit Ireland during the next summer, and at an earlier period of the season than their recent visit to Scotland.— The Royal Victoria and Albert steam-yacht, now in a forward state in Pembroke Dock- yard, will, it is expected, be launched to- wards the end of March or beginning of April; and Her Majesty's first excursion in that splendid vessel will be to the Irish me- tropolis. The Queen, I have learned, has intimated her desire that her visit to Ireland should be a public one.

Admiral Sir George Cockburn, the senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, was laboring under severe indisposition, arising from hav- ing broken a blood-vessel in the neck.

The official announcement of the appoint- ment of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the British Provinces in North America, was made on the 25th ult. In noticing the appointment of Sir Charles Metcalfe, the London Journals seem to have forgotten their political prejudices; all unite in commending the liberality and wisdom of Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley in selecting the fittest in- dividual for the office and casting aside all other considerations. "Sir Charles Metcalfe having, (according to the Colonial Gazette,) neither the aristocratic connections, nor the party claims, nor the Parliamentary influence, which are commonly the life to offices con- ferring viceregal power and dignity." Sir C. Metcalfe and suite are coming from Eng- land in the steamship Caledonia, which will land in Liverpool on the 4th of next month.

Friday the 27th Jan. was the birth day of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, when the Duke completed his 70th year. From the statements of the voyages per- formed by the Royal Mail West India Steam- ships during the year 1842, it appears that the average length of the West India voyages, both out and home, was 18-3-4 days. The longest outward passage was made in twenty days 17 hours, and the quickest in 16 days 19 hours; the distance steamed over being nearly 4000 miles.

The Duke of Buccleuch, it is said, has acquired a territory in our American colo- nies, and is about to translate as many of his tenants at Liddesdale as will go.

Mr. George Wyse, the brother of the mem- ber for Waterford, who had obtained a ver- dict, with £800 damages, for a libel which appeared in the Waterford Mail, has forgiven the proprietor of that paper the whole amount, and accepted an apology.

Lord Lyndoch, although in his 85th year, is remarkable hale and vigorous. His little tent bed, which travelled with him in his campaigning time, still accompanies him in his visits wherever he goes.

It was decided at the Exeter Castle, last week, that a clergyman is not exempt from turnpike toll on his way to officiate at the Union workhouse, even though not engaged in any other clerical duty.

Considerable alarm has been excited at Nottingham, by the giving way of the founda- tions of the broad tower of the great church of St. Mary, the weight is estimated at 2,400 tons. It is closed as a place of divine worship.

Excellent pickled salmon from America is now retailed at Newton Stewart, at 3-1-2d. per pound.

Breast pieces of the finest beef were sold on Thursday at 2 1-2d.—Birmingham Jour- nal.

It has never rained, during the memory of man, at Moscow during the months of De- cember and January.

The Law Officers of the Crown have given an opinion that Magistrates at Petty Sessions have not power to commit for contempt par- ties misconducting themselves in Court.

A Mrs. Mary Phillips, late of Nova Scotia, has just left behind her a large fortune, to be divided between St. George's Hospital, the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, the Blind School, and the Welch School in Gray's Inn lane.

Cork exports annually to England £50,000 worth of Eggs.

Dicken's "American Notes," and Cooper's "Jack o' Lantern," were published at Leip- zig about a fortnight after they had appeared in London, at eighteenpence each, very neat- ly and correctly printed.

The French papers state that all the ho- tels in Paris are filled with English fashiona- bles. Can we wonder at a decline in the quarter's revenue?

An attempt, it is reported, will be made in the ensuing session of Parliament, on the part of the advocates of colonies, to procure a Repeal, or an alteration, of Lord Ashley's Act.

Government has given directions for im- mediate commencement of public improve- ment in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, in order to afford employment to the industrious poor.

It is said the marriage of the Crown Prince of Hanover is to take place in February.