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### New-Brunswick, PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

From Mr. Ward's Reports.

MONDAY, MARCH 15TH.

Mr. Hannington continued.—  
With reference to flour being smuggled, sufficient had been legally imported to yield a revenue of about nine or ten thousand pounds.

Mr. Woodward—not half that sum.

Mr. Hannington continued.—That amount was collected in 1830, as appeared by the accounts; and he, Mr. H. believed, that if the accounts were referred to, it would be found that the amount collected last year was not much short of it; and that was in addition to the large quantity imported into Charlotte County, where the duty had been evaded by entering it for the Fisheries. It was proposed to take the duties off flour and salt provisions, and make up the deficiency by increasing the duties upon British manufactures; he would not say that such was an absurd proposition, but it certainly was more deserving of that title than the argument to which that title had been applied. But to tax the production of our mother country who protects us with her fleets and armies, and to allow the production of foreigners to come in free of duty was both unjust and unwise, and he hoped it would not be entertained. The data or theory adduced by the learned member for Charlotte, was said to be unanswerable, and allusion had been made to a celebrated writer (Benjamin). He, Mr. H. believed, that that writer attributed the little value set upon his theories in his own time, to the prejudice of the Tories and the influence possessed by His late Majesty King George the Fourth, then Prince of Wales over the Whigs; and had stated that he would feel perfectly happy if he could be only allowed to revisit the earth after a lapse of one hundred years, and see the improved state of the world which would be the effect of his writings. But his proposition like those of the hon. member although good in theory could not be carried out in practice; they were not adapted to the past age, nor the present, nor did he believe to the next; they could not be adopted by any country which had a due regard for those first great sources of national wealth—agriculture and manufactures.

Mr. McLeod said by advertising to the preamble of the resolution introduced by the member for the city, it would appear that the lumbering and commercial interests were considered by the hon. gentleman as the leading and most important in the Province. But he thought differently, and was satisfied that even the difference between a good and bad crop was of more importance to the Province, than all the lumbering was worth; and the agricultural interest therefore was that which they should encourage. He said he was satisfied that lumbering was carried on to too great an extent, which had the effect of causing the high price of labor. The lumbering interest he said was encouraged by a high protecting duty. If it were not for that, there would be more agriculturists. The people of this country the hon. gentleman said should raise their own bread, and not depend upon a foreign nation, who might go to war with us, or introduce the new intercourse system; and which the farmer could not compete with. He believed the climate of this Province as good as that on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and the soil superior. There could no fault be found with the soil; and it was equal to that of Great Britain. All that was wanted he said, is cheap labour; and that would be obtained as lumbering decreased and immigration extended. It was his policy to send abroad for labor, when nothing was taken from us in return but cash. In the United States the farming interests are well protected, and no agricultural product of this Province could be sent there, without paying a duty. Let gentlemen look at Nova Scotia; there was no reciprocity even with our Sister Province; they tax the productions of this country, while we allow theirs to come in duty free. While but a short time since, in a time of scarcity, they shut their ports, and would not allow even potatoes to be exported to us for seed.

Mr. Woodward said he would not have spoken again, as all the arguments had been exhausted on Saturday, and a repetition was only taking up the time of the committee; but from the remarks made by the hon. member for Kings (Mr. McLeod), regarding the preamble to the resolution, as he did not mean to confine the words "leading interests," to the lumbering and mercantile interests as had been stated, he meant the terms to include another great interest—the agricultural. He was as anxious to support that, as any hon. member of the committee, and he contended that the duty of flour and salted provisions operated injuriously to the farmer, as it prevented the lumbering interests being prosecuted to the extent they would, if they had provisions cheaper, and by extending their operation they would increase the demand for such articles as the farmer could raise, hay, oats, and potatoes, and bring the market to

his door—and the price of labour would be reduced by cheap provisions, and that would be a benefit to the farmer. It had been remarked that every thing in the shape of manufacture were protected: tanners, soap-boilers, shoe-makers, brewers, picture and frame makers, in fact every thing but the most important—but even if they were, the committee ought to be particularly careful how they voted against this resolution, as it went to relieve a necessary of life, one in which all classes of the community were interested, particularly the poorer classes. It was not important that mirrors should be cheap, because no person is obliged to purchase luxuries, but he must buy bread, as without bread he would cease to exist.

Mr. Gilbert said.—It has been justly remarked that desperate cases require violent remedies, and it is most fully exemplified in the case now before us. The gentleman's conduct shows they despair of success because they doubt its fitness themselves, therefore it is they come armed upon all points, with weapons drawn, challenging controversy, defying attack, cutting right and left, and bearing down all opposition. Thus they come into the field with their annual offering and bayonets fixed calling to the foe to advance, for they are impatient to begin the work of destruction, which renders it doubly hazardous to offer any opposition to such formidable antagonists. But Sir, I will venture to make a few remarks and bring some simple facts to their notice.

The gentlemen from the city say, take off the duty—the gentleman from Charlotte say, take off the duty, and so say all the consumers, which I consider to be madness and folly in the extreme to part with the only boon to the farmer. When this subject was under discussion the other day, the hon. gentleman from Charlotte the worthy commodore, remarked that we could raise our own jack-knives in this country. As I have never understood their growth or cultivation to be common in the country, I trust it must be confined to the Island of Campbell; I would therefore wish to inquire of the very worthy commodore how they raise them, whether they plant them as we do our Indian corn, in hills, or sow them broadcast, east over the ground as wheat or oats are sown; for we farmers of Queen's county have no idea of such a mode of culture, and would as soon think of sowing our fields with horse hair, and then sending the reapers into the field with their sickles to reap down a crop of colts.

Capt. Owen said the hon. member for Queen's had mistaken the observations he had made on a former day; when he found the committee disposed to tax all sorts of cattle, and had asked why not tax asses. He assured the hon. gentleman he meant nothing personal; and if what he had stated bore that construction, he begged pardon. It was impossible he said, to go farther in supporting the views taken by his colleagues than he had done; and he certainly thought the observations of his learned colleague in particular, did not merit the flippant remarks which they had received from the hon. member for Westmorland. He contended that the arguments that had been advanced against the duty on flour were unanswerable; and they had very properly been summed up by the hon. member for Saint John, who had said that a tax on provisions raised the price of labour. The hon. gentleman said he had stated before that a tax on food was the greatest curse with which a people could be afflicted. There were but two ways in which labor could be rendered more abundant; one by the natural increase of population and the other by immigration; and there was no way by which the former could be encouraged so effectually, as by giving the people cheap food; and in this way inducing the youth of the country to engage in lawful wedlock. It seemed to him, however, that hon. gentlemen were met, to screw as much out of the people as was possible, in the shape of taxation—Against that he should always raise his voice; and believed a sufficient sum could be raised, to meet the exigencies of the government, without resorting to involuntary taxation. It had been remarked by the hon. member for Queen's that the members for the County of Charlotte came up leagued together, in fact that a conspiracy existed, which was not the case. He felt assured, however, that they were agreed to support all measures that were beneficial to the country; and in that they might rest satisfied of whatever support was in his power.

Mr. Ead thought the committee were losing time, as he was satisfied there had been no alteration made on the minds of hon. members since the debate commenced. If any object could be attained, he would have no objection to continuing the discussion; but as he anticipated, it had become a subject of ridicule.

Mr. Boyd said, Mr. Chairman; I rise to state that I was premature in proposing any new duties, and that instead of creating any new taxation, should decidedly go against, unless by way of compromise for the loss of duties sustained by a repeal of the Imperial Acts on flour and salt provisions; and would now ask of the hon. and learned member for Westmorland if it was his intention to agree

with the committee, in a recommendation to her Majesty's government for a repeal of these duties. (Here the hon. gentleman said that was a totally different subject, and could give no answer to the question, until the committee reported, and was surprised they had not.) Mr. Boyd said, that the committee dare not trust themselves to report, fearing that if an unfavorable expression of the House was had on the subject, it might prejudice the operations now going on, and also the views of the hon. government on the question, and that from all that had fallen from hon. members, he saw no hopes at present, of a repeal of those duties; and having expressed his opinion on a former occasion; he, in order to be consistent, must go against all new taxation.

Mr. Brown would not make a general reply; as the members of the committee had made up their minds and were impatient to come to a decision. He would merely observe, that the reasoning of the learned member for Northumberland was correct so far as the interests of the millers were concerned, but he differed entirely from that learned gentleman in his conclusions. The millers had no right to this protection, they had no right to expect such a state of things to continue when their establishments were erected.—With regard to the attempt made by several hon. members to show that the duty protected the farmers, it was a complete failure—the farmers in the House had lost sight of their own interests altogether, and gone over with all their arguments to the side of the mill-owners. The hon. member for Kings (Mr. McLeod) who always took a candid view of every subject and generally a very clear one, had failed in this instance. He had shown that the farmers were really unprotected.—This was exactly what Mr. B. had maintained in the outset, and it proved that the farmers had no interest in the continuation of the duty. His hon. friend had said, that the duty tended to keep up the price—very true, but how could the farmers profit by that? He might take his oats, his rye, his buckwheat, his corn, and wheat; which certainly comprised every thing in the shape of bread stuff, and he would find the market full of Indian corn, meal, wheat, rye, and rye flour, imported duty free. Superfine flour the farmer could not bring to market, and every thing else was unprotected. The mill owners alone were the parties interested, and if hon. members were, on their account, to continue the present state of things let them say so candidly, but let them no longer hold up the delusion that in so doing they were protecting the farmers. He Mr. B. saw clearly that the millers were the real cause of all the difficulties; it was their interest which prevented the hon. members from Saint John from joining heartily in the removal of this odious duty. No man saw more clearly the evils and irregularities than the hon. member, Mr. Partelow, and he Mr. B. was convinced that were it not for the interest of the mill owners, that hon. gentlemen, so well acquainted with all the workings of our commercial system, would at once come forward and advocate a repeal of the duty as the most simple, safe and effectual remedy.

Mr. McLeod explained. He said the people in the County of Kings, which he represented, did not carry their wheat to market—they got it ground in their neighbourhood. He was of opinion there should be a small duty on grain.

Mr. Partelow said, altho' the proposal to do away with the duty on flour had been ably supported; yet until the duties under the Imperial Acts were under our own control, he would have nothing to do with them. It was the general opinion in Saint John, that if the collector at Saint Andrews continues to admit articles free of duty, the collector at St. John would enforce them, in all cases where he was not satisfied they were intended for the Fisheries. He thought the Legislature of the Province should take the subject under their control. He should propose an address that the Imperial Act imposing the duties should be repealed; and in the mean time they could embody them provisionally in the Revenue Bill. And next year the question would be met fairly. This would answer the purpose of those who were opposed to the duty on flour; as if their views were carried out during the present session; an answer could not be received in all probability till October. The object they desired would not therefore be answered. He was of opinion at all events, that the duties on flour and salt provisions should be continued for another year; and would move the following Resolution:

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that as constructions have been given to the Act of Parliament, 3d and 4th Wm. IV cap. 50th, imposing a duty on Foreign Flour and Salted Provisions imported into this Province, which have rendered the same greatly oppressive, measures should be taken by the House to bring the subject under the notice of her Majesty's Government with the view of having that part of the said Act repealed; and further

Resolved, That the Parliamentary Duties sought to be removed, should be inserted in the Revenue Bill now before the House,

to be collected by the Provincial Treasury until the first day of April, 1842, in the event of such Parliamentary duties being repealed, which will leave the whole question immediately under the control of the Legislature at its next Session, to be dealt with as may be then determined.

Mr. Boyd said he sincerely hoped the amendment would not be sustained. That if it was we would be in a much worse condition than we now are. Where could be the benefit to the Province by such a measure, unless the hon. proposer of it would give some assurance that by transferring the collection of that duty, that duty would be lessened. He was afraid it would not. He had found by experience that it would not do to trust to the tender mercies of this committee, and should therefore prefer the collection of that duty to remain where it was for the present. Most every man paid for the collection of it; but should it change hands we should be paying ten per cent more, and should therefore go against the said amendment.

The motion of Mr. Partelow was then lost, and Mr. Woodward's Resolution was also negatived.

Monday March 22d.

Mr. Boyd, from the Committee, appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor with the Address of the House of the 19th inst. upon the subject of an examination and survey of Dark Harbour, in the Island of Grand Menan, reported, that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would have great pleasure in giving effect to the wishes of the House.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor with the Address of the House of the 19th inst. upon the subject of an examination and survey of the Harbour of St. Andrews, reported, that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he should direct the wishes of the House to be complied with.

Mr. Hail, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor with the Address of the House of the 11th inst. communicating to His Excellency the decision of the House upon the subject of a retired allowance to the Hon. T. Baillie, late Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General, reported, that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would bring the same under the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

Thursday, March 23d.

To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £750 for the purpose of encouraging and promoting immigration to this Province; the said sum to be apportioned among the several Counties within the same, and to be paid accordingly to each County, and to be paid accordingly to a satisfactory certificate being furnished the Commander in Chief for the time being, that an equal amount has been subscribed and paid by any persons associated together for the purposes intended by this grant, in the County for which such appropriation is to be applied; which said sum said County, together with the said grant, making together a sum not less than £120 for every County which may avail itself of said appropriation, to be expended as may be considered advisable for the encouragement of immigration by any such Association, and that an account of the expenditure be laid before the Legislature.

To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £100 to be paid to the Publisher of a Periodical for the diffusion of Agricultural information throughout the Province to be issued monthly; such sum to be paid when it shall be certified by the President and one or more of the Members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Saint John, that a well conducted Periodical of the character contemplated, has been printed and circulated for the space of 6 months, and that ten copies of such paper be sent to the President of each of the Agricultural Societies in the Province.

To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £50 for repairing and building the bridges on the road from the Rock at Head Harbour Light to the Island of Campo Bello; and also £50 towards making a Road from the Public Road near Fingley's, to the Light House at Cape Enrage, agreeably to the Report of the Committee on Light Houses, of 29th Feb. last; the same to be taken from the Light House fund.

To Elizabeth Gibb, of St. Andrews, Widow of the late Wm. Gibb, the sum of £10 to aid her in her present distressed and destitute condition; her husband having lost his life in consequence of injury received while adjusting the Lamps at the Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy in the year 1840; and that no further grant be made on this account.

To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £42 17 6 to remunerate Thomas Davis for a balance due to him for Building a Bridge over the river Maguadavic, at the Upper Mills (so called); the said Bridge being 330 feet long, substantially built, and the sum of £64 12 6 subscribed by individuals and actually paid towards the expenses of erecting said Bridge.

stantially built, and the sum of £64 12 6 subscribed by individuals and actually paid towards the expenses of erecting said Bridge.

**Caution to Office Holders.**—By order of the President, Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, has addressed a circular to the heads of the various departments at Washington, informing them, that, while it is not intended that any officer shall be restrained in the free and proper expression and maintenance of his opinions respecting public men or public measures, directs that information be given to all officers and agents in the public service, that partisan interference in popular elections whether of state or government officers, and or whatsoever or against whomsoever, it may be exercise, or the payment of any contribution or assessment on salaries or official compensation for party or election purposes, will be regarded by the President as a cause of removal.

The circular states that the President wishes it further to be announced and distinctly understood, that from all collecting and disbursing officers promptitude in rendering accounts, and entire punctuality in paying balances, will be rigorously exacted.—N. Y. Sun.

The Journeyman Bricklayers of Pittsburgh have resolved that they will not comply with the demand of their employers to work from sunup to sundown, and pledge themselves to work but ten hours each day, for nothing less than the usual wages, and for no "boss," who employs hands who have not served a regular apprenticeship to the business.—Id.

**Another New Mode of Propelling Ships.**—There is exhibiting at the American Institute in the Park, a model of a ship to be propelled by means of the air pump. On a small scale it works admirably, and it is not improbable that it may yet be carried to such perfection among the many experiments and inventions of the day as to become greatly useful.—Id.

**Steam Frigate Mississippi.**—This vessel which is now being built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will soon be ready for launching. She is 318 feet in length, 40 feet beam; 23 1/2 feet hold, and may be rated to 2000 tons. Her paddle wheels are 30 feet in diameter, the cylinders of her engines each 75 inches diameter, and the piston has a stroke of 7 feet. The power of the engine is equal to that of 1000 horses. She will be a formidable vessel, and add greatly to our coast defences.

The following are the particulars of the Robbery at Boston, mentioned in our last:—

**Heavy Robbery.**—Between 7 and 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, during a storm, the jewelry store of Davis, Palmer & Co., No. 87 Washington street, Boston, was broken into, and robbed of \$20,000 worth of goods, and \$70 in money. The robbers took every valuable article they could find, in both front windows, and in 35 squares of show cases. From the windows they took a diamond pin, worth \$400; two elegant silver tea sets, worth \$250 each; one ornate plated tea set, worth \$100; fifteen or twenty gold watches, worth from \$50 to \$100 each; and a large lot of small but valuable articles. From the show cases they took 125 gold lever and lepine watches, of the most valuable kind; 500 or 800 ounces of silver spoons and forks; and the entire collection of rich and valuable pins, rings, brooches, and ornaments of every description, a large lot of gold spectacles, nearly a pint of gold thimbles, and various other kinds of valuable jewelry. All the watches lost were the property of Messrs. Davis, Palmer & Co. Those belonging to customers had fortunately been put away in a drawer, and probably were not discovered by the robbers. From the windows and cases, the robbers proceeded to the iron safe, which was not locked, and contained much valuable jewelry, deposited there for safekeeping by jewellers in the neighborhood.

**Bill Johnson.**—This celebrated personage, so well known as "the hero of the Thousand Isles," during the insurrection in Canada, has arrived in Philadelphia on a visit.

Two fops were disputing which was the more polite of these two terms—"Give me some drink," or "Please to give me some drink." A lady, somewhat bored, replied to one of them—"You should say *lead me to drink*—asses are generally led."

It is said that Dr. Lardner, and Mrs. Henviside will be married in the course of a week, and that there are circumstances which greatly mitigate the elopement of that lady from her husband with her lover.—New York Paper.

**Spent in the West.**—A young man named Keller, in Washington, Arkansas, recently had an encounter with four panthers at one time, 3 of which he killed, and put the fourth to flight.

The 24 hours of Tuesday last, at Buffalo, were the coldest experienced in that city since the winter before last.