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# The Standard.

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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1842.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail.]

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### DUTY ON FLOUR.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir.— Having noticed in the St. John Courier of the 22d ult. a communication, written, no doubt, by one of the parties concerned with the flour mills at St. John, and with a design to make the public believe, that the duty on flour did not operate as a protection or profit to the mill owners, but rather tended as a protection against the variation of price in the market. In answer to this, I will only quote the price of flour published by the owners of the city mills, in the Courier of the 22d January 1842, which says superfine flour 37s 6d per bbl.; and from a New York price current of same date, superfine flour 38s. showing a difference of 7s 6d per bbl. Now it is well known that flour can be imported from New York and landed in St. John for 1s. per bbl. add 4d. for insurance, making 1s. 4d. per bbl. cost 31s. 4d. showing a clear profit of 6s. 3d. to the importer, provided the article came in duty free. By looking over the price current of the city mills from their first operation and the New York price of the same date, it will be seen, that there has been about this difference in price; the mill owners varying their prices in some cases much higher, when the quantity of foreign flour was small in the market, and in all cases adding to their prices the full amount of duty and freight. Now I would ask is not this a protection to the mill owners, and are not those parties making fortunes at the expense of the public? The argument adduced by them with respect to the number of hands employed in grinding wheat, falls to the ground when we consider, the great number of vessels and men that might be profitably engaged in transporting plaster, grindstones, coals, and other articles to the States, and return with flour in exchange, thus furnishing us with bread, for articles which a kind Providence has furnished us, and in abundance in this Province. I would enquire is this flour duty equally paid by the people of this Province, the answer is not it falls almost wholly on the City of St. John, and the Town plat of Saint Andrews, and operates greatly to the injury of the former and to the ruin of the latter, with respect to the County of Charlotte, embracing a sea board and water communication including islands, bays, rivers and creeks, of nearly 300 miles, with a population of 18,000 inhabitants, nine tenths of which are purchasers of flour.

The question may be asked where do they purchase it, and what quantity do they consume in the year. The reply would be, they almost wholly purchase it on the American side, and flour being a leading necessary article they supply themselves at the same time with tea, molasses, tobacco, shoes, boots, clothing, &c. &c. As to the quantity of flour consumed, I will reckon not less than 2 barrels to a person; this would amount to 36,000 barrels, and at 30s. per barrel, would amount to £54,000; the other articles mentioned would probably amount to as much more, making the trade diverted from this County in one year £108,000. Again it may be asked, why do not the inhabitants purchase flour in St. Andrews? the answer is, we have to pay five shillings and ten pence duty and one shilling freight, which is 6s. 10d. per bbl. more than it costs on the American side. Well, says the purchaser, the town plat of St. Andrews is only one mile square, and I live two miles out of town, where there is no Custom House; you must keep your flour and other articles, I will go to Yankee town and lay out my money, as all my neighbours do. But, says the Saint Andrews merchant, you may fall in with some of the Customs officers—no danger of that, says the purchaser, I have a good boat, and it is folly to say that 8 or 10 officers can guard a coast of 300 miles; if there were 500 of them they could not prevent the people from obtaining their bread where they can purchase it so much cheaper. I am sorry to say, Mr. Editor, that this state of things extends to the Islands, and generally throughout this part of the Province. The flour duty has had the effect of building up the towns on the borders of a foreign country—has been the cause of diverting the earnings of our lumbermen, merchants, &c. &c. from the Province—caused a continual drain of specie from our banks, and has been of no real benefit to any party except the mill owners and our neighbours in the State of Maine.

Should the amount of the flour duty be required for the support of the Government; let the amount be levied on other articles which would bear more equally on the Province at large. But I am confident the additional import of other dutiable goods, would more than compensate for the loss of the flour duty.

Yours, &c.

JUSTICE,

Feb'y 24, 1842.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

February 16.

On motion of Mr. Brown.—Whereas the Select Committee, to whom was referred the

Petition of Albert G. Foster, of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, in their Report, of the 10th instant, recommend that the Sheriff or Officer to whom Execution shall be directed, may be instructed to relieve the Petitioner, on receiving satisfactory security for the payment of the Debt and Costs in five years from the first day of June next, by equal annual instalments.—Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to give the necessary instructions for carrying into effect, the recommendations of the Select Committee.—Ordered, That Messrs Brown, Boyd and J. M. Wilton, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

February 17.

A Bill to provide for the appointment of Inspectors of Flour and Meal in the Towns of Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen and Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, passed the House.

On motion of Mr. Partelow.—Whereas the practice that has obtained in this Colony of charging Postages on Printed Newspapers, Journals of the Legislature and other printed Papers, operates oppressively upon the People of this Province, and prevents that free circulation of useful knowledge among its inhabitants, which in the opinion of the House it is desirable to disseminate.—Resolved, That an humble Address be prepared to be presented to the Queen's Most Gracious Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to adopt such measures in the Post Office Department, as will ensure the conveyance of all such printed Papers through the different Post Offices within this Province free from any such charge.—Ordered, That Mr. Partelow and Mr. Ead, be a Committee to prepare the Address.

February 18.

A Bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to examine into the state and condition of the several Banks in this Province, passed the House.

The Committee to whom were referred several Petitions claiming remuneration for teaching Schools, report they have rejected the Petition of George M'Kay, and Samuel M'Farlane; the Trustees should apply to the Session; also the Petition of George D. Morrison, not being recommended by the Trustees.

To Amy G. Campbell, a licenced Teacher, the sum of £2 6 8 for having taught a School in Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, for five months, ending in September 1841.

Extracts from the Report of the Committee for Trade.

Mr. Woodward, from the Committee of Trade, submitted their Report, and having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table where it was again read, and is as follows:—The Committee to whom were referred all matters which might in any way affect the Trade of the Province, have had under their consideration the several Petitions referred to them, and beg leave to Report.—That the Petition of Thomas Rapkin and others, Bakers, of Saint John, praying that a protection duty may be laid on all Foreign Biscuit imported; and also the Petition of Daniel Leavitt and others, of the City of Saint John, praying that no duty may be levied on Biscuit, as praying for in the Petition of the Bakers, have been under their consideration; and if the principle of protection which is already granted to different Manufacturers be admitted as proper and beneficial, your Committee think the Bakers entitled to it, as well as others, and submit to the House that a small duty might be laid on the article without much prejudice to other interests. And three other Petitions from the Counties of York, Charlotte and Saint John, praying that measures may be taken by the Legislature to obtain the repeal of the existing duty on Foreign Wheat Flour. These Petitions being so numerous, signed that from York having 290 names, from Charlotte 651, and from Saint John, 2,084, have had the best attention of the Committee, and they recommend that an Address be presented to the Home Government, praying that the duty on Foreign Wheat Flour imported into this Province may be repealed.

Your Committee would recommend in lieu of the existing Parliamentary Duties, that a Provincial Duty of 2s. 6d. per Barrel, should be imposed on all Foreign Flours, which they conceive would produce a greater amount of Revenue than that collected under the present system; and they would consequently suggest that a clause should be inserted in the Revenue Bill, to be passed the present Session, imposing said Duty, not to take effect however, until it be officially announced that the Imperial Duties have been repealed by Parliament.

All which is respectfully submitted.

I. WOODWARD, Chairman,  
B. HANINGTON,  
JAMES BOYD,  
W. F. W. OWEN,  
JOHN M. WILSON,  
ALEX. RANKIN,  
JAMES TAYLOR.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.  
Committee Room, 17th February, 1842.  
A Bill relating to the appointment of Fire-

wards and the better extinguishment of Fires in a part of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, therein mentioned, passed the House.

POLYGAMY AMONG THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS—AMUSING STORY OF A YOUNG CHIEF WHO MARRIED FOUR WIVES AT ONCE.

Polygamy is common among all the tribes, for which Mr. Carlin assigns what he seems to consider very sufficient reasons; namely, that as a man of distinction can obtain no laborers and slaves, save his squaws, to enrich him, or enable him to obtain his proper dignity, a great many wives are consequently required. Mr. Carlin tells a very amusing story of a young Pomeah chief who distinguished himself in a singular manner, by taking to him four wives in one day! This extraordinary and unprecedented freak of his was just the thing to make him the greatest sort of medicine in the eyes of his people; and probably he may date much of his success and greatness through life to this bold and original step, which suddenly raised him into notice and importance.

The old chief, Shoo-de-ga-cha, considering his son to have arrived to the age of maturity, fitted him out for house-keeping, by giving him a handsome wigwam to live in, and nine horses, with many other valuable presents; when the boy, whose name was Hongs-kay-de, (the great chief) soon laid his plans for the proud and pleasant epoch in his life, and consummated them in the following ingenious and amusing manner:

The women of this tribe are beautiful and modest, and amongst the respectable families virtue is as highly cherished and as inapproachable, as in any society whatever; yet at the same time a chief may have a dozen wives if he pleases, and so may a white man; and if either wishes to marry the most beautiful and modest girl in the tribe, she is valued only equal, perhaps, to two horses, a gun with powder and ball for a year, five or six pounds of beads, a couple of gallons of whiskey, and a handful of awls.

Wishing to connect himself with, and consequently to secure the commencement of some of the most influential men in the tribe, he had held an interview with one of the most distinguished; and easily (being the son of a chief) made an arrangement for the hand of his daughter, which he was to receive on a certain day, and at a certain hour, for which he was to give two horses, a gun, and several pounds of tobacco. This was enjoined on the father as a profound secret, and as a condition of the espousal. In like manner, he soon made similar arrangements with three other leading men of the tribe, each of whom had a young and beautiful daughter, of marriageable age. To each of the fathers he had promised two horses, and other presents similar to those stipulated for in the first instance, and all under the same injunctions of secrecy, until the hour approached, when he had announced to the whole tribe that he was to be married.

At the time appointed, they all assembled, and were in ignorance of the fair hand that was to be placed in his son's possession. He had got some of his young friends who were prepared to assist him, to lead up the eight horses. He took two of them by the halters, and the other presents agreed upon in the other hand, and advancing to the first of the parents, whose daughter was standing by the side of him, saying to him, "you promised me the hand of your daughter on this day, for which I was to give you two horses."

The father, assented with a "ugh!" receiving the presents, and giving his child; when some confusion ensued from the simultaneous remonstrances, which were suddenly made by the other three parents who had brought their daughters forward, and were shocked at this disappointment, as well as by the mutual declarations they were making of similar contracts; that each one had entered into with him! As soon as they could be pacified, and silence was restored, he exultingly replied, "you have all acknowledged in public your promises with me, which I shall expect you to fulfil. I am here to perform all the engagements which I have made, and I expect you all to do the same." No more was said. He led up the two horses for each, and delivered the other presents; leaving off to his wigwam his four brides—taking two in each hand, and commenced at once upon his new mode of life; reserving only one of his horses for his own daily use.

I visited the wigwam of this young installed medicine-man several times, and saw his four modest little wives seated around the fire, each all seemed to harmonize very well; and for aught I could discover, were entering very happily on the duties and pleasures of married life. I selected one of them for my portrait, and painted it. Mong-shong-shaw, (the bending willow,) in a very pretty dress of deer skins, and covered with a young buffalo's robe, (which was handsomely ornamented) and wore with much grace and pleasing effect.

The ages of these young brides were probably all between twelve and fifteen years, the season of life in which most of the girls in this wild country contract marriage.

More Trouble with the Mother Country.

There has been something of a misunderstanding between one of our merchant ships and a British vessel in the harbor of Vera Cruz. The statement published in our paper a few days since, stating that the ship Henry, while at Vera Cruz, was visited from an English vessel of war, who claimed several of the crew of the Henry as being British sailors is incorrect. The true account is as follows: "It seems the hands on board the Henry, in getting in their chains, found some difficulty, on account of accidentally dragging up a kedge anchor. A boat from the British vessel came volunteering assistance and then demanded the anchor, which was refused. The mate told the English lieutenant he should have the anchor if he could name and prove any mark upon it. The lieutenant named the letter R. but no such mark was upon the anchor. The conduct of the English officers is represented as having been insolent and overbearing in the extreme. So much so that three several challenges were sent by Americans to the lieutenant, with a message stating that unless one or other was accepted, the offender should be burnt in effigy upon the pier. The Henry left the next morning, and her officers now in New Orleans express the deepest exasperation regarding the affair.—Boston Times.

Great Locomotive Engine Power.—On February 11th, a six wheeled engine, built by Baldwin, of Philadelphia, weighing thirteen and a half tons, drew over the Reading Railroad, from Reading to the Columbia Railroad bridge, 54 miles, a train of 117 loaded burden cars, weighing in all 590 tons of 2240 lbs. in 3 hours and 22 minutes, or at the rate of 19 miles per hour. The freight amounted to 375 tons, which with the weight of the cars 215 tons, made the gross weight, not including the engines or tender, 600 tons. Total quantity of wood consumed, 26-10 loads; of water evaporated, 3,110 gallons. Wide length of train 1402 feet. The above train is unprecedented in length and weight, hauled by any one engine, in Europe or America; exceeding by 118 tons the great performance of the 'Hichens and Harrison' engine, by the same builder, on the same road, in February last.—Ibid.

A Grappling Fight.—The Rev. Mr. McColl, recently appointed Missionary for the Emigrants proceeding to Canada next year from Oban, Kilmore, Kiltbridge, &c. &c. by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, has been visiting many parts of the province for the purpose of securing suitable locations for 500 families, whose properties average from £200 to £2,000 per family; who have always borne the highest character for industry, prudence, probity and frugality; and who cannot but be a most valuable addition to the population of Canada.—Kingston Herald.

Theory of the Wind.—Wind has been explained in the following manner: Heated air has a tendency to rise, and cold air rushes in to supply its place. Thus the heated air of the equatorial regions rises and gives place to a current sent from the polar regions; which is a process that serves to equalize the temperature of the world. But the polar countries lying near to the axis of the sphere, the air from those regions has not received so much motion as that about the equator, or greatest distance from the axis; wherefore, it arrives at the equator, where the motion of the earth is greater. If it had no motion before, an east wind would be the consequence, and the force of that wind would be as the difference between the motion of the earth where the air came from and that where it arrived; but then it has a motion to the south; for it is rushing into a vacuum left by the air which rises; so that the wind will not be from the east, but north-east; and the number of degrees north of the east from which it will blow will depend upon the comparative force of the current of air from the north to the difference between the earth's motion at the equator and at the polar region, from whence the air comes. As there must be a corresponding efflux from the equator higher up, according to this theory the wind should everywhere be northeast or southwest, but it blows in very different directions at different times and places; and this probably depends on the variation in temperature at different times and places.—Foster's Researches about Atmospheric Phenomena.

The knotty questions which Lord Ashburton will strive to settle are—  
1. The North Eastern Boundary Question—Maine and part of New England.  
2. Canada Burnings and Revolution—Western New York, &c.  
3. African Seizures—Commercial Sea-ports.  
4. State Debts—The Republication States.  
5. The Northwest Territory—Western States.  
6. Creole Case—Southern States.—Bangor Courier.

Wellington on Education.—The following characteristic anecdote was related of the Duke of Wellington, by the Bishop of Exeter, at an annual meeting of the Exeter Diocesan

Board of Education: "About thirty years since, on the noble Duke's return from India, he found the whole country running mad on the question of Education, the plan of Lancaster having just been promulgated here. Dining one day, soon after his arrival in England, at the table of a noble friend, education and the plan of Lancaster, became the topic of conversation. The Duke listened awhile, and having heard the arguments pro and con, at length addressed the company in a most emphatic manner, saying, 'take care what you are about, for unless the education you give is based upon religion, you are only making so many more clever devils.'—Dorset Mercantile Journal.

We thought it would come to this. The Plymouth Rock says—

"We have been favoured by a young lady with the reading of a copy of a letter from 'Boz,' in reply to a request made by some three or four Plymouth ladies, for a lock of Dickens's hair. He declines a compliance with that request, because it would afford a precedent, which if followed, would shortly result in total baldness. Boz couched his letter in very pretty terms and his reply was a very proper one.

Anecdote.—The Philadelphia Chronicle calls the hero of the following story a Yankee, but we will wager a sixpence that he was born in Pennsylvania. But no matter, it is a good joke.

"What do you charge for board?" asked a tall Green Mountain boy, as he walked up to the bar of a second rate hotel; New York.—"What do you ask a week for board and lodging?" "Five dollars!" that's too much; but I suppose you'll allow me for the times I am absent from dinner and supper? "Certainly—thirty-seven and a half cents each." Here the conversation ended, and the Yankee took up his quarters for two weeks. During this time, he lodged and breakfasted at the hotel, but did not take either dinner or supper, saying his business detained him in another portion of the town. At the expiration of two weeks, he again walked up to the bar, and said, "I suppose we settle that account—I'm going in a few minutes." The landlord handed him his bill—"Two weeks' board at 85—\$10," said the Yankee, "this is wrong—you've not deducted the times I was absent from dinner and supper—14 days, 2 meals per day—28 meals at 37 1/2 cents each—\$10.50. If you've not got the fifty cents change that's due me, I'll take a drink and the balance in reg'rs."

Hurray for the Women.—A paper published in Iowa, tells a capital temperance story. A farmer belonging somewhere in Iowa, bought a keg of whiskey and brought it home. Well knowing that his better half would occasionally take a "drop or so" if it came in her way, and now and then would have a drop at all events, he endeavored to conceal the keg from her by suspending it in the barn, somewhere near the ridge-pole. The eagle-eyed, or rather "hawk-eyed" wife got a sight of it, however, and resolved upon obtaining a taste. It was impossible for her to reach it. At length she hit upon the following expedient which worked like a charm. Taking down her husband's rifle, she put in a charge with a good ball, and taking deliberate aim at the keg, tapped it with the ball and brought down the whiskey at the first shot! Having a tub previously prepared, she was thus enabled to catch all, without losing a single drop, and left her poor husband to weep over and wonder at the loss of his whiskey.

A Self-Lighting Lamp.—Those who have frequent occasion to rise early, will be glad to learn that a lamp has been constructed that will prevent the trouble of groping, and fumbling for matches where with to produce a light. This lamp—a very neat little article—is so constructed that, being hung up in a sleeping room, and having a small ribbon, or cord extended from the lamp to the bed, or near it, no other exertion is required than to pull the cord gently, and the lamp is instantly lighted. A specimen may be seen at this office.—Picton Mec. & Fir.

"You make a cloak of your religion," said one hypocrite to another.

"Say nothing," said the other, "for you make not one cloak of your religion; but also a whole suit of under clothes, with a long pair of fisherman's boots."

A Yankee has invented a plaster so strong that draws prizes in lotteries, likewise the most beautiful landscape views, also the wagon to church, peradventure cider from the barrel.

Old Lime Plaster on Wheat.—A writer in the Farmer's Gazette says he sowed two pieces of spring wheat after bringing and rolling the seed in slack lime. On one of these fields he sowed or spread a number of loads of old plaster from the walls of old houses, and threw it in with the seed. Both fields were equally free from smut, which that year was generally running to wheat; but the wheat of the field where no lime was used, (except for rolling the seed,) was badly shrunk, while that which grew on the field well sprinkled with old plaster, was good, sound & plump wheat.



## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FRANCE.—The Packet Ship Burgundy has reached New York. She left Havre Jan. 9th. From other items we select the following:—

*La Presse* of the 6th has a letter from Vienna, which says that the three great powers, England, Russia and France, which have stipulated the independence of Greece, are seriously giving their attention to the difference between that country and the Sublime Porte, and that they have applied to the Cabinets at Berlin and Vienna for their co-operation.

Baron Rothschild has been seized with sudden and dangerous illness. The operations on the Bourse were seriously affected by this.

The Prince de Joinville arrived at Lisbon on the 24th Dec. with the Belle Poule, Casard and Lavoisier. The Prince was to spend some six days there. The Queen had conferred upon him the grand cross of the Order de la Tour and de l'Epee.

Later accounts from Java give intelligence of the ravages of the Cholera there. In some portions of the country it has assumed a new form, attacking not only the human species but animals. Birds struck with it fall dead to the ground, and other creatures die as suddenly.

*West India Steamers.*—Advises from Havana to the 5th of February, state that the four British West India Steamers had all arrived at Havana. The Solway, Lt. Britton, sailed on the 4th for Vera Cruz. The Forth, Lt. Fayer, sailed on the 2d for New Orleans. The Tay, Lt. Hayden, arrived on the 1st inst. in 28 days from Southampton, via Barbados, &c., and sailed on the 4th for Balize, Honduras. The Thames, Lt. Hastie, 30 days from Falmouth, via Surinam, Demarara, and Tobago, arrived on the 3d, and remained in port.

*Specie Bank.*—Some boys, playing on the bank of the Monongahela, near the Pittsburgh Gas Works, found last week, a quantity of old silver coins, which had been deposited in a bag which had become rotten. It consisted of many different kinds of Spanish, French, and English pieces of all sizes from sixpences to dollars. The whole amount was near a thousand dollars. It appears to have been washed bare by the late freshet.

*Bank of the United States.*—The Official report of the affairs of this Bank up to Dec. 1st, has been published. It owes over 15,000,000 in Europe, \$1,094,132 to depositors, \$89,606 to the United States, \$5,000,000 to Philadelphia Banks, and has \$2,392,136 of Notes and \$426,383 of Post Notes outstanding. To meet these debts, it has over \$24,000,000 of State stocks pledged for loans in Europe, and \$35,000,000 of Discounted Paper (in good part protested) in the hands of its various Trustees or Assignees. The State Stocks are daily growing worse and worse through Repudiation and kindred rascalities, while the Discounted Paper is about as bad as so much well can be. It is a sad account.

Mr. Wm. Lavender, the husband of the woman that was drowned last week at Craigie's bridge with her child, lately arrived at New York as mate of a vessel. He came to Boston this week expecting to find his family well and must have been deeply afflicted at learning their melancholy fate.

He has one little daughter left, about six years of age.—*Boston paper.*

Quebec, Feb. 16.—The weather on Monday night set in cold. Yesterday, at sunrise, the thermometer was below zero. This morning we are favoured with another fall of snow; thermometer 20 above zero. The tops of the tallest trees, at Point Levi, are not yet covered, but they begin to look very white.

A numerous and respectable meeting was held at Quebec, to take into consideration the extreme distress now existing in Paisley and its neighborhood, in consequence of the general stagnation of trade in the United Kingdom. Of the frightful extent of that distress, we can scarcely give our readers any adequate conception. Twelve thousand persons are in a state of utter destitution—entirely dependent on the contributions of the charitable. And though subscriptions are making for them in all parts of the country, yet their condition is miserable in the extreme. It is stated by one of the ministers of Paisley, that the Relief Committee is obliged to dole out assistance to each individual at the rate of 1s per day.

Niagara, Feb. 3.—Such a winter as the present was surely never known in this part of the world: On Saturday last we were visited with a heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and very vivid lightning. During the greater part of the week it has been nearly as warm as May out of doors; no snow to be seen, but plenty of mud. On Monday several persons crossed the river to the American shore on foot—immense quantities of ice coming down from the upper lake being kept in the river by the wind, and thus forming a perfectly safe bridge.

We learn that the body of Mr. John Woodley, Pilot, (whom we noticed as having been missing after a gale of wind a few weeks since), has been picked up at Pisarino, and brought to this city. Mr. Woodley was much respected in the community, and his loss will fall extremely heavy on his sorrowing widow and several young children.—*Chronicle.*

New Ship.—A splendid ship of 700 tons, called the *New Zealand*, was launched yesterday from Mr. Smith's ship yard, Courtney Bay, she is stated by judges to be a superior vessel in every respect. The *New Zealand* is owned by Mr. Wm. Carville.—*Id.*

## SUPREME COURT.

Hilary Term, 5th Victoria, a. d. 1842. William B. Chandler, Charles Duff, Gustavus R. Jarvis, and Charles Ausley, Gentlemen, Attorneys of this Court, are called to the

Bar, and admitted, sworn, and enrolled Barristers.

Andrew W. Rainsford and Geo. F. Rouse, Gentlemen, having produced the requisite certificates, and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Attorneys of this Court.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

### BANKRUPT BILL.

The following is a summary of a Bill now before the Legislature, relative to Debtor and Creditor.

Section 1 and 2.—Authorizes the Lieutenant Governor to appoint a Barrister of seven years' standing a Commissioner for each of the Counties of Northumberland, Carlton, York, Charlotte, and St. John, and for the other Counties when his Excellency and Council may deem necessary—who are to be sworn to the discharge of their duty.

Section 3.—Provides, that any person applying to the Chancellor, or Master of the Rolls, by petition, and exhibiting a statement of his affairs, and declaring that he is unable to meet his engagements, shall be deemed a Bankrupt. And all persons owing £500, liable to become bankrupt upon the application of one or more creditors to the amount of £200, in case the debtor, depart from the Province with intent to defraud his creditors, or avoid being served with process, or conceal himself to avoid being arrested or remain a prisoner, in jail or the limits for six days, or fraudulently procure themselves to be arrested, or their property to be seized—or shall conceal the same to prevent its being taken, or shall make any fraudulent conveyance or sale, or warrant of attorney to confess judgment. But no person to be liable to become bankrupt by reason of any such act if done more than six months before the issuing of the fiat of Bankruptcy.

Section 4.—Provides that the application of a creditor shall set forth the nature and amount of the debt due, with a declaration to the best of his belief, that the debtor is owing debts to the amount of £500, and a particular statement of the facts and circumstances complained of as constituting an act of Bankruptcy, to be verified by the affidavit of at least two respectable witnesses.

Section 5.—Sets forth the duty of the Chancellor or Master of the Rolls, or granting the fiat.

Section 6.—Enacts that the alleged bankrupt may controvert the fiat—for which he shall be entitled to a trial by jury—provided he lodges a petition with the Commissioner within thirty days after notice.

Section 7.—Vests the property of the Bankrupt in the assignee from the time of the receipt of the fiat by the Commissioner.

Section 8.—Authorizes the Commissioner immediately on the receipt of the fiat to appoint an assignee, and cause the appointment to be published in the newspaper in the county, or Royal Gazette, requiring all persons indebted to the bankrupt to pay the amounts to the assignee, and requiring all creditors except those residing in Great Britain and Ireland, to prove their claims within two months; and should there be any residing in Great Britain and Ireland, then the notice is to be published in the London Gazette, requiring them to appoint an agent in this Province, and to present their claims within three months from the date of the notice.

Section 9.—Points out the duty of the Commissioner on the receipt of a fiat granted on the application of a creditor.

Section 10.—Authorizes the Commissioner to issue his warrant to arrest and search the person of the bankrupt, and seize his goods and chatties on its being proved to his satisfaction by the oath of two or more respectable witnesses that there is probable cause for believing that the alleged bankrupt is about to quit this Province, or conceal or dispose of his property.

Section 11.—Enacts that the assignee shall be sworn before the commissioner; and shall give a Bond to her Majesty, with two sureties, to the satisfaction of the commissioner, and in such sum as he may deem necessary for the faithful discharge of his duty, which in the event of a breach of the condition shall be sued by order of the commissioner, for the benefit of the creditor and those interested.

Section 12.—Sets forth the power of the assignee to collect debts, &c.; and provides that there shall be excepted from the operation of the Act the wearing apparel, the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessities of such bankrupt as the commissioner shall designate and set apart, having reference to the amount, to the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt.

Section 13.—Enacts, that all transfer and preference made by the bankrupt within six months of the date of the fiat, even for valuable consideration, shall be deemed fraudulent, as regards the bankrupt, if it shall appear to the commissioner that the same had been done in contemplation of bankruptcy, or for the purpose of giving a preference to any creditor—and shall disqualify the bankrupt from obtaining a certificate, and to be utterly void if made collusively.

Section 14.—Enacts, that the bankrupt on conforming bona fide shall be entitled to his certificate; and discharge from all debts, and reserving the right to the creditor to contest the same; the discharge not to be granted if the bankrupt has been guilty of any fraud, or wilful concealment of his property, or giving any preference, or omit or refuse to comply with the directions of the commissioner—nor to release partner or security.

Section 15.—Gives the commissioner jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy arising under the Act within the county for which he shall be appointed.

Section 16.—Enacts, that the commissioner shall hold his court openly, and allow trials by jury, who are to be summoned in the usual way, and to be paid a fee of two shillings and six pence each for the verdict, either party to have an appeal to the Chancellor or Master of the Rolls.

Section 17.—Authorizes the commissioner to issue subpœna for the attendance of witnesses, who are to be subject to the same penalties for non-attendance as in the Supreme Court; and provides that the bankrupt shall be subject to public examination on oath before the commissioner, false swearing made perjury.

Section 18.—Authorizes the commissioner to employ and pay clerks, such sum as he shall see fit, and also should be see fit to appoint the bankrupt to assist in settling the estate. The Master of the Rolls to decide on the allowance made by the commissioner on the application of a majority of the creditors.

Section 19.—Points out the mode in which debts are to be proved, and how dividends are to be made, and allows no priority except debts due to the Queen; and to any clerk or servant, labourer or workman for wages or salary not exceeding six months wages or salary, and who are to be at liberty to prove for any greater amount.

Section 20.—Enacts, that the bankrupt after his surrender shall be free from arrest.

Section 21.—Points out the mode in which the rates and conveyance of bankrupt's estate and effects are to be made.

Section 22.—Enacts, that a dividend shall be declared at least once in every six months.

Section 23.—Authorizes the commitment of the bankrupt to close custody on his refusal to answer.

Section 24.—Enacts, that all monies received by the assignee shall be lodged in a Bank, and drawn by the order of the assignee, countersigned by the commissioner.

Section 25.—Makes provision in the event of partners or one of them becoming bankrupt.

Section 26.—Authorizes the Master of the Rolls to appoint a commissioner in case of death or interest.

Section 27.—Gives superintendence and control to the Court of Chancery.

The Act also gives a table of fees to be allowed the commissioner.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

February 21.

On motion of Mr. Gilbert, *Resolved*, That all the proceedings had on Saturday the 19th inst., in Committee of Supply, be expunged from the Journals. Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution, the House divided, —Yeas 14. —Nays 8.

An Act for further improving the Administration of Justice in Criminal cases passed the House.

A Bill to tax Itinerant Showmen exhibiting in the Towns or Parishes within this Province, passed the House.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, —The House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to make further provision for the payment of the Treasurer of that Committee.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, —The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to incorporate The Saint Andrews Marine Assurance Company.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the Bill to them referred, and agreed to the same.

On motion of Mr. Owen, —The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to authorize Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay off the County Debt.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the Bill to them referred, and agreed to the same.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

February 18.

The Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was lost in the Council.

The House was put into a Committee of the whole, to take into further consideration the Bill to establish the line of Road from Oak Bay, in the County of Charlotte, to the mouth of Eel River, in the County of York, as one of the Great Roads of Communication in this Province.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and recommended the same, without amendment, to the adoption of the House.

The Hon. Mr. Chandler, presented the following Petition:—

A Petition from Edmund Ward, Proprietor and Editor of the Sentinel Newspaper, praying the publishers of Papers may be relieved from certain duties imposed at the Post Offices in this Province.

The Hon. Mr. Wyer, presented the following Petition:—

A Petition from Thomas Jones, William Garnett, William Kerr, John Wilson and 650 inhabitants of Charlotte County, praying the Legislature will recommend a repeal of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, imposing a Duty on Flour imported into the Province; a Petition from the Overseers of the Poor in the Parish of Saint George, in Charlotte County, praying the sum of forty six pounds two shillings and six pence may be allowed them for expenses incurred in supporting poor Emigrants.

*St. Paul's, London.*—The height of the cross surmounting the dome of St. Paul's, is thirty feet; diameter of the ball, six feet. The weight of the ball is five thousand, six hundred pounds, and that of the cross, three thousand six hundred. The dial of the clock is eight feet ten inches in diameter, the length of the minute is eight feet, and that of the hour hand is five feet five inches.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor, —

The farmer who neglects to improve every opportunity and every means to increase his manure heap, overlooks his best interest and the surest method of increasing his substance. Of all the means to be used in this country, in providing this most essential component in agriculture, the first and most important is, the management of stock. It cannot be denied, that some farmers, with the same means, and same number of cattle, will collect double the quantity that some others do, and, I may add, keep their cattle much better on the same quantity of fodder. If this argument is true, the secret is worth knowing; it is simply this,—while one man keeps his cattle in a warm, comfortable and well littered stable, the other turns his out into the cold, to run about the fields and highways from morning till night, or perhaps standing or lying, as the case may be, shivering behind some fence or shed to shelter them from the chilling blasts of winter, until as gaunt as grey-hounds, when if properly housed in a warm stable, the same food that in such cases affords a bare subsistence, would keep them in passable condition, and the excrement left in their rambles would increase the manure heap one half. It is well known that farm stock do not require much exercise, to ensure good health and vigor; perhaps from one to two hours in the middle of the day is abundance of time for them to drink and scratch themselves in, and if they can get good water in a well sheltered barn-yard in cold weather so much the better. In dry weather, cattle will eat coarse fodder, if put into racks in the barn-yard, that starvation alone would make them eat out of their cribs; but they should never be left exposed to the cold, chilling blasts of a winter's storm of snow or rain, except barely affording them time to drink, for a wet hide in cold weather is as detrimental to all kinds of stock, as it is to a human being, yet, how often do we see cattle left out until they get so leg weary, as to be seen lying down on ice and snow.—This practice is not only very injurious to the cattle, but is the height of cruelty in the owner, and he must be a sluggard, indeed, who will leave his cattle so exposed. Cattle put up to feed, thrive best when confined to the stall, and the farmer who understands his business, will never allow an animal that he is feeding for the shambles, to go at large, except, perhaps, to allow him to go to the watering place, (if his feed is such as to require water), and then to be tied up at once; if then it is fully conceded, that animals acquire flesh when confined much faster than when going at large, why allow stout cattle to run at large from morning till night, as is the common practice with a large number of our farmers? I have often felt inclined to expostulate with such as I have seen pursue this wasteful practice, and should these hasty remarks correct the evil complained of, in one instance, I shall feel gratified.

The construction of stables, byres, and sheds, has much to do with the saving of manure, and, although much useful information has of late years been circulated amongst the Agricultural publications, respecting compost manure, as well as the cultivation of the soil, I have not seen anything said applying directly to our circumstances and requirements, relative to the construction of stables and sheds, except in the writings of the late Mr. Young of Nova Scotia, which only a very few of our farmers in this County could have seen. I may therefore, offer you a few remarks at a future time, should you think these worthy of a corner in the "Standard."

Yours &c.

HONESTY.  
March 1, 1842.  
Agriculture is received, and will be inserted. Verbs, is under consideration, we should like to have an interview with him for the reasons given in his postscript.

## THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.  
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
Director next week—Hon. J. Allanshaw.  
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.

Alms and Work House  
Commissioner next week—John Lockary.

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

Saint Stephens Bank.  
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.  
Director next week—R. M. Todd.  
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, —Jan. 3 Montreal, —Feb. 24  
Liverpool, —Jan. 4 Quebec, —Feb. 24  
Edinburgh, —Dec. 27 Halifax, —Feb. 24  
Paris, —Dec. 27 New York, —Feb. 26  
Toronto, —Feb. 24 Boston, —Feb. 28

The English Mail had not arrived when we went to press. We shall issue an Extra as early as possible after its arrival.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.—An impression having gone abroad, that we intend disposing of the STANDARD PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, and removing from Saint Andrews;—we respectfully inform our Friends and the Public generally, that we have no such intention; and shall feel grateful for a continuance of their favors.

## LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

On our first page will be found the Report of the Committee of Trade, which recommends that the Imperial duty on wheat flour should be withdrawn; and that an Address should be presented to Her Majesty on the subject—at the same time recommending that a Provincial duty of 2s. 6d. per barrel, on Foreign Flour imported into the Province, go into effect when the other stops, and be introduced in the Revenue Bill. We were credibly informed that unless these proposed to the repeal of the Imperial duty, had been met half way, the committee would not have agreed. We subjoin the following

(From the Mirror.)

REPEAL OF THE FLOUR DUTY.  
Mr. Woodward, Chairman of the Committee of Trade, to whom were referred several petitions—and among them those numerous signed ones praying that measures may be taken by the Legislature to obtain a repeal of the Parliamentary duty on Flour, made his report to the House, and, after reading the same, said, that although he had signed that report as Chairman, it was because there were other matters connected with it,—that there had been a compromise between certain members of the Committee—those who were for a repeal of the duty unconditionally agreed with those who were opposed to it, to recommend that, in the event of the duty being repealed, that a duty of 2s. 6d. on every barrel of Foreign Flour should be imposed by the Revenue Laws of the Province, to be passed this Session; that, although he had signed the report, he held himself perfectly free to oppose any attempt at imposing a duty on the STAFF OF LIFE, and one which would, as it had already done, operate so onerously on the general interests of the Province.

Mr. M'Leod, one of the Committee, stated that he had not signed the report because he was opposed to the repeal of the duty, and had not consented to compromise, as he was unwilling to sacrifice the revenue that was collected from this source particularly, under the present state of the Finances of the Province.

In consequence of there not being any member of the Government in the House, with the exception of His Honor the Speaker, some inconvenience as to laying papers before it has been experienced. Some reports were sent to the House yesterday, addressed to the Clerk, but the difficulty was to find out how they were to be laid before it—*secundum artem* having been entered on the journals, they were, on motion of Mr. Weldon, ordered to be expunged, as they had not been brought according to the usage, under the consideration of the Assembly.

The House afterwards went into a Committee of the whole, on the state of the Province, when the following Resolution was passed:

*Resolved*, That while the Committee admit the present commercial embarrassment prevailing in this Province, yet they deem it inexpedient to obtain a Loan in England; to relieve the Province from the temporary distress now existing.

It being the order of the day 25th ult. for going into consideration of the Bill authorizing the establishment of Municipal Institutions in the Province, whenever applied for by two-thirds of the inhabitants of any county; after an animated debate, it was carried by a majority of 14—13; and when the chair was taken by the Speaker, a motion made that the Report be not received, was decided in the negative by a majority of 15—12.

The debate took place with reference to the general principle of the measure; the details of which will undergo alteration. The qualification of the Warden and members of the Council will probably be reduced, and the former as well as the Clerk, will, it is presumed, be chosen by the Council; subject to the approval of the Executive. There is a possibility however, that the Bill may be lost when the details are taken up; but there being a majority decidedly in favour of the measure, will ensure its ultimately passing in another year.

## GEOLOGICAL & PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

We have pleasure in remarking upon a very excellent lecture, delivered by CHARLES V. FORSTER, Esq., on Monday evening 21st ult. To this Gentleman we are indebted for the lively interest he has continued to evince towards our little Institute, since its first formation; and in furtherance of this laudable undertaking, has favored the society with a series of useful and entertaining lectures upon China. Nor did he disappoint the expectations of the audience, upon so difficult a head as the "Tides."—This subject was very properly introduced by the general supposition of man, in the early ages of the world, as to the form of the earth—naturally prejudiced in favour of its being an illuminated plain. And having shown the fallacy of this view, the lecturer urged many novel and conclusive arguments in support of its sphericity, or curved figure. The attention of the audience was consecutively directed to the size of our habitable Globe, and in connection, that of the Moon and other heavenly bodies; also, the mode by which its accuracy is arrived at.

The various motions of the lunar orb were clearly explained, and the subject of gravitation and attraction fittingly considered, together with the train of arguments which led the mammoth mind of Newton to adopt this



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On the 20th ult. Mrs. James Driscoll of a  
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On the 1st inst. Mrs. Daniel Graham of a  
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MARRIED  
On Thursday, the 24th ult. by the Rev.  
Alexander McLean, A. M. Mr. George  
W. Lauchlan, to Miss Agnes Macn, eldest

theory in opposition to the speculations of  
"Descartes" and "Kepler."  
Having thus progressively initiated the mind,  
to the main purport of his thesis, the lectu-  
rer opened out more broadly upon the effect  
and force of the Moon's attraction, upon the  
atmosphere, and more particularly upon the  
Tides, explaining in due course the circum-  
stances of their differing in time and height at  
places upon the same meridian—their charac-  
teristic features in certain seas, as exceptions  
to the general doctrine of Tides,—the singu-  
larity of the Basin of Minas, with some per-  
tinent remarks upon the temperature and ve-  
locity of the gulf stream.

This gentleman's style is peculiar, and of  
that chaste, quiet character, as may readily  
beat the classic impress "simplex munditiis."  
His many diagrams explanatory of the subject,  
were gratifying and evidence of an earnest  
endeavor to render his essay interesting and  
intelligible, and whilst we acknowledge the  
obligation, we feel pleasure in this expression  
of it.

In the mention of the Philosophic Society,  
it becomes our pleasurable office to observe  
upon the lecture of Dr. Gove, delivered on  
Monday evening last, upon the structure and  
mechanism of the Eye. The subject is of it-  
self replete with interest, and was rendered  
the more attractive by the plain and obvious  
explanations of the lecturer.—It is highly laud-  
able to see the exertions that are made by  
our members, (through experiments and dia-  
grams) to bring the matter home to the self  
conviction of every mind, in which Dr. Gove  
most fully succeeded.

The formation of the "orbit," which re-  
presents the bony socket of the eye—the pecu-  
liar province of the lids—lashes—dusts—  
tear glands and brows, were separately treated  
upon—and explained by anatomical opera-  
tions upon the eyes of animals, which had  
been procured for this purpose. The cornea  
or window of the eye, and its wondrous de-  
sign, in refracting or converging to a focus,  
the rays of light, were lucidly described.

The different "tunics" or covering of this  
organ with colored pigments (peculiar to cer-  
tain animals) afforded scope for some interest-  
ing remarks. The iris or curtain of the  
eye—the aqueous humors—lenses with the  
retina—probably the most essential feature  
(from its sensibility) throughout this in-  
scrutable mechanism, were all aptly dwelt upon  
in their proper place. The closing had of  
this gentleman's treatise was upon the physi-  
ology of Vision, or more definitely, the regu-  
lar change which a ray of light experiences  
in its passage through the transparent struc-  
ture of the eye; under this concluding para-  
graph were included the effect of a convex  
cornea in youth, resulting in short sighted-  
ness, as well as the manner by which (in an  
infant state) we acquire our knowledge of  
distance, and the relative magnitude of ob-  
jects. We take upon ourselves to say, that  
the audience look forward with pleasure to  
the Doctor's promised lecture upon Optics,  
in due connection with the essay of to even-  
ing.

A correspondent of the Morning News,  
speaking of the present distress existing in  
that City, says—

The number of men now in distressed cir-  
cumstances on the limits, and from the pauper  
on the subject for procuring Legislative in-  
terference, in passing a judicious insolvent  
and Bankrupt Law, and their inability to  
make their services valuable to their country,  
or making provision for their families go-  
ing into the country and improving the wil-  
derness lands, or following such other busi-  
ness as would enable them to procure a sub-  
sistence for their families—have come to the  
conclusion to surrender themselves to the  
Sheriff, in numbers about six hundred, in a  
body—relieve their Bail, and demand the  
protection of the Legislature.

An Estate.—The Supreme Court of the  
U. S. is engaged in the case of Mrs. Gaines,  
wife of Gen. Gaines, against executors of the  
will of Daniel Clarke. The amount in dis-  
pute is between \$30,000,000 & \$40,000,000

Isabella Stewart, lately a "disguised femi-  
nine sailor," has been whipping three colored  
women in Philadelphia—No brotherly love  
in that, Isabella!

Disasters by the late Gale.—The Amelia  
reports brigantine Napoleon, Calif, from Hal-  
ifax, for New Orleans, put into Yarmouth dis-  
tressed.

A barque with painted ports, and no top  
gallant masts, seen ashore on the Horse  
Shoe Shoal, Cape Cod, on the 8th inst. sup-  
posed to be the Brunswick, from Kingston,  
Jama, for St. Andrews.

We are happy to correct this statement,  
the barque Brunswick, having arrived in this  
harbour nearly three weeks since.

Barque Junius, Morrell, of St. Stephen,  
drifted out of Grand Passage in the gale, and  
struck Cow Ledge, going out: one man jump-  
ed from the vessel to make fast a hawser on  
the rocks, but did not succeed, and the ves-  
sel has not since been heard of. The captain  
who was on shore at the time, with the man  
have since arrived at Digby. From the cir-  
cumstance of several articles belonging to the  
vessel having been picked up along shore, it  
is supposed she has been wrecked.

We have seen one of the owners of the  
Junius who informed us that he received a  
letter from the Mate, and that the barque  
was driven into Shipody river, without dam-  
age.

BIRTHS.  
On the 20th ult. Mrs. James Driscoll of a  
daughter.  
On the 1st inst. Mrs. Daniel Graham of a  
son.

MARRIED  
On Thursday, the 24th ult. by the Rev.  
Alexander McLean, A. M. Mr. George  
W. Lauchlan, to Miss Agnes Macn, eldest

daughter of the late Mr. John Maen, all of  
this Town.

DIED.  
At St. John, on Thursday, in the 42d year  
of her age, deeply and justly regretted, Eu-  
phemia, wife of Mr. John Purves, leaving an  
afflicted husband and nine small children to  
mourn their bereavement.

At Fredericton, on Saturday morning last,  
after a short and severe illness, Mr. Frederick  
E. Jewett, Merchant of that place, in the 23d  
year of his age.

WEST INDIA PRICES.—Barbadoes, Lum-  
ber from \$16 to 18 Shingles \$2 1-2 to 3 slow  
sales even at these prices.

WEEKLY ALMANAC & TIDE TABLE.

MARCH 1842	Sun	MOON	High Water
	rise	sets	h.m.
Saturday	6 21 53	3 55	5 19
Sunday	6 19 53	3 35	6 36
Monday	7 6 15	4 13	7 54
Tuesday	7 16 43	5 39	8 58
Wednesday	8 16 55	5 5	9 46
Thursday	9 16 45	5 25	10 43
Friday	10 16 45	sets	11 1

CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE DURING THE WEEK.

	Thurs	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Thurs	24							
Friday	25							
Saturday	26							
Sunday	27							
Monday	28							
Tuesday	29							
Wednesday	30							
Thursday	31							

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.  
Feb. 27, schr. Mary Jane, M. Master, Eastport,  
sundries.

March 1, bque. Lord Seaton, Balson, Barba-  
does, 22 days, ballast, to Club.  
—Reports ship Birkenhead sail-  
ed for New Orleans on the 7th  
ult. arrived same day brings  
Ann, and Pearl, from Yar-  
mouth, Prince Albert, from  
Port Midway. The brig Ann,  
Lovett, reported being in com-  
pany three days, with the brig  
Volant, hence for Barbadoes,  
on the second day threw off her  
deck load, in consequence of  
being in a leaky state, parted  
company on the third day—  
had not been heard of from  
that time until the Lord Sea-  
ton sailed.

CLEARED.  
Feb. 26, schr. Wm. Walker, Harper, Boston,  
line by P. Smith.

March 1, schr. Mary Jane, M. Master, East-  
port.  
The brig Eliza Ann, M. Allister, master,  
from the West Indies, of and for St. Stephens,  
put into Argyle, near Yarmouth, dismasted,  
the master, a passenger and one man lost.  
Schr. Mokena, at New-York from Cape  
Verde, reports that a British brig with a very  
valuable cargo of Merchandise, valued at a-  
bout \$150,000 for the River La Plate, was  
lost on Hartwell Reef—all hands saved, and  
about half her cargo.

MARCH 1, 1842.  
ON SALE,  
By the undersigned, at the lowest Market  
Prices—as follows:

- 7 HOGSHEADS Porto Rico MOLASSES,  
5 Hogsheads BRIGHT SUGAR,  
10 Chests Souchong and Congo TEAS  
2 Half-chests old Hyson do.  
6 Bags Cuba Coffee  
2 Tierces refined Lard SUGAR  
37 Boxes London Soap  
37 Do. Liverpool do.  
Boxes London mould and sperm CANDLES  
Do. Poland Branch  
40 Kegs white, red and black PATENT  
Hogsheads boiled and raw Lined Oil  
Windows GLASS, assorted sizes, &c. &c.

LIQUORS.  
Pipes and Hogsheads best Cognac, ap-  
proved brands,  
Hogsheads Best L. P. Madeira, Port, Sherry,  
Q. R. casks do. Brandy and other Wines.  
6 Puncetons strong Jamaica Rum.

BOTTLED WINES, & C.  
Best old double diamond Port,  
Do. do. London choice Madeira,  
Sherry, Claret, Champagne,  
Sir John Hope's old Jamaica Rum  
Old Arrack, &c.  
London Bottled Porter (quarts & pints)  
Do. Pale Ale do. do.

ON DRAUGHT.  
Best old pale and colored Brandy,  
do. Holland Gin,  
Do. Malt Whiskey,  
Do. old London particular Madeira,  
Port, Brandy, Sherry, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT.  
10 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER.

J. W. STREET.

Public Notice.  
WHEREAS GEORGE MCKENZIE, Adminis-  
trator of WILLIAM MCKENZIE, late  
of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte,  
deceased, has this day filed his petition, duly  
verified in the Court of Probates for the County  
of Charlotte, for License to sell the Real Estate  
which the said WILLIAM MCKENZIE, died,  
seized of for the payment of the debts due from  
the said Estate. Notice is hereby given to the  
heirs of the said WILLIAM MCKENZIE and all  
other persons interested, that the said petition  
will be taken into consideration at a Probate  
Court to be holden at the office of the Surrogate  
and Judge of Probates, in Saint Andrews, on  
Friday the Fifth Day of April next, at  
noon.

Dated the Eighth Day of January, 1842.  
By Order of the Surrogate.  
GEO. D. STREET,  
Register of Probates.

LIST OF LETTERS,  
Remaining in the Post Office, and Address,  
FIRST MARCH, 1842.

- Armstrong A.  
Armstrong Henry  
Andrews William  
Archibald Daniel  
B  
Booth J.  
Belcher D. M.  
Berry Catherine  
Burns Mary  
Budd Isabella  
C  
Cascoves Samuel  
Carney Nancy  
Cook Mrs Elizabeth 2  
Cummins John  
Cox Patrick  
Curran James  
Cull John  
Craik John P.  
Craik William H.  
Clark John  
Chase Miss Sarah  
Correl John  
Conradine Timothy  
Cunningham Mary  
Cumberland William  
D  
Daly Patrick  
Driscoll James  
Donovan Patrick 2  
Drake Samuel  
E  
Elliott William  
F  
Farish James  
Fallow Thomas  
Fergus John  
Ferguson William  
Finlay William  
G  
Graham Daniel  
H  
Harding John  
Haycott John  
Holden James  
Huslaw Patrick  
Hutchings Henry  
Hutton Catherine  
Hingley Alexander  
J  
Jenkins Henry  
L  
Long John  
Logan Thomas  
Lambert Mrs.  
Loynt Thomas  
Longmuir B. C.  
For Saint Patrick  
Casillas Rev John 2  
Gass Irvine  
Hannan Michael  
Hanson Sylvester  
Johnston James  
Lindsay Peter  
McFarling Eliza  
McClulloch William  
McKay George  
McWilliam Robert  
Nash George 2  
Purvis Robert  
Smart John  
Stewart John A.  
M  
Morrison Carnaby 3  
McGee Mr.  
McGill Capt. Alexander  
Moloney Mr.  
McGee Charles R.  
Morgan Jeremiah  
Mitchell George  
Martha Thomas  
Muirhead captain  
Murphy Michael  
McNeill John  
Montgomery Hugh  
Maculloch George  
Maculloch William  
MacCarthy William  
MacKay Ann S.  
McKeane Neil  
McLaughlan Terence  
N  
Noonan Dennis  
O  
Ore William  
O Leary Ellen  
P  
Prier Mary  
Powell Elizabeth  
Payne John  
R  
Rodgers John  
Reynolds Mary  
Rigby Mary Ann  
Roe John  
Ross Ann  
Ross Robert  
Riddett Benjamin  
Robinson George  
S  
Starr George  
Springate Mrs.  
Stuart Daniel  
Sweet Hannah A.  
Sherburn Sophia  
Speer Robert 2  
Searle Thomas 2  
Stone Samuel  
Steel John  
Smith Daniel  
Taylor Jeremiah  
Tumble William  
W  
Wilson John 2  
Waycott John  
Waymann captain 2  
Z  
Zabell Joseph

GEO. F. CAMPBELL,  
Postmaster.  
Persons calling for any of the above will  
please say advertised

NOTICE.  
IS hereby given, that the following persons  
having been assessed as Non Residents, in  
the amounts opposite their names respectively,  
for Poor and County Rates for the year 1842,  
on Real Estate owned by them in the Parish of  
Saint George, and the same remaining as yet  
unpaid and unsatisfied: the subscriber will cause  
the Real Estate owned by them, or such part  
thereof as will be necessary, to be advertised  
and sold by the Sheriff, he first giving thirty  
days notice of such intended sale: unless some  
person or persons shall, in the meantime, li-  
quidate the amounts taxed, together with all costs  
and charges.  
Hector Sutherland, agent of the £2 2 4  
heirs of Grant, deceased,  
MARK YOUNG,  
Collector of Rates, St. George  
Maguadavie, 22d Feb. 1842 8pm

NOTICE.  
ALL Collectors of Rates for the County of  
Charlotte will pay the amount ordered to  
be assessed in their several Warrants, to the  
persons therein named forthwith. And all per-  
sons having accounts with or against the Coun-  
ty will render the same in to the Clerk of the  
Peace Office on or before the First Day of  
APRIL next.

By Order  
W. HATCH,  
Clerk of the Peace.

24th Feb. 1842

CONTRACT.  
THE undersigned are desirous to contract for  
the building at Chamcook a stone CHAPEL  
or EAST. The rustic corners, butt, window posts,  
and sill, to be granite or free stone; all the mate-  
rials found on the spot; and work to commence  
15th April, and finished by the 1st SEPTEMBER  
following.

Also—For the furnishing of One Hundred casks  
of LIME, to be delivered at Chamcook by 15th  
April.

Also—For all the window sashes, frames, and  
glass set complete, with Gothic tops  
Also—Two front panel doors, and four inside  
doors.

Application to be made on or before the Tenth  
day of March next, to either of the subscribers,  
JEROME ALLEY,  
THOMAS WYER,  
PETER SMITH,  
JOHN TOWNSHEND, } Committee  
JOHN WILSON,  
St Andrews, 1st February, 1842—Gizi

WANTED  
A PRACTICAL FARMER at Chamcook. None  
need apply unless well acquainted with farm-  
ing; and of sober habits—liberal wages will be  
given.

Also—TO LET, from the last of March next,  
all December following, the three sets of Gar-  
dens, and Circular Saws for edging, at Cham-  
cook, to saw Deals by the thousand.  
A full supply of Logs warranted.  
JOHN WILSON.  
Chamcook 1st February, 1842—Gizi

SHIP TIMBER AND CORD-  
WOOD.  
AT CHAMCOOK.  
THE above can be had on application to  
JAS. W. STREET.  
Lathwood can be had upon easy terms.  
February 1, 1842

SELLING OFF!  
AT REDUCED PRICES!

The Subscriber is selling off his large and  
well assorted Stock of FALL and WINTER  
GOODS! at much lower prices than here-  
tofore offered in the market. The goods  
are all lately imported, and of the best qua-  
lity,—consisting of

BLUE, black, invisible green and claret Broad  
Cloths, pilot and dufls do, blue, black and  
drab Casimeres, Buckskin, Satinette, Molekin,  
Tweeds and Fustians—30 pieces of white and red  
Flannels—Welsh, Salisbury and Swansdown do—  
twilled blue and heavy Kerseys do—2 bales Blank-  
ets assorted, from 14 4 to 2 4—Counterpanes and  
Coverlets—Carpetings of different colors—64 pieces  
brown cotton from 9 4 to 3 4, grass bleached white  
cotton, Linen do—64 pieces of Orleans & Saxonia  
of different shades and patterns, Orleans de Fleurs  
and Melines all colors—250 pieces of prints suit-  
able for winter and spring—furniture cotton, checks  
and home-spuns, twilled janes and lining cottons,  
cotton stripes and fine Regatta—table covers blue  
and crimson, white and brown cloths do—Ladies  
plaid Shawls & Handkerchiefs, silk Handkerchiefs  
and Scarfs, Stays white and brown do—woollen &  
worsted Yarns all colors—cotton Warps white and  
blue, Ladies winter Boots and Shoes, Carpet & kid  
Slippers, prunella and morocco walking Shoes—  
kid Gloves, lined Berlin do—Lambwool Hose,  
Mohair and worsted do, Bobbinets and faces, jac-  
sonet, book and mail Moline, Bishopstons and  
cambricks, Insertion Bobbinets, Quillette and  
Edgings—Gents beaver and silk Hats, fur and lieth  
Caps, Southwesterns, oil cloths and covered hats—  
a large assortment of ready made clothing, 50 pair  
of pantaloons of different qualities, frock coats and  
reding jackets, peak coats, gounsey frocks, red and  
striped shirts, with a variety of other articles in the  
line.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.  
Knives and forks, Scissors large and small, of an  
excellent quality, Razors, pocket and pen knives,  
iron-combs, pecked-do, lake pans and covers, flat  
irons, Italian do, fire shovels and tongs, lung  
spades and shovels, shoe and scrubbing brushes.

GROCERIES.  
10 Boxes of Belfast white Soap,  
15 Boxes of Glasgow do  
30 Boxes London and Liverpool ditto.  
10 Boxes London mould and dipt Candles,  
1 Cask of double refined Loaf Sugar, from 4 to  
6lb, for family use,  
Souchong and green Tea  
Ground and unground Coffee,  
Nutmegs, Cheese, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, All-  
spice, and Salsaparilla,  
A few casks of Grapes  
Indigo and Bluing,  
A quantity of Black Lead,  
A lot of corn brooms,—Lamp Oil,  
A few boxes window Glass 7 1/2 10 10 12.  
A quantity of Flour and corn meal, pork & fish  
P. S. Those indebted to the subscriber either by  
note or book account, are requested to call and ar-  
range the same forthwith and save expense.

C. BRADLEY,  
St Andrews, 8th February, 1842

TO LET.  
From the First Day of May next.  
THE  
RED STORE  
ON the Market Wharf;—the Building is 20  
by 80 feet, 2 1/2 stories high—in complete  
repair, and is one of the best stands for business  
in the Town.

WILLIAM BABCOCK.  
January 27, 1842—57ii

NOTICE.  
THE Charlotte County Agricultural Society,  
being anxious to procure a supply of  
PLOUGHS, of superior description, and home  
Manufacture, have authorised the undersigned,  
to examine specimens, & contract for a number  
of either Iron, or Wood, or part of both, pro-  
viding the pattern, workmanship, and price, is  
such as to warrant the undertaking. They will  
examine any Ploughs exhibited to them  
previous to the 10th day of March next—at  
which time they will be ready to enter into Con-  
tract, with any person or persons who may fur-  
nish Pattern Ploughs, of approved model and  
price.

For further particulars apply to  
THOS. SIME,  
THOS. TURNER, } Committee  
D. D. MORRISON,  
February 9th 1842

Notice.  
THE subscriber will make advances on consign-  
ments to his friends in Kingston, Jamaica,  
to the amount of  
\$5 Per M on Boards and Plank, and  
\$2 Per M on Long Pine and Cedar Shingles.  
By drafts at 30 days on AYMER & Co. New York,  
upon receiving Bills of Lading and order for Insur-  
ance.

The Shippers will be allowed the advantage of  
selling at the Out-Ports when the prices are better  
than at Kingston, and will be instructed to call at  
Morant Bay for orders.

WILLIAM KER.  
Saint Andrews 15th July 1841—xxviiiij

22ND OCTOBER, 1841.  
WILLIAM BABCOCK & SON,  
HAVE received in addition to their former  
STOCK advertised 26th September 1841  
the following

FALL & WINTER GOODS:  
Pilot Cloths, Petershams, Beaver Cloths;  
White, Red, Green and Blue Flannels, Blank-  
ets, Merinos; Plain and Figured Orleans and  
Saxony, Satinets, Pilot and Beaver Cloth  
Over Coats; Winter Slop Clothing, with many  
other articles suitable for the season—all of  
which are offered for sale on their usual terms

TO SELL OR LEASE.  
THAT well improved and advantageously  
situated FARM & ISLAND, with Dwel-  
ling House, and two Barns at Otag Bay, five  
miles from Saint Stephens, lately owned by  
Thomas Dunn, now occupied by David Wood-  
cock.

Apply to J. H. Whitlock, Esq. Saint  
Stephen, or  
JOHN DUNN,  
Saint Andrews, Feb. 1, 1842

CAUTION.  
ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against  
purchasing the half Lot No. 45, the one  
acre, Saw Mill, and Buildings in this Parish,  
advertized to be sold at Sheriff's Sale the 12th  
day of February next, to satisfy an Execution  
in favour of Daniel Ansley, Esq. The said  
properties being mine, and without any legal  
claim against them.

ASA FOSTER.  
Grandmagan, January 4, 1842

GREAT BARGAINS  
AT THE  
NEW BRUNSWICK,  
CLOTH & FANCY  
STORE.

The Subscriber  
would respectfully inform  
his friends and the Public generally,  
that he has commenced this day to dispose  
of his well assorted Stock,  
now remaining on hand  
at unusually low prices.  
He has also just received a few fancy  
CRAPE and CHALLIE HATS,  
1 BOX ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, and  
1 End PRINCESS ROYAL CLOTH, a  
rich and new article for Ladies Dresses.  
J. IRWIN.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons  
from purchasing a Lot of LAND granted  
to JOHN CRAWFORD, advertised at Sheriff's sale,  
situate as follows in the Parish of St. Patrick,  
County of Charlotte, containing 200 acres,  
bounded on the East by Lands granted to John  
Rodgers and others; on the West by Lands  
granted to John Pry; on the North by Lands  
granted to James Allanshaw, Esq.; and on the  
South by Lands granted to the subscriber, a  
said Lot was purchased by him from said Craw-  
ford, in June, 1836.

JAMES LINTEN,  
St. Andrews, January 4, 1842

Notice.  
THE Subscriber will make advances on car-  
goes consigned to his friends in Barbados,  
to amount of \$3 per M on Lumber and \$2 per  
M on Long Pine and Cedar Shingles by drafts  
on Messrs. Cavan Brothers & Co., London A-  
90 days sight, or Messrs. Howland & Aspen-  
wall, New York, on receiving Bill of Lading  
to insure the cargo in London.

The Bill of Exchange for the advance to be  
endorsed on the Bill of Lading in Sterling mo-  
ney. The Premium to be settled in the West  
Indies, where the Shipper of the Cargo will  
have the advantage of receiving a higher pre-  
mium than here.

The Vessels after touching at Barbados will  
be allowed to proceed to the following Islands  
provided the markets are better to leeward than  
at Barbados on their arrival—namely—

Tobago, ANTIGUA,  
GRENADA, DOMINIQUE,  
St. VINCENT, St. KITTS,  
TRINIDAD, TORTOLA,  
St. LUCIA, NEVIS, &c.  
WM. KER.

PROTECTION  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

WM. GARNETT,  
OF SAINT ANDREWS,  
AGENT OF THE PROTECTION INSURANCE  
COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, of-  
fers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Facto-  
ries, Barns, and their contents and all other  
descriptions of insurable property,  
AGAINST LOSS  
OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The rates of Premium offered, are as low as  
those of any other similar institution, and  
every man has now an opportunity, for a tri-  
fling sum, to protect himself against the ra-  
vages of this destructive element, which of-  
ten, in a single hour, sweeps away the earn-  
ings of many years.

The course of the office pursue in transac-  
ing their business, and in the adjusting and  
payment of losses, is prompt and liberal. For  
terms of Insurance, application may be made  
to the above named Agent who is authorized  
to issue Policies to applicants without delay.

WM. CONNER, Secretary,  
Hartford, Connecticut, July, 1841.

Mr. GARNETT also offers his services as  
an Auctioneer and Commission Agent.  
St. Andrews, 8th Nov. 1841.

THE  
CHARLOTTE COUNTY  
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Offer the following Premiums for the Crop of  
1842, Viz:—

For the greatest quantity of merchantable

Wheat raised on any one Farm	£3 0 0
Second Ditto	2 0 0
Third Ditto	1 0 0

the greatest quantity of Oats not less	1 0 0
than 32lbs. to the Bushel raised on	
one Farm	
Ditto	3 0 0
Ditto	2 0 0
Ditto	1 0 0
the greatest quantity of Barley not	
less than 50lbs. to the Bushel raised	



