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New-Brunswick, PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday 15th March.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the house was put into a committee of the whole, to take into further consideration the bill to repeal the Act to restrain the provisions of the fifth section of an Act, intitled "An Act for the support of the Civil Government in this Province, and to establish other regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands and Timber in certain cases."

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, they had made certain amendments thereto, and recommended the Bill, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

Whereupon the Resolutions of Appropriation dated the 11th day of March were concurred in by the house, with the exception of the following grant:—

To the committee of the Baptist Education Society at Fredericton, the sum of £250 towards paying off the debt due by that Society.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, March 15.

On motion of Mr. Brown, Whereas the Select Committee appointed by the House on the 12th day of February last, to consider the several Acts of the Imperial Parliament which impose Duties on Foreign articles imported into the British Possessions abroad, so far as they relate to this Province, have not yet made any Report; And whereas it is highly necessary, before the passing of the Revenue Bill, that the several Petitions presented to this House upon the subject of the Flour Duties should be fully considered; therefore Resolved, That the aforesaid select committee be discharged; and on like motion of Mr. Brown, The House went into Committee of the whole, on the several Petitions presented to this House during this present Session, severally praying that measures may be taken to obtain a repeal of the Duty imposed by the Imperial Acts on Foreign Wheat Flour and Salted Provisions imported into this Province.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the matter referred to them under their consideration, when the following Resolution was moved, viz:—

Whereas the great and leading interests of this Province, considered both politically and economically, require the removal of the Duties on Flour and Salted Provisions, levied and collected under the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 59, as these Duties are unequal in their operation in different sections of the Province, and unnecessarily burdensome to its Trade, Commerce and Manufactures, more especially to the labouring classes, without being attended by any corresponding benefit to any interest; And whereas, by Copies of Despatches brought under the notice of the House in the Session of 1839, by His Excellency the Lieut-Governor, in which Despatches the then Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, expressed a desire on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to extend to this Province the benefit of the exemption made in favor of the Colonies under the Act referred to, so far as the same relates to the admission of Flour & Salted Provisions Duty free; therefore Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee That an humble Address should be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying that Her Majesty would be pleased to have measures taken to alter and amend the Act 3d and 4th Wm. IV. cap. 59, so as to repeal of the Duty on Foreign Flour and Salted Provision when imported into this Province.

To which it was moved as an amendment To expunge the whole of the foregoing Resolution, and substitute the following:— Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee That as constructions have been given to the Act of Parliament, 3d and 4th Wm. IV. cap. 59, imposing a Duty Foreign Flour and Salted Provisions imported into this Province, the same greatly inoperative, measures should be taken by the House to bring the subject under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, with the view of having that part of the said Act repealed; and further Resolved, That the Parliamentary Duties thus sought to be removed, should be inserted in the Revenue Bill now before the House, to be collected by the Provincial Treasury until the 1st day of April, 1842, in the event of such Parliamentary Duties being repealed, which will leave the whole question immediately under the control of the Legislature at its next Session, to be dealt with as may be then determined.

The question being taken upon the proposed amendment, it was decided in the negative.

And upon the question for sustaining the original Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.—The Hon. Mr. Weldon, Messrs. Woodward, Wilson, Partelow, Allen, Owen, Brown, Boyd, Hill, Taylor.

NAYS.—The Hon. Messrs. Speaker, Johnston, Messrs. Street, Barberie, Hamilton, Jordan, M'Almon, H. Partelow, L. Wilnot.

Connell, Freeze, M'Leod, Gilbert, Hayward, End, J. Wilnot.

Wednesday, March 17.

To James Kyle of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, formerly a Sergeant Major in the 21st regiment of Foot, the sum of £ — to enable him to obtain a grant of Land, in consideration of his long and faithful services.

YEAS, 9.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief, a sum not exceeding £200 to be applied in the erection of a suitable public Wharf outside the harbour of Saint Andrews, for the accommodation of steam boats and other craft.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief, the sum of £20 to pay two ferry-men £10 each for keeping up the ferry between Oak Point and the mouth of Waveig River, in the County of Charlotte; the same not to be drawn until the end of the present year, and not until a certificate is received from the Justices of the said County in session, that the said ferry has been properly attended.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief, the sum of £150 towards the encouragement of a Stage between Fredericton and St. Andrews, during the present winter.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief, the sum of £100 in aid of individual subscription, for the building of a Wharf at Flagg's Beach, on the Island of Grand Manan; the said sum not to be drawn from the Treasury until the land on which the same may be erected, and right of way, be conveyed to the Justices in Session of the County of Charlotte for the use of the public.

A Message from the Legislative Council. Mr. Miller, Master in Chancery, informed the house that the Council had agreed to the several resolutions dated the 12th day of March, instant, with the exception of the following grant:—

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief, the sum of £1200 for the Great Road from Saint John to Saint Andrews, and for new Bridges necessary to be erected on said Road; a sufficient sum to be applied in making Drains in the Bridges at the mouths of the Digdigash, and Maquash, which was not concurred in.

Mr. Brown moved to bring in a Bill, to authorize the opening of a Draw in the Bridge at the mouth of the River Digdigash, and the erection of a Draw Bridge over the River Maquash.

The Rule of the House, limiting the time for bringing in Bills, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted.

Thursday, 18th March.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency would be pleased to appoint a competent person or persons to examine and survey Dark Harbour, in the Island of Grand Manan, with a view to making the said Harbour available for vessels arriving in and departing from the Bay of Fundy; and that the report of such survey be laid before this house at the next session of the Legislature.

Ordered, That Messrs. Brown, Owen, and Boyd, be a committee to wait upon his Excellency with the address.

On motion of Mr. Brown, Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency would be pleased to appoint a competent person to examine and survey the Harbour of St. Andrews, with a view to clearing out and improving the same; and that the Report of such survey be laid before this house at the next session of the Legislature.

A Bill to establish a Provincial House of Correction, passed the house on the 18th inst. and was taken to the Council.

Friday, March 19.

To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £1200 for the improvement of the Great Road from St. John to St. Andrews, and for the erection of Bridges on the same.

To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £250 to pay the Commissioner appointed last year to contract for and provide materials for the building of a Bridge over the Waveig River, in the County of Charlotte.

To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £150 for a Packet to keep up the communication between St. Andrews, West Isles Campo Bello and Grand Manan.

To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £200 for the purpose of encouraging a line of Stages on the Great Road from Saint John to Saint Andrews the past year; the same not to be paid until satisfactory certificates be furnished the Commander in Chief for the time being, that the said Stages are efficient, and have run at least 3 times a week during the year.

To Joseph Walton, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, the sum of £33 15s., the same being the balance reported to be due to

him, on account of balance of purchase money overpaid on two thousand acres of Land by a Select Committee of this House.

To Hugh Irving, of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, the sum of £19 10s. as remuneration in part for money paid towards the purchase of a Lot of Land, and for losses sustained in consequence of not obtaining the said Land.

To Thomas Carson, of St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, the sum of £45 to remunerate him in part of losses sustained in the purchase and improvement of a Lot of Land, bought at public Sale, said Land having since proved to have been previously granted; that the sum be not paid said Carson until he make compensation to Terrence Leonard for monies paid by him for Land to said Carson, who could give no title to the same.

From Mr. Ward's Reports.

MONDAY, MARCH 15TH.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the petitions that had been received against the Imperial duties on Flour and Salted Provisions.—Mr. Palmer in the chair.

Mr. Brown said that several petitions praying for a repeal of the duties on wheat flour, had been laid on the table at an early period of the Session, and that a select committee had been raised a month ago to report upon them. That although the subject excited great interest and anxiety in many parts of the Province, especially in the County of Charlotte, it appeared that the select committee did not intend to report at all, and that the session was likely to close without considering the matter in any way. He had therefore moved the resolution for the discharge of the select committee for the express purpose of bringing the subject fully before a committee of the whole house. It was absolutely necessary that this important matter should be disposed of in some way before a gain taking up the Revenue Bill, as it was evident from what had before been stated in debate, that if the flour duty were repealed, four per cent on British goods would at once be carried by a large majority. The act by which this duty was imposed formerly extended to all the North American Colonies, and at that time was more equal and general in its operation than at present. Canada though a wheat growing country had obtained a repeal of this Act, so that the commerce of that extensive Province was enjoying all the advantages of a free trade, while in New Brunswick, some are importing through Canada duty free, others smuggling the article, and others paying the duty. Again the officers of the customs at the different ports took different views of the construction of the Act, and on declaration that such were for the use of the Fisheries, great quantities of flour and other dutiable articles were admitted to entry duty free, and shipped into other places where the Act was differently construed; so that taking it altogether it was such a medley of partiality and confusion, that it was certainly matter of surprise that it had been allowed to continue so long. Something should be done and that speedily; and the House would certainly ill discharge the important trust committed to them, if they closed the session and left the commerce of the country in a state of such inexplicable confusion.

There was before them one clear, safe, and easy remedy, and that was at once to apply to have the duty repealed; trade would then flow in its natural channel, and every irregularity would vanish. The hon. members who objected on the score of revenue he would say, that he and his three colleagues would go for four per cent on British goods which would ensure a majority for that vote, and more than make up the loss; but from the increased revenue which would unquestionably follow this repeal from other sources, he did not believe that there would be any loss worth naming. The Farmers and their representatives in that house had imbibed an idea that the flour duty assisted and protected them; and so deeply rooted was that opinion, that they fancied their very existence depended upon it. This was a strange delusion. The farmers, so far as the produce of the soil was concerned, were wholly unprotected. They could raise abundance of potatoes, turnips, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat, and some wheat and Indian corn. These they might carry into the market for sale, but every article of foreign produce of the same description could also be brought into the same market without paying a single farthing of duty. The duty had continued for fifteen years, the farmers had not raised wheat out of which to make flour for the supply of the home market, in fact they could not, for the soil and climate were not adapted to the raising of wheat. Bread stuffs of one kind or other they could raise in abundance, but that would not, and could not, consist of wheat flour; and therefore it was clear as demonstration could make it, that this duty was no advantage to farmers. He would therefore beseech them, as they would wish to relieve the commerce of the country from the perplexing irregularities to which it had been subjected, to lend a hand in the removal of

this duty. He would beg of them to look at another set of evils attending this tax. It was paid by the people of Saint Andrews, St. John and Fredericton, and in other places evaded. Large quantities of flour were deposited in stores on the American side of the line, and great numbers of mechanics, lumberers, road contractors, fishermen and others, from the head of St. Lawrence on the Saint Croix, clear round to the Gulf of Fundy, were in the habit of changing the value of their productive labours for flour and other dutiable articles out of these stores, and smuggling them into the Province, every man in his own way, so that a large portion of the real wealth of the country was in this way lost to our merchants, and thrown into the hands of foreigners. Cheap flour was the bait which allured them from our own merchants and our own shores. Cheap flour was the great inducement to all the vices of smuggling, the utter destruction of a valuable portion of our own commerce, and the consequent injury of the revenue. Now he would ask hon. members, especially the merchants and the farmers, whether this was a state of things which they really intended to perpetuate? whether they had due regard either for the commerce of the country, or the morals of the people, when they refused to interpose? whether when they were joining within these walls in prayer, saying "lead us not into temptation," it was proper to allow such temptations to remain in the way of their fellow men? But there was yet another class to be considered—these were the mill owners. They were indeed interested; and if the farmers, and the merchants, and the lawyers, and other hon. members of that house, would come forward boldly, and say that they would perpetuate all these glaring evils and irregularities for the sake of a few mill owners, let them do so. He hoped they would not, but by applying the true remedy, would relieve the Province from the duty altogether—resolute channels, and the profits of the productive labour of our operatives into the hands of our own people. Bread would then be cheap and abundant, and the changes would be for the benefit of a large majority of the people of this Province.

Mr. Street said the arguments of the hon. gentleman were predicated on expediency, and that the duty complained of was opening the door to smuggling, and was throwing persons in the way of temptation. Another objection urged against the present law was, that it leads to misconception, those articles being admitted in some places duty free. ostensibly for the use of the Fisheries while at others under similar circumstances, it was required to be paid. Besides which, he says it is no advantage to the farmers, but is rather a disadvantage. But they should legislate upon higher motives; they should make the law perfect, and not leave it in the power of persons to evade it. The learned gentleman said his own opinion of it was, that the duty on flour ought not to be taken off, and for reasons which he was about to state. Although the Province did not raise a sufficiency of bread corn for the supply of its inhabitants, yet there are mills sufficient to manufacture all that is imported; and these mills having cost a large sum the Legislature ought to encourage the manufacture of flour. These required a deal of labor and expense, and was an application of the productive power of labor; that was strictly in accordance with the soundest principles of political economy. If the importation of the manufactured article were encouraged, then the Legislature would be encouraging the productive powers of labor of other countries to the injury of its own. This the hon. member for Charlotte would agree with him, was no good policy. The question resolved itself into this: were the arguments that had been adduced sufficient to induce the committee to apply for a repeal of the English statute imposing the duty on flour and salted provisions. That the law had a tendency to encourage smuggling, was not a sufficient argument; that was an evil they should remedy if they could. Besides that argument would not apply to that class of persons who lived where there are facilities for smuggling, but would not apply to the Province generally. The hon. member for Charlotte, Mr. Brown, had appealed to the agricultural portion of the House, but it would be easy to prove that a duty on the manufactured article must operate beneficially on the farmer, and if he grows sufficient grain for his own family, then the tax must be paid by the gentry and those who do not raise it, as the consumers must pay the duty. The appeal therefore would not have the effect intended. But he would maintain that it was to the interest of the farmer that the mill establishments should be encouraged, as they were thus enabled to raise stock upon more advantageous terms owing to the quantities of bran, and other refuse substances that are thus placed within their reach. In fact this might be considered as an advantage to every part of the community. In the County of Northumberland, where the Messrs. Cunards have mills, the advantages this way is felt far and wide, as in this way pork is fattened at

a much cheaper rate. It was also a benefit to the lumberer in this respect. In addition to all this, he said it was good policy to encourage our own manufactures. And should these be given up because Customs House Officers happen to differ as to the construction of a law? This was an evil which the House had it in contemplation to remove, and there should be but one construction every where. That argument therefore would have no weight. The duty produced a considerable source of revenue, which was a proof that all the flour which comes into the Province is not smuggled. Another subject to which the hon. member for Charlotte had adverted was the exchanging the coarser productions of the farm for superfine flour. It was far more to the interest of the farmer that an improved system of rural economy should be encouraged, than extravagant habits. Nothing the learned gentleman said, had a greater tendency to encourage these, than the lumbering pursuits; as persons who were engaged in that occupation would not sit down to eat any other than the best of flour; while the agriculturist was satisfied with oatmeal or good wholesome bread. He said he had an opportunity of witnessing this where a respectable man from Scotland, purchased a farm from another who had lost it by lumbering. It was a subject of astonishment to see this person getting on so well; but it was all explained when his prudent course of living came to be understood. He sold his wheat flour and oatmeal, and attended rigidly to his agricultural operations. This country the learned gentleman said would not produce wheat as well as oats; and therefore those who raise them should not be encouraged to exchange them for wheat bread, which he believed the hon. member for Charlotte would admit was not more wholesome, and was a dearer description of bread. It must operate he said against the agricultural interests of a country, where the people use a description of food beyond their means. In every point of view therefore, the arguments of the hon. member for Charlotte had failed. The learned gentleman concluded by saying that he did not come to the consideration of the subject with a prejudiced mind, but was anxious to arrive at a right decision. It had been said that in the eastern parts of the Province a large quantity of flour was imported from Quebec; but since the northern ports had been opened, and they imported the raw material, and have extensive mill establishments that superceded the introduction of the manufactured article. He had heard nothing to induce him to change his sentiments, and therefore should oppose a reduction of the duty on flour.

Mr. Hill said, I am aware that the feeling of interest generally forms a stronger motive of action than the feeling of justice, and that a sound argument will be powerless to convince, where it is not the interest of an opposing party to understand it. If we examine the events which are daily falling under our own observation, and in which perhaps, our selves are actors, we shall cease to wonder that history is little more than a record of violence, oppression, and injustice. Before any particular class can be rightfully burdened for the support or protection of another class, it should be clearly shown that the public generally will beyond a doubt, be the gainers by it. It is insulting the classes you injure to press them with an abstraction, true in itself, but which in its particular application, facts and experience, contradict. To tell them that they have no right to complain, because men cannot be fed without bread, and bread cannot be procured without farmers; and therefore the public must be taxed to support and protect the farmers. They admit the premises, but reject the application. They deny that their bread depends on the home farmer and assert with truth, that they cannot only be better fed at less expense without the protection, but could not be fed at all if they depended on the home produce; and therefore protection at their expense is palpably unjust. If the non-producer of bread is compelled to pay the producer six shillings a barrel for flour more than it would cost him were he left to buy it in the cheapest market, it is plain that the labor employed in the production is unprofitable, and that the six shillings a barrel is so much capital forced from one branch of industry, and absolutely lost to the country. To make the matter more apparent—suppose a tax in favour of the farmer of five shillings a bushel for wheat was paid by the Province, and had the effect of causing the supply of home bread to be equal to the consumption by raising the price of wheat to 88s. 6d. a bushel.—If the wages of labour be taken at five shillings per day, the labourer who, if left at liberty to buy in the cheapest market, would earn in two days the value of a bushel of wheat, is compelled to labour a third day to enable him to buy the same quantity from the home producer. The result is, that the third day is so much labour lost to the country, or in other words, so much capital thrown away—absolutely sunk. The farmer gains nothing by it, for the obvious reason, that it costs him fifteen shillings to produce the same quantity of an article that could be procured

for ten shillings but for the tax. Suppose the farmer by reason of the protection should also produce a surplus for exportation, where would he find a market? Nowhere, because it would be met in the foreign market by a cheaper article of the same kind. The protection then could never exceed the home demand. It is well for the country that the labour is not thus employed and lost. The tax remains as an affair of revenue only, and as such, is unjust and impolitic. The necessity of a home supply of bread, if a necessity can exist, must be predicated on the contingency of a suspension of commercial relations with the bread supplying country, an event not likely to happen; and if it should, would only be of temporary duration. The contingency too remote to make it either wise, or politic, or just, to sacrifice year after year, a portion of the labour and capital of the country to meet it, even if the sacrifice would be equal to which it would not. Twenty or thirty years experience has already demonstrated that bounty, or duty, or both combined, have scarcely even a tendency to force the production of bread beyond the point at which it would arrive in the absence of both. Necessity would accomplish more in one year than all the grain bounties and duties which ever existed in the Province have done. This is shown by the increased production during the last American war, more bread was raised in 1813 and 1814, than in any four years before or since, in proportion to the population of the Province. But facts and the deductions of reason, are lost on those who find it more convenient to adopt a faith already prepared for them, than to examine the grounds of it for themselves.

If we could increase the production of bread, we must increase the class of bread-growers.—How is this to be done? Not by giving a monopoly of supply to the present farmers, and then not get the supply.—Not by forcing new cultivators to enter the field, at a moment when they are struggling with the incipient difficulties of entering upon new lands, subduing the forests, and preparing to become themselves producers; but by opening good roads through the best agricultural districts, laying off the lands in lots, affording all reasonable facilities for obtaining them, giving encouragement to efficient agricultural societies, and adding in the general diffusion of scientific and agricultural knowledge. The advocates of protecting duties are bound to prove their utility, their efficiency to accomplish the object intended, and their justice to other branches of industry, and to the laboring classes. If they fail to do this, the duty is robbery according to law; before they demand obedience, they ought to show that themselves have been just. They may be sincere in promoting the interest of the agriculturist, according to their understanding of it, but the sincerity of their advocacy of the agricultural interests is something more than a mere profession. There may be a motive for the former, which has no relation to the latter. The effort to perpetuate, and even extend the tax, is nothing less than an effort to perpetuate an injustice, by the force of numbers, against reason and argument. For the purpose of protection the tax is worse than useless; for the purpose of revenue, it is unequal, both as to classes and as to sections. The five eastern counties pay none of it, four of which get their bread duty free, from the Canadas; and American bread too, and one from the line. The border County pays comparatively little, and is still more so against the duty than any other; and why? Because its commercial and manufacturing interests are oppressed by the tax; and because its bread eaters are daily reminded of the tax. Was this the case in other countries?—Were the excise on flour the five and ten pence duty, he would be equally clamorous, and he would soon make himself heard by his representative, if not in the halls of legislation, at the hustings, on the first occasion that offered itself. But the tax, coming as it does in the shape of price, he is unconscious of it, and his representative is thus enabled to lay the flattering unction to his soul, that all is well. He thus goes on squandering with one hand, and taxing with the other, relying on the continued patient endurance of that submissive, uncomplaining animal, his constituent.

It is the instinct of an unjust legislator to tax the man, whose sinews are, from the necessity of his condition, already daily taxed for the support, comfort and general improvement of society. A tax on the necessary articles of subsistence, draws as large from the scanty means of the common laborer, as from the abundance of the wealthy; and yet he is told that his duty is passive submission—that it is all for his good, because it protects the interest of a class, who cannot on any terms, supply the article for which he is taxed. If revenue be the object, the justice is alike apparent, because the tax bears with the greatest weight, where it should bear with the least. If the substitution of an equitable tax, an additional tax on English goods is proposed, to replace the tax on the staff of life, the revenue-monger rejects the compromise. His cry is more revenue, which he justifies on the ground of his own extravagance, and as its necessary counterpart. Where one species of extravagant legislation is received as a valid argument for another, there is no remedy for the evil; but a crisis in the public mind, produced by a progression of the evil itself, to the utmost verge of public endurance.—The flour and grain entered in the Province in 1830, were as follow.—Flour, 57,358 bbls.—Hard bread, 7,202 bbls.—Meal, 33,362 bbls.—Barley, 14,054 bushels—Corn, 18,132 bushels—Rye, 150 bushels—Oats, 01,610 bushels—Wheat, 98,982 bushels. The above quantities of bread stuffs, after making a large allowance for that portion of them consumed by cattle, without reckoning the barley, which was probably mostly distilled, or the bread stuffs smuggled, would give two hundred

thousand of bushels of bread to be consumed in the Province; thus showing conclusively, that the home production does not supply the demand. Does not the merchant of Saint John see, that a large portion of the trade of the Bay of Fundy is diverted from the city, in consequence of these duties? and that where the consumer buys his bread, he will buy everything else he wants? If more revenue is required, which we do not admit, let measures be taken to procure a repeal of the duties on provisions, and let a small Provincial duty of one shilling and three pence on flour, and two shillings and six pence on salted provisions per barrel be imposed, merely for the purpose of revenue; and let the duty, apply to these articles from whencesoever they may come. The duties would then be every where paid, and would yield a revenue of £8,000 or £10,000 per annum. If more revenue still must be had, impose an additional duty and a-half per cent on English goods. Relieve the man who labours, from the crying injustice of eating taxed food; and tax him who can afford to decorate the exterior man, with the five and more costly fabrics. Let the laborer pursue his vocation without paying an annual tribute to a class, who are in fact, chiefly sustained by the produce of his industry—as taxed all others are. Who furnishes the staple of exportation? What sustains the merchant? builds his ships? pays for the articles from which the revenue is derived? makes our roads and bridges and our schools; and carries forward the general improvement of the country more than any thing else, nay, than all else beside! Echo answers, it is the industry of the laborer, that pack-horse, whom every body rides, but nobody feeds. The average amount of taxation paid by every individual (including men, women, and children) in the Province, is about nineteen shillings, exclusive of parish and county assessments. Contrary to all principles of sound political economy, this heavy taxation bears peculiarly hard on the laboring class; and consequently on the laboring class; and the productive industry of the country. If the bread-eaters of the Province are content, that this state of things should continue; without an effort on their part to change it, then they deserve to eat taxed bread. The inference is not unreasonable, that that is what they were made for.

Mr. Woodward would not go over the arguments that were already advanced, but had embodied his views in a resolution which he had prepared. Whereas the great and leading interests of this Province, considered both politically and economically, require the removal of the duties on Flour and Salted Provisions, levied and collected under the act of the Imperial Parliament, 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 59, as these duties are unequal in their operation in different sections of the Province, and unnecessarily burdensome to its Trade, Commerce and Manufactures, more especially to the laboring classes, without being attended by any corresponding benefit to any interest; And whereas, copies of Despatches brought the notice of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in which Despatches the then Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, expressed a desire on the part of Her Majesty's Government to extend to this Province the benefit of the exemption made in favor of the Canadas under the Act referred to; so far as the same relates to the admission of Flour and Salted Provisions duty free; therefore Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that an humble address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying that her Majesty would be pleased to have measures taken to alter and amend the Act third and 4th Wm IV. cap. 59, as to the repeal of the Duty on Foreign Flour and Salted Provisions when imported into this Province.

Mr. Hannington said that on former occasions the subject had been fully discussed and he now hoped that a decision would take place and the matter be settled. Those who oppose the duties did not appear to agree upon one very important particular, which was whether duties by increasing the price of flour operated as a bounty to the farmer, or by not making the price high operated solely as a bounty to the miller; if the latter were the case, the whole of the argument founded upon the increased price to the consumer must fail. But if the former were the case as he believed it was to a small extent, it could not be denied that such increase was a bounty upon the production of wheat. The honorable member for Charlotte said it was highly absurd to say a duty upon wheat flour for the encouragement of agriculture, would allow other articles such as oats, potatoes and turnips, to come in free. But he, Mr. H. said there was not the same necessity of laying a duty upon articles which we could produce as cheap as any country, and for which the soil and climate were well adapted, as on wheat for the production of which the soil required a more expensive preparation; it had also been said that those duties were not levied in Canada. Where was the necessity of a duty upon flour in Canada? It was well known more was grown there than consumed. When the same could be said of this Province, he Mr. H. would be for repeating the duties.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The Legislative Session closed on Friday. We annex the Address of His Excellency the Speaker on the occasion, with His Excellency's closing Speech, which is couched in very beautiful and affecting terms.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Fredericton, N.B. 26th March, 1841. This day His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state, to the Council Chamber, and having commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, and the members having attended, accordingly, His

Honour the Speaker addressed His Excellency to the following effect:—

"May it please Your Excellency.—In presenting the Money Bill, I may be permitted to observe, that since the arrival of Your Excellency in the Province, Six Sessions of the Legislature have been held, in all of which the best understanding existed, and continues to the present moment. The two deliberative Branches cordially united in sustaining Your Excellency's enlightened and liberal Administration of the Government."

"The results of this happy state of affairs are contentment and tranquility throughout the land—extensive improvement—a rapid development of our resources—and a great advancement of general prosperity."

"The useful and unremitted labors of the present Session are not, therefore, particularly distinguished, but like the five preceding, will, without doubt, prove highly beneficial."

"I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing my deep and painful regret, that Your Excellency is shortly to leave our shores, and I am assured that my feelings on this occasion are in unison with those of the whole population of this Colony."

"The Assembly have passed 'A Bill imposing Duties for raising a Revenue,' 'A Bill to provide for the Ordinary Services,' 'A Bill to appropriate a part of the Revenue for the services therein mentioned,' 'A Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province,' 'A Bill for the protection of the Revenue.' These Bills I now present in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects the Commons of New Brunswick, and pray Your Excellency's assent to them."

"Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:—

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

"In releasing you from further attendance upon your Legislative labours, it is again my pleasing duty to renew to you, for myself and for my Royal Mistress my acknowledgments of the assiduous and satisfactory discharge of your Legislative duties, and, in Her Majesty's name to thank you for the liberality of the Supplies which you have granted in aid of the Public Service, and more especially for the noble provision which you have made for the improvement of the Great Lines of Communication between Halifax and Quebec, passing through this Province; thereby unobscurely manifesting your readiness to meet the wishes and suggestions of the Imperial Government in all that tends to bind and consolidate the connexion of New Brunswick with Great Britain. By these proceedings you have, I am well convinced, faithfully fulfilled the wishes of your Constituents, whose gratitude you have thereby merited, which you have at the same time nobly sustained the lofty position which New Brunswick has taken among the Colonies of the British Empire for unshaken loyalty to the Sovereign and affectionate attachment to the Mother Country. And here I ought not to refrain from observing, that anxiously desirous as I have ever been to conduct my administration in accordance with the 'best interests' of the community, over which I was appointed to preside, it has been with no ordinary degree of satisfaction that I have found that principle of a rational—a sound judgment—and a loyal people."

"The Chief Justice having been pleased to terminate his official connexion with New Brunswick, the painful necessity is imposed upon me of bidding you adieu, which I know you will believe that I do with feelings of deep emotion—rising as well from gratitude for the confidence which you so frankly reposed in me, from the first hour of our intercourse—a confidence which has elevated and facilitated the arduous duties attaching to my station, and rendered their performance satisfactory and delightful, and as I will hope, and as you will have been pleased to assure me, beneficial to the Province—from regret at my disavowal from a people among whom I have passed and to whom I shall ever feel myself linked in sentiments of unceasing regard and affection—and lastly, from pride and satisfaction at the prosperous state in which I leave you."

"In imploring for the people of this noble Province the continuance of those blessings to which their many high minded qualities so justly entitle them, I will add, that for myself it will constitute one of the chief consolations of my remaining days, to witness, though at a distance, the rapid progress which New Brunswick is destined to make in all that relates to her prosperity and improvement."

"England already looks with great interest to the people of New Brunswick, as to an insuperable barrier against the spread of un-sound and unconstitutional opinions on this Continent; and I foresee, that in the course of events, that feeling will be elevated into one of just pride in the possession of so noble a bulwark of her glorious institutions."

"I have yet one more observation to make and that observation should be deemed superfluous, I trust to your candour to impute it to its true motive—an anxious desire to perpetuate to you, as far as my advice or influence may be permitted to extend, the blessings which must ever attend the harmonious working of the machinery of which Legislation and Government are composed.—Permit me, then, to impress upon you the advantage to the public interests which must result from according to the distinguished individual, who may be selected by the Sovereign to represent Her Majesty in this Province, the same degree of confidence which you were pleased to repose in me, and to which, I repeat, I mainly impute, under the blessing of Divine Providence, whatever success may have attended my efforts to be useful."

Solicitor General Day has been elected for

the county of Ottawa by a majority of one hundred and eleven.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRESBYTERY OF EDMBURGH, Feb. 24.—Case of Rev. the Mr. Andrew.—Mr. Wood gave in the report of a committee respecting the case of the Rev. Mr. Andrew, formerly Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Saint John, N.B., who, for some cause which was not stated, had been cut off from all connexion with the Presbyterian Church in N.B., by the Synod there, subsequently had been deposed from the office of Ministry by the Presbytery in St. John. Mr. A. had refused to submit to these sentences, and referred his case to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, by whom this case was remitted, reported, that as it was not competent for them to review the proceedings of the Church Courts in the Colonies, the Presbytery of Edinburgh could not interfere in the matter. After some discussion, in which the general principle laid down by the committee was universally admitted, it was agreed to refer the case to the Synod, with a view to have it brought before the Assembly, that some general law might be laid down upon the subject.—*Saturdayman.*

There was some talk of a dissolution of Parliament at an early day. The ceremony of christening Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, took place on Wednesday the 16th ult., in Buckingham Palace with great state and solemnity. The Countess of Devonshire, who was the godmother, was said to be magnificent. Small water lilies floated on the margin of the shell, and the water itself was brought from the river of Jordan. His Grace the Duke of Wellington officiated as a sponsor on the part of his serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha. The other sponsors were the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, King of the Belgians, and the Duke of Sussex. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager then named the young Princess, "Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa"; the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the service.

The Marquis of Normandy has refused to grant an audience to the Chartist deputation. After four nights' debate in the House of Commons on the Parliamentary Voters' (Ireland) Bill, brought in by Lord Morpeth, the House divided on the 25th Feb. on the second reading of the bill, when the numbers were 209 to 294—being a majority of only 5 for Ministers.

The Douro difficulty between Spain and Portugal had been settled. Madrid was tranquil. Gen. Espartero had been elected Senator at Saragossa. France has experienced a severe inundation by the bursting of the Rhone through its temporary banks, and rushing across the basin of the Alps into the sea. Houses and buildings have been completely swept away by the torrent, and the greatest distress prevails. The Loire has also risen at Orleans.

War Office, Jan. 29.—60th Foot.—Lieut. P. Fenwick, to be Adjutant, vice Kearney, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Gent. Cadet, C. J. Carmichael, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Savers, promoted.

Timber Market.—Red Pine was quoted at 1s. 5d. to 2s. 3d. in Liverpool on the 4th March, Yellow, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3d.; Planks, 2d. to 3d. per foot of 2 in. thick.

Batch of good sizes and quality, is scarce, such would bring 20d. per foot. The last parcels of Pitch Pine brought 2s. 8d. per foot. Several cargoes of St. John's Pine, of averages from 47 up to 68 feet per log, have been disposed of at 20d., 20 1/2d., 21d., 22d., to 22 1/2d. per foot. Staves, St. John and St. Andrews ash hds. and do. red oak, 49; ash barrel 47; United States red oak hhd. Staves imported by way of the Colonies, 49.—Lathwood, per fathom, of 4 foot, 26 to 26 1/2s.

A general order has been issued from the Horse Guards for supplying bibles and prayer books to the soldiers in the army. The supplies, however, is to be confined to those who can read, and who actually apply for them, and each man's name is to be distinctly written in the first page at the orderly-room or by the schoolmaster-sergeant, with the date of issue annexed.

The perquisites and munificent presents made to the head nurse on the recent occasion of the Princess Royal's baptism, are stated to have amounted in value to a considerable sum; it would be invidious, perhaps, to mention what report ascribes to be the amount.

An extensive failure was announced on Monday at Liverpool. The liabilities of the house, which was engaged in the drysaltery and turpentine distilling business, are variously stated at £70,000 and £80,000. Upwards of 2,400,000 are owing to different houses in Liverpool.—*Times.*

It is confidently stated that three out of the ministerial majority are to be immediately rewarded for their valuable votes. Sir Gilbert Heathcote is to be made a peer; Mr. Barron of Waterford, a baronet; and General Sharpe is to have the first vacant regiment of cavalry.—*Ibid.*

A return has been made to the House of Commons, showing the total net income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the last four years, from which it appears that the excess of expenditure over income amounted in 1837 to £655,760, in 1838 to 1,512,792, and in 1840 to 1,593,970; making a total of 4,107,550.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Keate, Esq. to be Sergeant-Surgeon in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., deceased.

The North American Mails.—The Post-office authorities have issued a notice stating that letters from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, will in future be charged at the rate of 1s. 2d. the half

ounce weight, being the same packet rate of 1s. 2d. for inland colonial postage. Letters for Halifax, N.S., will, however, be charged only 1s. the half ounce, as the packet delivers her mail at that port, and therefore no inland postage need be charged. All letters intended for the above-mentioned places, if addressed "via Boston," will also be charged only 1s. for each half-ounce.

Accident to the Earl of Howth.—We regret to state that the noble earl met with a serious accident whilst hunting with his own hounds on Saturday last. His Lordship's horse fell, after having performed an extraordinary leap, in consequence of which his Lordship was thrown on his head and severely cut on the left cheek under the eye. We are, however, happy in being able to say, that no danger is apprehended from the accident which has befallen the noble earl.—*Dublin Statesman.*

Mrs. Cockerell, now the Countess of Eglinton, was the widow of Capt. Howe Cockerell, whom she first met on her passage to India, whither the captain was also going to push his fortune. He arrived at the period of the great failures in Calcutta, and through his family connections was appointed to wind up the affairs of some of the great houses, a service in which he realized £100,000 in a few years. He died shortly after his return to England, leaving his young and beautiful wife the life interest of his fortune, and £40,000 at her absolute disposal.

Death of the Countess of Shelburne.—The family of the Marquis of Lansdowne has again been plunged into the deepest grief and affliction; by the death of the Countess of Shelburne, which took place on Sunday, at Wilton House, where her ladyship had been in a state which precluded hope for the greater part of the past week. Her ladyship was fifth daughter of the late Earl of Pembroke, and was married in August last. She was in her 34th year.

We learn from the Derry (Ireland) Sentinel, that an extensive flax mill near Letterkenny belonging to Mr. Samuel McClelland, had been consumed by fire. There were seven persons in the mill when the fire commenced. They all got out, but so dreadfully burnt that the faces of most of them presented one mass of broiled flesh, having a cinder like appearance. For the information of persons in this country from that neighbourhood, we insert the names of the unfortunate sufferers. Samuel McClelland, the owner, Robert Chambers, James Bradley, James McKinnick and John Doherty; the latter had his two daughters with him, both of whom have since died.

On the 1st of Jan. 1840, the number of ships in commission, of all classes were 230, on the 1st of Jan. 1841, 242; making an increase of three. In number, but the vessels were of much superior force. The number of men voted for 1840 was 37,105, including the supplemental vote of 2,000 men; the number proposed for 1841 was 43,900, making an increase of 5,855 men, of which 1,590 were to be Marines. The excess on the gross estimate of this year above the gross estimate of last year, was 729,652. The credits in aid last year were 195,809; this year they were only 155,812; therefore the next excess to be voted this year above the sum voted last year would be 768,644.

TRIAL OF MR. McLEOD.—The New York Advertiser, of the 27th March, says:—

The trial of McLeod at Lockport has been again postponed, in consequence of some error committed by the Clerk of the Court.—We are happy, notwithstanding, to say that we have still the same reason to entertain a full conviction that the difficulties connected with the question will be amicably settled, that we had when we wrote last.

The Magnolia, is the name of a paper, published weekly, at Cambridgeport, by Peter L. and Henry S. Cox, at 50 cents a year. This paper is printed and edited by boys, and the intellectual and typographical work are well worthily older hands and more experienced hands. The printing of the Magnolia is done much better than one half the Newspapers, in general, and this may seem highly commendable in boys to excel men, and men of long experience; but what shall we say, when the fact is stated, that this paper is printed by boys, the oldest but 16, who never learned the trade from others, and never worked in any Printing Office but their own. This originality and excellence in self-instruction deserves the highest praise, and promises well for their rising genius. As their "course is, like the river, onward," in the language of their motto, may they continue to excel in useful works.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Quebec, March 19. The Season.—To-day, 19th March, is the first time the thermometer has been above freezing in the present month. It is now 40°.

There is still about four feet of snow on a level, and the snow, the first harbingers of the return of spring, has not yet made his appearance, which is usually a week earlier.—*Gazette.*

Montreal, March 17. St. Patrick's Day.—The procession of to-day of the St. Patrick's Society, was one of the largest I have ever seen, and I am happy to say, that upwards of three-fourths of the members carried the Temperance Medal.

All seemed well dressed and perfectly sober. High Mass was said in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Reverend Mr. Rickard, was the preacher.

A letter received from Hamilton some days ago, stated that if Mr. Harrison was defeated by Sir Allan N. McNab, he would present himself for Kingstons, as the election, for the latter town takes place on the 22nd instant, very likely arrangements will be made for him, and the inhabitants of the infant metropolis will support him for fear of being served like Toronto.

The dwelling of Henry Jones, Esq. on Tuesday the particulars of the particulars of the barn, with a large but a short trip graph.

THE SAINT ANDREWS

Charles Hon. Har Director next Discount Hours of 1 1/2 Bills and 1/2 lodged with the day, otherwise next week.

Commissioner

Director next Office Hour day, Sunday

Saint

William P. Director next Discount Hours of 1 1/2 Bills and 1/2 lodged with the day, otherwise next week.

London, — March

Edinburgh, March

Paris, — March

Toronto, — March

No later intell

Roberts' Mx No. 5 of this ex- tual filled with i in good style.

STEAMER BETT We are informed old and respect- merly of the pac- and the Steamer is to ply between the ensuing sum-

An extensive Boston last week via & Palmer, J. was entered betw and \$20,000 was made it. It is s from the boat of

MR. BOSSON We beg to cal- rists and others Bosson, in our es- tablishment are have never been ty.

DUTY ON FLOUR We have come important ques- shall conclude in thy a careful per-

Duct extraordi- full description of our next. We s this week had it

In tenor with week, we proceed the Rev. Alex. J. Lecture upon the tion." This lite are indebted for behalf of our lit Monday last his cious subject. I lecturer observed theories that exis- perties of other the physical nat- by actual surveys globular or spher- lucidly demonstra in the planetary ing to the eye of of a flat circle, p globular or spher confirmed by the convexity of the vation upon an ap-

The appearance or bells at regula- faces, he evidence rotation upon ti- motion he suppor- nuous movements return to point of The gravitation ties to seek the the several exper- mong which that plumb line was a Mount Chimboraz were observation- nature of the Ear and the subseque- water. The effe- rial branch of his Equator compare difference of cent- ces; also its sup- tations of a pendu- of gravity at the p- The aberration

We understand that the American steam-boat *Hantress* will run during the season, between Portsmouth, (N. H.) and Calais, (Me.)

Plassy mills, the property of Messrs. Harvey, near Limerick, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. The damage is estimated at £10,000.

Match Game of Billiards. A great match game of Billiards was played in New Orleans between the celebrated Irish Champion, and a young Mississippian, for \$400 a side, a rub, best three in five, of five hundred points. The Irishman was the victor. The playing commenced at 8 o'clock, A. M. and closed at 8 P. M. The games were played in the Saloon of the St. Charles Exchange, and the interest excited by the known reputation of the players is said to have been intense. This son of Erin is probably the best player at Billiards in the United States, and is yet but a youth scarce 20 years of age. He amused himself much last winter, with using up a Frenchman who came all the way from Paris, and brought all his cues with him, to practice in this country, the science of billiards as a profession, and considered himself unrivalled. He, in fact, met with no successful competition until he was sought out by the little Irish boy.

The editor of the *Plaquemine La. Gazette* wagers 5 lbs. of fresh butter and a pile of chickens, that all his patrons will pay him before the end of the first quarter. We will take that bet, and make you another of a bushel of clams and a tub of salt pork and molasses, that you will never be paid by all of them, —and all this for credit. —*Boston Times.*

We understand that Com. Downes has been reinstated in the command of the Navy Yard, at Charlestown, which place has been temporarily occupied by Capt. Morgan. —*Ibid.*

The Providence Journal says a remarkable circumstance attended the gale on Saturday; there were two full tides in the morning. The tide came up to within 3 feet of the wharves at 8 o'clock, sank three feet, and then returned to its former height at 12 o'clock.

WEST INDIES.—The New-York Herald says:—That intelligence had been received from the West Indies, that orders had been received from the Home Government, that 25,000 coloured men were to be disciplined as soldiers in addition to the ordinary coloured militia and regulars.

Canada.—The seat of Government is to be Kingston, U. C. The people of Toronto, (the late metropolis of Upper Canada,) lament the movement keenly; the Patriot newspaper advises the holding of a public meeting for the purpose of petitioning the throne on the effects of the change, and for compensation.

A notice in a Quebec paper intimates that a "benefit society" is to be connected with one of the Abstinence societies of the city; — and points out the advantage which a poor man may secure, by properly appropriating what, under other circumstances, used to be spent in intoxicating draughts. There can be no doubt of this, as *Savings Banks* and *Assurance* companies will soon exhibit. Every Temperance Society, in a pecuniary sense, a "benefit society," the next step will be to appropriate the increased means, health, and strength, to the greatest advantage.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews on SATURDAY, the 8th day of May next, between the hours of noon and four o'clock.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of DAVID LEIGHTON, of in and to all that certain LOT or PARCEL of LAND, in the Parish of Saint David, of which he now resides; containing 100 acres more or less, and lying between Daniel Hill's and James Stevenson's Farms, on the W. side of the main road at the Public Landings, comprising the House, Store and Land now occupied by Mr. James Gillis, and the yellow corner House and land, occupied by Mr. McGowan; the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favour of Harris Hatten, against said James Leighton, endorsed to levy £18 5 2 and interest from 8th April 1839. Also £8 4 10 besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Oct. 12, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday the sixteenth day of JUNE next, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the New Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property and Demand, of the ACADIAN COMPANY, of in and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and hereditaments of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being and standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and appertaining. Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended so to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley, and Neal D. Shaw the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under an execution of *Fieri facias*, at the suit of Louis A. Cazenove, against the said Acadian Company, endorsed to levy £566 3s with interest on the sum of £577 9s 4d from the 18th of April 1839, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, 8th Dec. 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the New Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of JULY 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 p.m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of FRANCIS H. BARNES, of in and to a certain Lot of LAND situated in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, on the Eastern side of the River Maguadavic, containing 100 acres more or less, devised to the late ELEANOR PLATT, by PAUL BARNETT in his last will adjoining the southern boundary of Lands owned by Dr. DeWolfe.

AND ALSO.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of the said FRANCIS H. BARNES, of in and to a certain other Lot of LAND situated in the said Parish on the Eastern side of the said River Maguadavic, containing 100 acres more or less.

AND ALSO of in and to two other certain Lots of LAND situated in the said Parish on the Eastern side of the River Maguadavic conveyed by Lechian Cameron, Esq. in the said Francis H. Barnes by Deed executed 1st Sept. 1834. Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of James Fraser, junior, to satisfy a debt of £272 18 31 and Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Dec. 16, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the New Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY the 24th day of JULY 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 p.m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of WILLIAM STINSON, of in and to that certain Lot or parcel of Land, with the buildings thereon, situated on Saint Andrews Island, bounded on the East by Land owned by Joseph Stinson, senior, and on the West by land owned by Elisha Lloyd, containing 40 acres more or less; Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Alexander Kennedy, to satisfy a debt of £221 1 61 with interest, £241s. costs and Sheriff's fees.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, Dec. 16, 1840.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of JULY 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock p.m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of ELIZABETH FARLEY, and ISAAC KETCHUM, to that certain Lot of Land on Grand Manan, containing 250 acres more or less, which was granted by the Crown to Henry Kitchum, and conveyed by said Kitchum to J. Foster, by Foster to Young, and by Young to Farley and Ketchum.

ALSO.

The following Lands in the Parish of Saint Patrick, being Lot No. 9, on the Famine Ridge, containing 160 acres, being the most northern in the tract granted to C. R. Hatheway, Esq.; and the lot adjoining the before described containing 160 acres granted to Judith Ryan.

AND ALSO.

Lot No. 2, on the old Fredericton Road in the Parish of Saint George, containing 160 acres more or less, which was allotted to Samuel Farley, by Letters Patent, a soldier in the New Brunswick Regiment, the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to satisfy Daniel Andley, of Saint John, in a debt of £5,060 with £5 11s 6d costs, and Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Saint Andrews Dec. 22, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Saturday, the 10th day of JULY 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock p.m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of SAMUEL JAMES MCMASTER, of in and to all those premises in Saint Stephen, situate on the Eastern side of the main road at the Public Landings, comprising the House, Store and Land now occupied by Mr. James Gillis, and the yellow corner House and land, occupied by Mr. McGowan; the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Robert Clarke and Wm. Nixon, in a debt of £241 16 6 and 14s 2d besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews December, 21 1841

To be sold at Public Auction, at the New Court House in Saint Andrews, on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of JULY next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock p.m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, Property and Demand, of GEORGE W. MURPHY, of in and to the following Lots, Pieces, or Parcels of LAND and Premises, viz. two hundred acres of Land more or less, formerly granted to one JOHN GILMAN, situate in the Parish of Saint Patrick, bounded as follows: on the North by Land granted to DANIEL HILL, Junior, on the East by Crown Land, on the South by land granted to JOHN CAMPBELL, Esquire, and on the West by the Digbywash River.

ALSO.

A certain other Tract of LAND, situate in the Parish of Saint Patrick bounded as follows, commencing at the South-eastern angle of lot number one (granted to Daniel Hill) in George N. Smith's survey of Clarence Hill Settlement, made in the year 1831, thence running by the Magnet North 61 degrees and 30 minutes East 16 chains, (of four poles each) or to the grant of Daniel Hill, thence South 48 degrees and 39 minutes East fifteen chains, thence North 61 degrees and 13 minutes East twenty-three chains, or

the western side of a reserved Road, thence along said Road South sixteen chains and fifty links, thence South seventy-five degrees west forty chains or to the grant to John Gilman, and thence North twenty-four degrees West eighteen chains along the rear line of said Grant to the place of beginning containing sixty-eight acres more or less. The said Lots of Land having been taken in execution at the suit of James Allanshaw, against George W. Murphy, endorsed to levy £285 11s 5d, with interest on the sum of £279 0 0, from the 5th May 1838, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, Jan. 9, 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of JULY 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock p.m.

THAT piece or parcel of Land situated on GRAND MANAN and containing about TWO ACRES, and lying at or near Sprague's Cove, being a part of Lot No. 15, conveyed by one John Sprague to John Cunningham, the present occupier, with the House, Store, Wharf, and other improvements thereon. The same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy Wm. Douglas, in a debt of £25 9 2d recovered by him, against John Cunningham et al. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, Dec. 20, 1840.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property and Demand, of the ACADIAN COMPANY, of in and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and hereditaments of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being and standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and appertaining. Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended so to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley and Neal D. Shaw the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under an execution of *Fieri facias*, at the suit of John McConkey, against the said Acadian Company, endorsed to levy £140 19s. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, 10th Feb. 1841.

Dr. McTAY, Saint Andrews.

From the *Boston Chronicle*, Jan. 10.

"We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co. the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columba, have deputed to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her preternatural development, which, considering that they bequeathed a most suitable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she assumed the loss of locks that she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to misallied restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now acquired a rich profusion, glossy and of raven blackness. We are not putting none of the commodity has been sent to us, and indeed we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through of virtue, hair enough, and of a passable quality, in our own.

DARING FRAUD.

The Balm of Columba has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only real test that will secure the public from deception.

Address COMSTOCK & CO. Wholesale Druggists.

Sold by Dr. McTAY, Saint Andrews.

TO THE BALD HEADED.

This is to certify, that I have been bald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head is now covered, and I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me at Delhi village. The above article I bought at Griswold, Case & Co's store, who had it from Comstock & Co.

JOHN JACUISH, Jr.

Delhi, July 17, 1839. — Sold by Dr. McTAY, Saint Andrews.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXTRACTOR SYRUP.

THE cases of consumption are so numerous in all the northern latitudes, that some remedy as a preventive should be kept by every family constantly on hand, to administer in the first appearance of so deadly a disease. This Extractor is in every case prevent the complaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side, and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up the case as incurable.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher street N. Y., and by Dr. McTAY, Saint Andrews.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middleton, N. J., March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen:—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purposes for which it is intended.

[CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.]

I hereby certify that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years, the attack occurring once in about two weeks, frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the prostrations have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try Nipson's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the strictness, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is now permanently cured. The attacks are now very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly valuable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JERU PATTERSON.

Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold by Dr. McTAY, Saint Andrews.

HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT.

THIS article is offered to the public as a never failing cure for the Rheumatism, and it has for a number of years sustained its reputation, and accompanied cures which had defied the power of every other article. In acute and recent cases, the relief is instantaneous, and in chronic cases, the cure is more numerous. It is truly a remedy that reaches the nerve and bone with the most happy effect.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher street N. Y., and by Dr. McTAY, Saint Andrews.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough?—Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectant Syrup, a safe medical prescription containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay.

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectant Syrup today!—Tomorrow may be too late.

Have you a cough?—Bartholomew's Expectant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That if no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. 2 Fletcher st. near Pearl, and at nearly all respectable Drug Stores.—and Dr. McTAY, St. Andrews.

ASK, INQUIRE—ASK THOSE WHO KNOW.

THOSE ONLY WHO KNOW BY TRIAL, and immediate observation, can form any idea of the effects of the *pellet relief*, of the almost claim like cure effected in cases of the PILES, RHEUMATISM, ALL SWELLINGS, and ALL EXTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the use of *Hays' Liniment*. Find one who has used it, and that will not land it above all things ever used, and you will find—what cannot be found.

For the relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, I beg you to ask of those who know—ask Dr. J. T. HAY, Esq. of Albany, N. Y., ask Gen. DUFF GREEN, late of Washington city, each of these gentlemen know of cases unconquerable by all other remedies or physicians, though tried for many years, that have been cured by the use of the genuine HAYS' LINIMENT.—Thousands of other persons know similar cases. We appeal to their sense of justice—their human feelings.

It is but a duty you owe to your suffering fellow beings to let this great remedy be known. Spread it then to all your friends. This will save much

DOCTOR SPHON'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY.

FOR the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never fails. When resorted to, it effectually restores the system, and does away the causes of the SICK & NERVOUS HEADACHE. Thousands have tried it, and found precisely the relief which the article promises to bestow. Certificates of the strongest kind, and from the most respectable persons, are in the possession of the proprietor, some of which have been published, testifying to the permanent cure, and others to the immediate relief given by this remedy. It affords relief to the afflicted in 15 or 20 minutes from the first dose. If taken when the symptoms of an attack are first felt, it prevents the further progress of the complaint, and can produce no danger at any time by an excessive dose; as in such a case it would only throw off the contents of the stomach, leaving it sweet and healthy with an excellent appetite. All afflicted with headache should not fail to procure the article, and relieve themselves from so distressing a complaint.

Physicians have in many instances given it to their patients, and in every instance, to our knowledge, with great success have found it a certain cure. Sick and Nervous Headache is a complaint with which physicians do not wish to have any thing to do, and generally prescribe only for temporary relief; consequently Dr. Sphon's Sick Headache Remedy escapes the opposition which some other proprietary articles meet from that source.

Try it once, and you never will regret it. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and does not require any change of diet or exercise.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher street N. Y., and by the principal Druggists in the Union, Sold here

Dr. McTAY, Saint Andrews.

From the *Boston Chronicle*, Jan. 10.

"We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co. the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columba, have deputed to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her preternatural development, which, considering that they bequeathed a most suitable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she assumed the loss of locks that she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to misallied restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now acquired a rich profusion, glossy and of raven blackness. We are not putting none of the commodity has been sent to us, and indeed we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through of virtue, hair enough, and of a passable quality, in our own.

DARING FRAUD.

The Balm of Columba has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only real test that will secure the public from deception.

Address COMSTOCK & CO. Wholesale Druggists.

Sold by Dr. McTAY, Saint Andrews.

TO THE BALD HEADED.

This is to certify, that I have been bald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head is now covered, and I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me at Delhi village. The above article I bought at Griswold, Case & Co's store, who had it from Comstock & Co.

JOHN JACUISH, Jr.

Delhi, July 17, 1839. — Sold by Dr. McTAY, Saint Andrews.

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JUDGE PATTERSON.

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Middleton, N. J., March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

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[CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.]

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