

of lot No 42, granted to the
Wardens and Vestry, of
granted to him at the same
500 acres, commencing at
angle of lot No 100 occu-
Tract of land granted to him
acres, commencing at the
angle of lot No 101.
THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte,
Office,
6th June, 1813.
Information required respecting
Properties, will be given
the Sheriff's Office.

ARTFORD
RANCE COMPANY
United States
in 1810—with a Capital of
\$150,000.

ished Institution has for more
six years transacted its ex-
in the most just and liberal
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d have settled all their losses
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of Justice. The present
pledge themselves, in this
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It issues on the most fa-
vourable description of property
AMARK BY FIRE but takes
insurance may be made either
to the Secretary of the
Agents, who are appointed
Royal Towns and Cities in
and in the British Provin-
of Directors.
Samuel Williams,
F. J. Huntington,
E. B. Ward,
Albion Day,
Michael Terry, President,
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ber having been appointed
war for the above mentioned
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THOMAS SIME,
5, 1843.

Winter Goods.

"Brothers" from Liver-
pool.

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VOLUME 11

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 17

Price 18s. in Town]

SAINT-ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1844.

[15s. sent by Mail.]

New-Brunswick, Provincial Parliament.

From the Journals:

April 9.
Mr. Hill, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the fourth instant, relative to the establishing of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, and Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, Free Warehousing Ports, reported: That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, the wishes of the House should be complied with.
To the Trustees of the Church of Scotland, in the Town of Saint Andrews, the sum of £—, in aid of individual subscription, for building a Sunday School House in connection with that Church: the same not to be drawn until it is certified to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that the like or greater sum has been subscribed for that purpose. Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided—
YEAS, 16. NAYS, 9.
And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the sum of £50.

CULTIVATION OF HEMP.

THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.
Even the best land which may be selected requires preparation and improvement, so as to fit it for the culture of hemp. In the first place, labourers are required, and then the best and most effective manure must be used—hemp exhausting the soil as much as corn. The main point in the culture of hemp is the judicious selection of the materials used for the preparation and improvement of the land.
In the vicinity of Cremona, in Italy, rags or fragments of woollen cloth, as also wood, leather, shavings of horn, &c., are thrown on the selected ground. At other places, poultice and oil from fowl are used; sediments out of morasses and rivers, and dirt from cities and villages, are collected to serve in the improvement of the soil. It is a well-known fact, that substances of that kind have from time to time, been distributed over the fields, for the purpose of accelerating the business. In order to prevent the exhaustion of the land, it is the practice to dig it up to the depth of 15 or 20 inches every six, eight or ten years, which causes new soil to be brought to the surface—thus renewed the power of vegetation.
It being known that manure neither uniformly nor with any certainty decays, should be an inducement to put it on the land before the winter ploughing, and to bury it deep into the ground, so that it may be ready and fit the next spring for receiving the seed.

The hemp seed cakes, which remain after extracting the oil from the seed, are the most powerful agents for improving the soil. These cakes (tourteaux) are in great demand in Belgium, in the vicinity of Courtray, and are used in the manufacture of flax.
Hemp requires deep ploughing; and it should be borne in mind that the ground has to be ploughed three—once before winter & twice in spring. At the last ploughing, no more ground should be ploughed up per day than could be followed up by sowing on the same day, as the seed should fall into loose and moist ground. By observing this rule, a considerable increase in the crop will be the consequence.

In many places in France, especially in the Dauphine, they are very particular in the cultivation of the ground for hemp, and prefer even the digging with spades to ploughing; but the great expenses for the necessary implements, and the loss of time, swallow up their profits.

The correct and constant assistance which they afford the soil renders it possible, if desired, of hemp being sown in one and the same field every year. This custom will probably be kept up; and it may be kept up in places where hemp is used for small work—such, for instance, as Dauphine, where hemp fields of a greater extent than three acres are seldom seen. But it is not advisable to recommend the said custom or practice for imitation generally.

In the department of Maine et Loire, the success in the culture of hemp is much limited, in consequence of changing the system. The hemp fields being so much improved as to yield two crops of wheat in succession without an annual improvement of the soil, the expense for the improvement is, consequently, partly saved. However, it has not yet been decided which most diminishes the quality of the ground in the course of two years—two hemp crops by two improvements of the soil, or one hemp and one wheat crop by one improvement.

At Bologna, in Italy, where the best hemp in all Europe is produced, hemp and wheat are sown alternately in the same way. The fields are ploughed in July and September; and, as above mentioned, rags, horn, shavings, &c., are put on the ground. In November the field is ploughed for the third

time, and then divided into strips of seven ft. width, separated by deep furrows. In the spring the ground is covered with some suitable real manure—such as poudrette or the cocoons of silk worms. Then the hemp seed is sowed, and the same is immediately covered by raking.

In Brittany the fields are ploughed, unexceptionably, three times. For the first time in February; then the ground, thus improved, is ploughed again in the middle of April; and then from twenty-five to thirty loads of manure are used for every three acres—the loads being of two horse power each. The manure is deposited in heaps, and afterwards spread over the whole field by means of forks or rakes. From the 1st to the 10th of May, the last ploughing is done; and immediately thereafter, and by degrees, the sowing in rows of four feet apart.

In the vicinity of Solanahoden, they are in the habit of ploughing their land the first time before winter sets in. The ground being laid open to the influence of air and weather, improves very much during the winter season, in favour of vegetation. It has already been stated above, that, in all cases, manure should be put on and ploughed under in autumn.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

There is a part of the New World where nature appears clothed with the brilliant colors, and decked out with the gorgeous array of the tropics. In the Gulf of Mexico the extraordinary clearness of the water reveals to the astonished mariner the magnitude of its abysses, and disclosures, even at the depth of thirty fathoms, the gigantic vegetation which even so far below the surface, is drawn forth by the attraction of a vertiginous sun. In the midst of these glassy waves, rarely disturbed by a ruder breath than the zephyrs of spring, an archipelago of perfumed islands is placed, which repose, like a basket of flowers, on the tranquil surface of the ocean. Everything in those enchanted abodes appears to have been prepared for the wants and enjoyments of man. Nature seems to have superseded the ordinary necessity for labour. The verdure of the groves, and the colours of the flowers and blossoms, derive additional vividness from transparent purity of the air and the deep serenity of the azure heavens. Many of the trees are loaded with fruit, which descend by their own weight, and the indolent hand of the gatherer, and are perpetually renewed under the influence of a never-balky air. Others, which yield no nourishment, fascinate the eye by the luxuriant variety of their form or the gorgeous brilliancy of their colors. Amid a forest of perfumed citron trees, spreading banners, graceful palms, of wild figs, of round-leaved myrtles, of fragrant acacias, and gigantic arbutus, are to be seen every variety of creepers, with scarlet or purple blossoms, which entwine themselves round every stem, and hang in festoons from tree to tree. The trees are of a magnitude unknown in northern climes; the luxuriant vines, as they clamber up the lofty cedars from graceful festoons; grapes are so plenty upon every shrub, that the surge of the ocean, as it lazily rolls in upon the shore with the quiet waves of summer dashes its spray upon the clusters, and natural arbors from an impressive shade, that not a ray of the sun of July can penetrate. Cotton, planted by the hand of nature, grows in wild luxuriance, the potatoe and banana yield an overflowing supply of food; fruits of too tempting sweetness present themselves to the hand. Innumerable birds, with varied but ever splendid plumage, nestle in shady retreats, where they are sheltered from the scorching heats of summer. Painted varieties of parrots and woodpeckers create a glitter amid the verdure of the groves, and humming-birds rove from flower to flower, resembling "the animated particles of a rainbow." The scarlet flamingoes, seen through an opening of the forest in a distant savanna, seem the mimic array of fairy armies; the fragrance of the woods, the odor of the flowers, loads every breeze. These charms broke on Columbus and his followers like Elysium: "One could live here," said he, "forever."
[Alison's History of Europe.

An Elephants Pulse.—There chanced to be a female elephant and her calf stationed not far from my tent. I carried the young one a large basin of sweet tea after breakfast one morning, into which he dipped his trunk and drained the contents in an instant; and perceiving his mamma looking on wistfully, I procured her one also, which she drank with much gusto. Soon after this introduction we became great friends, and the mother and her son were regular pensioners of my tea-party: the lady permitting me to take many privileges with her person such as tending with her delicate ear, scratching her neck, or brushing away with green boughs the flies that annoyed her, and giving me now and then a hug about the waist with her trunk, which in no instance exceeded the reasonable warmth of a friendly embrace. One morning, when she was particularly affectionate, I took a fancy to feel her pulse; and when handling

her ear, I groped for an artery at the base, and noted the number of pulsations in a minute. This was twenty-four; and I need scarcely add that there was nothing feeble in its stroke.—[Events of a Military Life.

POETRY.

THE LAMENT OF ONE WHO "CAN GET NO EMPLOY."

So we begone a gentleman
I'm sure you never knew,
I am a wretch that has not got
A single thing to do!

I never drink for I have not
A grain of sense to spare;
I never smoke: poor earthly joy!
It all dissolves in air!

I never swear—I reckon that
The stupidest of sins:
I will not game—I've thought to lose,
And no one ever wins!

I cannot swim—my system has
A tendency to cramp!
I never sail, that getting drown'd
Does always strike so damp!

I will not skate—besides, in June
I could not do it chafe;
I take no snuff—for truly mine
Is not a hungry nose.

I cannot study—for my head's
The worst of thoroughfares;
I never hunt—I hold my life
Worth thirty thousand hares.

I never shoot—my poultryer's boy
Does all that dirty work;
I have all politics—the Greek
The Russian, and the Turk.

I cannot talk from morn to night—
What have I got to tell?
Ner hear another! better lodge
Next door to old Bow Bell!

I never dance;—what! bob my legs,
And bounce about the floor!
I never sing—a singing man's
A nuisance and a bore.

I play no fiddle—squalls and squeals
Will not repay one's labors;
Nor winning flute—what right have I
To tantalise my neighbors?

I can't compose—I cannot see
Where lies an author's bliss;
Compose! why, bless my foolish pen!
Why, only look at this!

A FATHER'S ADVICE.

"Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportioned thought his act.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
The friends thou hast and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new hatched, unfledged comrade:
Beware.

Of entrance to a quarrel, but being in,
Bear it, that the opposite may beware of thee.
Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's censures, but reserve thy judgement.
Neither a borrower, nor lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend;
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.

This above all—To thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Feeding Animals.—A certain quantity of food is required to keep an animal alive and in good health; this is called his necessary ration of food, if he has more, he will gain flesh, or give milk or wool. An ox requires 2 per cent of his live weight in hay per day; if he works, he requires 2 1/2 per cent; a milch cow 3 per cent; a fatting ox 5 per cent at first, 4 1/2 per cent when half fat, and only 4 per cent when fat, or 4 1/2 per cent on the average. Sheep grown up, require 3 1/2 per cent of their weight in hay per day, to keep in store condition. Animals while growing require more food and should never be stinted.

According to this calculation, a sheep of 60 lbs. weight would require 1 lb 11 oz. per day; and one of 100 lbs weight, 3 lbs 5 oz. Or it would require 199 lbs. of hay to keep the first sheep four months; and 397 pounds for the same time the last. This it is believed agrees very well with the experience of our farmers, who are in the habit of allowing about one ton of hay to every 10 sheep. It must be remembered, however, this calculation is based on the very best hay; so that when the farmer whose sheep have had this quantity of hay, Johnson, dairy, &c. &c. but all called hay, dealt out to them,

finds his sheep dying off by dozens in the spring, he need not attribute it to an error of calculation. The great difference between hay of the first quality, and that of inferior kinds, is too much overlooked by the farmer. According to M. Antoine if 100 lbs. of good hay is taken as the standard, it will require 120 lbs. of the second quality to keep an animal in as good condition as the first; 140 lbs of the third quality; and so on, until hay may be so poor as scarcely to support animal life, given in any quantity.—Ray Ag. Soc. Journal.

Manure.—We find the following useful suggestion in a late English paper:

"It is well known that in a close stable where there are a good many horses, there is a very pungent smell affecting the eyes and nose, more particularly when the stable is being cleared out.—This smell is occasioned by the flying off of ammonia, which is the very essence and value of manure, and which volatilizes or flies off at a very low temperature—even the warmth of manure in a stable will send it off, and it goes off in great quantities, by the common heat of the manure in a farm yard, whether thrown up in heaps or not. There is, however, a very cheap and simple remedy for this. Before you begin to clear out your stable, dissolve, common salt in water, if a four horse stable, say 4 lbs. of salt, dissolved in two buckets of water, and poured through the nose of a watering pan over the stable floor an hour or so before you begin to remove the manure; and the volatile salts of ammonia will become fixed salts from their having united with the sulphuric acid of the common salt, and the soda thus liberated from the salt will quickly absorb carbonic acid, forming carbonate of soda; thus you will retain with your manure the ammonia which would otherwise have flown away, and you have also a new and most important agent thus introduced, viz: the carbonate of soda. As this is a most powerful solvent of all vegetable fibre, it will be at once apparent that the carbonate of soda so introduced, must be a most powerful and valuable agent."

"A Church without a Bishop, a State without a King."—The original of this expression, which was used with so much effect by the Hon. Mr. Choate at the New England celebration in this city on the last anniversary of the landing of Pilgrims, is contained in the following passage from the writings of Dean Swift, as quoted by the North American Review:

"Dean Swift very plausible traces the 'opposition to kingly government in England' directly to the influence of those Protestants driven abroad by the persecutions under Queen Mary, who, for a time, resided at Geneva, which is a commonwealth governed without a king, where the religion contrived by Calvin is without the order of Bishops."

A Counter Action.—We saw a chap the other day spouting Richard upon the counter of a grocery store. In consequence of his having too much liquor aboard, he fell off. He apologized by saying that he intended it for an off-set!

Weeping Willows.—This beautiful tree so often seen by the graves of the departed, was first imported into England in the time of Henry VIII.—The Poet had received a present of some kind from a friend in Turkey; and observed while unpacking the article, a small twig, apparently about to plant in his garden, and from this stock are descended the weeping willows of England and of our own land.

Neufville, a clever actor at the Varieties in Paris, being drawn for the conscription, a benefit was announced to enable him to procure a substitute, whereupon he wrote thus to Louis Philippe: Sire I beg you to subscribe to the benefit given to enable me to procure the means of not serving your Majesty. The king sent him 3000 francs.

THINGS THAT I HAVE SEEN.
I have seen a farmer build a house so large and fine—that the Sheriff turned him out of doors.

I have seen a young man sell a good farm turn Merchant—break and die in an insane hospital.

I have seen a rich man's son begin where his father left off, Wealthy; and end where his father began—penniless.

I have seen a worthy farmer's son idle away years of the prime of his life in dissipation—and end his career in a poor house.

I have seen the disobedience of a Son bring down the grey hairs of his Father to the grave.

Notices in Bankruptcy.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

In the Province of New Brunswick,
In the matter of Thomas Algar, a Bank-
rupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, made and passed relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, Thomas Algar, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Tailor, hath been duly declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me.

Now, therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Act, I have appointed Samuel H. Hatch, of Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt. And I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 25th day of May next, all such sum or sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same to the said Assignee, on or before the said 25th day of May next, and I do further require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt to meet at the said Assignee's office, in the County of Charlotte, at the said Saint Andrews, or in any other of the Counties of the said Province, or in the North American Provinces, or in the United States of America, within three months from the date of the date hereof, to deliver unto the said Assignee, or to prove to my satisfaction their respective claims and demands, whether the same be jointly due or are to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the creditors of the above named Bankrupt to be held at my office in Saint Andrews, on Tuesday the 14th day of June next, at 10 o'clock of that day, at my said office, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof, the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching the said Estate and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews, the 9th day of April 1844.

H. HATCH,
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts, for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

In the matter of Joseph Pratt, a Bankrupt, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of the said Joseph Pratt, this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting, to be held on Tuesday the sixteenth day of April next, at eleven o'clock of the clock in the forenoon, at my office in Saint Andrews, for the allowance of a Certificate of conformity to the said Joseph Pratt, pursuant to the Provisions of the Act of the General Assembly in this Province, in force respecting Bankrupts, when and where any of the creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such certificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews, the 13th day of January, 1844.

H. HATCH,
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

In the matter of Samuel Watts, a Bankrupt, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of the said Samuel Watts, this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting, to be held on Saturday the eleventh day of May next, at eleven o'clock of the clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of the undersigned Commissioner in Saint Andrews, for the allowance of a Certificate of conformity to the said Samuel Watts pursuant to the Provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the Province in force respecting Bankrupts, when and where any of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand this twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1844.

H. HATCH,
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

In the matter of Peter Goss, a Bankrupt, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of the said Peter Goss, this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting, to be held on Saturday the 2nd day of April next, at Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon at my office in Saint Andrews, for the allowance of a Certificate of conformity to the said Peter Goss pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly in this Province, in force respecting Bankrupts when and where any of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1844.

H. HATCH,
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

TO LET.

And Possession to be given the first day of May next.
THE Comfortable and Convenient Cottage opposite to the new school in D. W. JAMES, Esq. lot terms &c. apply to the Subscriber,
JEROME A. D. JAMES,
St. Andrews, March 15th, 1844.

European Intelligence.

From *Willard & Smith's European Times*.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The most prominent and as regards its results the most important parliamentary discussion of the last fortnight, perhaps of the session, has been Lord Ashley's amendment on Mr. James Graham's Factory Bill, for limiting the hours of labour to ten instead of twelve hours per day. A proposition of such magnitude, that if carried, it would restrict, it is asserted, manufacturing products considerably, involve a loss of little less than twenty millions sterling annually, and reduce the wages of the operatives in the same proportion. Yet the amendment, in a full house, and against the most powerful resistance of modern times, was carried by a majority of 341. In a subsequent debate, being to the strange advantage of parties, Lord Ashley and the Ministry were both defeated. The Government proposed to fill the blank in the bill with the words "twelve" on this proposition they were beaten by a majority of 161. The committee again divided, on the motion for filling the blank with the word "ten," when Lord Ashley was left in a minority of seven. Hardly any debate or division in the parliamentary history of the country has shown such an utter aversion of the ordinary ties of party.

Several of the Ultra Tories have determined when the sentence is passed upon Mr. O'Connell, to move his expulsion and that of his son from the House of Commons.

Several of the Ultra Tories have determined when the sentence is passed upon Mr. O'Connell, to move his expulsion and that of his son from the House of Commons.

DEATHS.

The gallant Lieutenant Colonel M. Reilly died lately at Leith, while visiting his brother.

On the 25th ultimo Colonel John P. Downe, C. B., aged 72.

Lately Sir Francis Drummond, Bart. He succeeded in his title and estates by his son, Captain James Walker Drummond, of the Grenadier Guards.

Major General W. H. Beckwith died at Chester on Sunday last. General Beckwith had sold out of the army for many years past.

The Earl of Londesdale expired at his residence, Parkhouse, Twickenham, on Tuesday evening. His lordship had been on the half-pay of the 84th Foot since November, 1834.

On Monday, while following the stag-hounds in the neighbourhood of Whitton, near Ipswich, a fatal accident occurred to Lord William Hill. The horse which he was riding fell and rolled over him, and he being unable to get out of the saddle, he was dead. Lord William Hill was the third son of the present Marquis of Downshire, and was only in his 28th year. He held a commission as Lieutenant in the Scotch Greys.

Death of the King of Sweden.—His Majesty Charles John has expired at his residence on the 5th instant, at 4 o'clock in the morning. His son and heir assumed forthwith the royal authority under the style of Oscar the Second; and announced his intention of continuing the government of Sweden and Norway in the footsteps of his late father. The deceased, once Marshal Bernadotte, the only one of the sovereigns created by Napoleon who survived the crash of the Imperial dynasty, was the son of a French banker, and, at the breaking out of the revolution, in 1789, held a sergeant's commission in the guards.

Mysterious Doings in Havana.—A letter to the New Orleans Bee, says:

It is certain that a considerable number of individuals suspected of having taken part in the late disturbances, have disappeared. At Matanzas, the prisons are neither numerous or spacious enough to contain those who have been ordered to be incarcerated. The slave trade is carried on with great activity, in consequence of the increased tolerance of the Captain General.

TARIFF OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The Morning Post gives the following as the most important items of the Revenue Bill, just passed the Assembly:

Salt Beef, per cwt. 3s. Fresh Beef, per cwt. 5s. Bacon or Bread, 1s 8d. Crackers or Cakes, 3s 5d. Candles, wax or spermaceti, 3d per lb. Candles of tallow, 1d per lb. Coffee, green per cwt. 4s 4d; do roasted 2d per lb. Cloves, each 10s. Machinery for Clocks, 20 per cent. Flour, 2s per bbl. when Imported duty not; dried Fruit, 10 per cent. Raisins in Boxes, 1d; in Casks, 1 1/2d per lb. May 20s per lb. Lard, 3s per cwt. Sole Leather, 1d per lb. Upper Manufacturers, per cent. 2 1/2. Pork per cwt. 4s. Spirits, per gallon, 1s 4d; Rum, 1s 6d; Sugar, last year—Bastard Sugar, 4s per cwt. Tobacco 1 1/2 per lb. Wines as last year.

The above are in sterling, and in addition to the Imperial duties, with the exceptions named.

THE OLD BINGO.—We were taken a back with surprise yesterday, on meeting an old friend—a Gentleman who was here two years ago in charge of the Steamer Bangor, en route for Constantinople. He has been knocking about among the Turks ever since—having had some opposition at first against

his boat—but with a good stock of Yankee impudence, coaxing, going-ahead, and stroking down the old Turk's beard, to put them in good humour, he got fairly into a capital business—raised enough money to pay the purchase price for the boat, and has now got the Black Sea, clear capital, and "making a good thing of it." This caps the climax of Yankee enterprise. Such a good old Steamer as the Bangor crossing the Atlantic and making a handsome fortune among the Turks, we think rather good.—*Halifax Post.*

Melancholy Occurrence.—A little girl, 5 years of age, daughter of Mr. Andrew Goodwin, of this place, was left by her mother with a sister two years older, while she went to see a sick neighbor about 50 rods off, where she had scarcely got seated before the screams of children attracted the attention of the inmates of the house. They ran out, and at the door met a boy who told them little Jane was burnt to death! The child, it appeared, had fallen into the fire immediately after the mother left, and caught her frock, which was of cotton, and then ran out of doors, for the nearest house, not more than 12 or 15 rods off; but the wind blowing fresh, before she arrived there, the flames had done their work the clothes were nearly burned off.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

NAVY.—Mr. Howe brought forward his vote of Want of Confidence on Tuesday, and Mr. Doyle immediately moved an amendment, approving of the reasons urged for the retirement of the Ex-Councillors. This gave rise to no particular objection on the part of the members of the Government, except that it might be construed into a covert vote of censure on the Council of Lord Falkland, and modifications were proposed which were finally rejected by those who moved the resolution and amendment.

The consequence was the rejection of it by a majority of 26 to 23; and thus the House have been reluctantly led to a condemnation of the retired Councillors, by the prudence of their own friends, and with an accession of strength to Lord Falkland's Government.

We proclaim no triumph. We feel sorry, as a Novascotian, that the unhappy differences by which the Great Tribunal of our Country is divided, are not healed—that this favoured land is still to be torn with intestine divisions, by a fanatic zeal to force the House into an expression they cannot adopt, either with consistency or justice.

It grieves us to see the probability that the Hon. Member from Halifax may have to echo back to the Speaker, his own remarkable expression—"I am Sacrificed"—and that by the pertinacity of the hon. Speaker himself.

The retired Councillors voted with the minority in their own favour; and it is proper to state that Mr. Creighton is yet absent.

Cutting the Lakes.—On Wednesday, in the U. S. Senate, Mr. Porter presented a committee report in favour of a canal at the Falls of St. Mary, to unite the Lakes Huron and Superior. The latter is one of the largest fresh water seas in the known world. It abounds with the most delicious fish, and is supposed to have great mineral wealth on its borders. But the Fall shuts us out from it. The American Fur Company have reaped the advantages of the trade for the last thirty years, and have a fine brig (the John Jacob Astor) and one schooner with which they navigate it. The proposed canal will be built in less than a year, and, when built, will open to our Lake sailors a splendid inland sea over fifteen hundred miles from the ocean. Lake Superior has a multitude of tributary streams, with inexhaustible water power and easy access. In climate the country is very similar to the British Provinces of New Brunswick and Upper Canada.

Neilsen's Quebec Gazette remarks as follows on the Revenue Bills of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia:—"Both the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Legislatures are acting upon the 'protective' system in their schemes of Taxation. It is an abuse of words to call taxation protection. Taxes on whatever class levied in the first instance, eventually come out of the pockets of the industrious classes. The pretext of protection only facilitates their being imposed to a greater amount, and a more extravagant expenditure."

Bankrupt Laws.—As the public may possibly be interested in the present state of the Bankrupt Laws, now that the Session of this year is over, the following is a brief view of them. The opponents of the present Bankrupt Acts were not satisfied with repealing such Sections of the last Act which enabled a Debtor, when in failing circumstances, to apply for a fiat, but the attack at the root of the voluntary system, by repealing also the Declaration of Insolvency, inserted by the Legislative Council in their amendments of the first Act framed by the Commissioners, and passed by the House of Assembly. By this measure the Law can only be made available by Creditors against such of their debtors as commit one of the Acts of Bankruptcy set out in the original Law, such as concealment to avoid arrest—remaining on the limits or to go two months—procuring their goods to be seized—giving any fraudulent deed, &c. The amount is also brought back to £500.

As a substitute for this partial repeal, we now have an entirely new Act, by which any debtor for any amount may apply to the Court of Chancery, exhibiting his debts and assets, on which an order issues for the Clerk of the Peace for such County where the debtor may reside, to call a public meeting of his creditors if at this meeting 3/4ths of his creditors agree to a composition, an assignment or other arrangement, the clerk transmits this to the same Court, which after

allowing time for any further opposition of Creditors, confirms or rejects the arrangement, according to the circumstances,—if there be fraud, undue preferences, &c., he is to reject, if the contrary it is to be confirmed, and the debtor is absolutely discharged, as in the case of a Bankrupt's Certificate of discharge. This was intended as a substitute for the whole system of Bankruptcy laws, and should it be found to be as simple as it appears, and work well, it will probably cause the repeal of the remaining part of the Bankrupt Acts. One thing is clear, that the latter without the voluntary clauses, will remain a dead letter on the Statute Book, unless it be exercised by some creditor.—*Observer.*

(From the Royal Gazette, April 13.)

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE. This afternoon at one o'clock His Excellency the Lieut. Governor received the Houses of the Provincial Legislature, and with the usual formalities closed the Session with the following

SPEECH.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The termination of the business which has engaged you, enables me to relieve you from your further attendance.

The unremitted attention which you have given to the Public Interests, has amply realized the expectations which I was encouraged to form at the opening of the Session; and I congratulate you on the accomplishment of several highly important measures which I had recommended to your consideration, and which I confidently hope will be productive of lasting benefit to the Province.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the public service, and also for the confidence which you have reposed in the Government, by liberally placing at my disposal the Funds which are urgently required for various important objects.

The encouragement which you have afforded by Bounty to the Fisheries of this Province, will revive an important branch of its resources.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

It is gratifying to me to reflect that the prospects of the Province are such as to hold out reasonable hope of an early relief from the embarrassments which for the last three years have tended so much to depress the energies of the people, and to retard the general improvement; and it is with the utmost satisfaction, in relieving you from your labors, that I recur to the spirit of unanimity and devotion to the Public welfare, which have characterized your proceedings at such a period, and in the continuance of which, under Providence, we must rely for surmounting the difficulties with which the Province may still have to contend."

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREW, WEDNESDAY, APR. 24, 1844.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

HON. HARRIS HATCH, President.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week—George D. Street.

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.

SALES AND ESTATE HOUSE.

Commissioner next week—J. W. Chandler.

SAINT STEPHENS BANK.

G. D. KING Esq., President.

Director next week—Abner Hill.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

London, —Apr. 4 Montreal, —April 12

Liverpool, —Apr. 3 Quebec, —April 12

Edinburgh, —Apr. 2 Halifax, —April 19

Paris, —April 1 New York, —April 19

Toronto, —April 12 Boston, —April 20

Arrival of the Acadia.

By the Stage last night, we received our English papers to the 14th inst., and have made such extracts from *Willard & Smith's European Times* of that date as our time and limits would permit.

The Acadia arrived at Halifax on the 19th inst., in 14 1/2 days from Liverpool, having gone a great distance to the Southward on account of ice. She brought out 92 passengers—14 for Halifax, and 78 for Boston.

The Cotton Markets were dull—and freights had fallen.

In the mother country, trade, apparently from causes of a temporary nature, was somewhat less buoyant than at previous advices.

Tranquility every where prevailed. O'Connell was on a tour of agitation throughout England, but is represented as lacking the vigour and freshness that marked his efforts of former days.

In Scotland the weather continues very severe. The Highland road between Inverness and Perth has been impassable for five or six weeks, there being in many places snow to the depth of 18 or 20 feet.

Doubts begin to be felt whether Mr. O'Connell, convicted of a seditious conspiracy against the State, will be ever brought up for sentence, and if sentence be passed, ever made to undergo the punishment of his crime.

The papers in the north of Ireland was filled with reports of numerous meetings on the Presbyterian Marriage question.

The Great Western Steamer has been sold for £32,000 to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Ship Company, and will not again visit America.

A coolness is stated to exist between Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain, arising, it is said from the friendly relations subsisting between the mother country and France.

By the death of the King of Sweden, Marshal Soult has become the sole survivor of all the mighty marshals of the empire created by Napoleon, in 1804, at the camp of Boulogne.

Sir Robert Peel has given an authorized contradiction to the rumour, that her Majesty intends to visit Berlin, in May.

It is computed that there are 115,000 foreign residents in London, and 60,000 Englishmen residing on the continent.

A magnificent steamer is building at Bristol, by the French Government, to convey the Royal Family to England next summer.

At the late levee, a petition was presented by Mr. Acheson, signed by 15,000 magistrates and freeholders of Canada, remonstrating against the removal of the seat of government to Montreal.

The British government are building a church on the Isle of Ascension for the use of the residents there.

The French Admiral Dupetit Thouars, who dethroned the Queen of Tahiti, has been recalled.

Italy is represented as in a very disturbed state and only kept from open insurrection by a dread of Austrian interference.

It is rumoured that the contemplated visit of his Majesty King Louis Philippe to this country will take place early in June, and that his Majesty will be accompanied by the Queen and the Prince and Princess de Joinville.

Captain Matthews, late M. P. for Shaftesbury has been appointed Governor of the Bermudas.

The Earl of Zetland, has been elected Grand Master of the Freemasons for the year ensuing.

Bailly is engaged upon a statue of the late Duke of Sussex, for the Masonic Hall, Freemasons' Tavern.

Her Majesty's accouchement may be expected about the 1st of July next.

Efforts are taken to obtain a repeal of the most impolitic duties upon the raw materials of wool and cotton.

Her Majesty has appointed the Rev. Edward Field to the Bishopric of Newfoundland.

The Bankers' Circular states that some Scotch banks have given their adhesion to the project entertained by Sir R. Peel, of establishing a sole bank of issue.

Government have refused to grant a pension to the widow of Col. Favett, who was killed in a duel by his brother-in-law.

The Queen has granted apartments in Hampton Court Palace to the sisters of the father and uncle of Sir H. Pottinger.

It is said that the Queen divides £25,000 a year among the family of the Fitzclarences, the progeny of William IV. by Mrs. Jordan.

On Monday and Tuesday last the Thames rose to such a height that the offices and basement stories on its banks were flooded.

Imprisonment of Mr. O'Connell.—It is stated that in the event of the imprisonment of Mr. O'Connell, Whit-Monday, the 27th May, will be fixed upon as a day of general prayer and humiliation throughout Ireland, and it is suggested that the liberals and Catholics, throughout Christendom, should be invited to participate in this object.

Mr. Thomas Stagle, "the head pacificator," has brought under the notice of the proper officials, a project for erecting a suitable monument to Sir Isaac Newton.

NISI PRIUS.—The Spring Term of the Court of Nisi Prius, was opened on Tuesday last by His Honor Judge Parker.

His Honor in his charge to the Grand Jury observed that he was called unexpectedly to preside as sitting Judge at this circuit, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Justice Crier, who was at present laboring under a severe attack of ophthalmia—and after pointing out the duties of Grand Jurors concluded by paying a just tribute to the memory of the late Hon. James Allanshaw, who he said had presided with him in that Court for many years.

There are 27 cases entered for trial. From the great influx of persons from various parts of the County attending the Court, the Town appears quite animated.

Printers.—The Mayors of the following cities are Printers: London, Edinburgh, Perth, Glasgow, New York, and Washington.

The people of Connecticut carry their Temperance principles so far as to refuse to eat pork that has been cured!

OPENING OF THE RIVER.—The ice commenced running in the river opposite Fredericton on the 14th inst., and that from the upper part of the country is now quickly passing by. It is expected some of the Steam Boats will arrive during the week.—*Head Quarters.*

It is expected some of the Steam Boats will arrive during the week.—*Head Quarters.*

MARRIED.

At St. Stephen, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. N. Disbrow, Mr. Saml. Hair, to Miss Susan D. Cook.

At St. George, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Saml. Thomson, A. M. Rector of St. George, Mr. David Gitchell, to Miss Catherine Spinnery, both of St. George.

DIED.

On Monday last HANNAH, the beloved wife of Mr. James Driscoll of this Town, in her 43d year, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with sincere Christian fortitude, leaving a bereaved husband, children, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn her loss. Mrs. Driscoll was an amiable and an excellent member of Society, and by her upright and benevolent character, won for herself the general esteem of the Community, within the circle of her acquaintance, she lived and died a pious and a practical Catholic; and it is to be hoped, that her many virtues are gone before her, to secure for her, a happy mansion, among those blessed spirits which surround the throne of God in Heaven.—Funeral, to-morrow at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Think not dear Hannah, tho' far, far, away, From thy own native Isle, thou art sleeping; That no heart mourns thy loss to day, And that no eye, for memory is weeping.—*Communicated.*

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

April 17, Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Sandries.

—19, schr. Wm. Walker, Dallimore, Boston, Sandries, to P. Smith.

—20, schr. Emerald, Moore, Westport, Ballast.

—22, schr. Ann, Small, Digby, Wood.

This day Bge. Brunswick, Morrison, Liverpool, 38 days Mdzn. to Sandries, spoke at 44 long 39, Bge. Ellison, of Hull, for New York.

CLEARED.

April 20, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Ballast.

—20, schr. Emerald, Moore, Westport, Salt, by E. & J. Wilson.

—20, schr. Dart, Waycott, Eastport, Lathes, by Daniel Gilmer.

—23, schr. Ann, Small, Digby, Ballast.

Vessels sailed for this Port.

Feb. 21, Voyager, from Carthagena.

Mar. 18, Forager, Hull.

—25, Salisbury, Harrison, do.

Loading at Liverpool, April 5, Caledonia, for St. Andrews.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st day of May next, that well known Cottage occupied by Mr. Robert Ker, with an excellent Barn and Outhouses, a good Garden, and Well of water. The Rent will be moderate.

THOS. WYER.

April 23, 1844.

FLOUR.

The Subscribers has received from New York 125 Barrels of FLOUR which will be sold low for Cash.

DIMOCK & WILSON.

St. Andrews, 12th April, 1844.

NEW STORE.

AT ROBBINSON'S ME.

THE Subscribers begs respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, and vicinity that he has opened a General Provision Store, at Robinson's Me. where he will keep for Sale,

Flour, Corn Meal, Pork

Groceries, West India, and Dry Goods

and numerous other articles, Cheap for prompt payment.

Persons requiring any of the above mentioned articles will do well to call and examine for themselves.

Store on Briggs & Brewer's Wharf.

S. WHEELER SHAW.

Robbinston, April 10, 1844—11.

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.

Samuel Getty,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and numerous Customers that he has just received a large supply of

GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS,

of last years growth, from that old established House, the New England Seed Store, Boston, which he can warrant to be of the best quality.

Among the Garden Seeds are BEANS, PEAS, RADISHES, TURNIPS, Cabbages, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Squash, Carrots, Parsnips, Celery and Beet of every description.

The Field Seeds consist of HERDS GRASS, CLOVER, and HEMP.

Persons desirous of purchasing will find it to their advantage to call at S. G.'s Store, where they will find a choice selection of the above Seeds.

St. Andrews, April 10, 1844.



