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Scientific and Porcelain.
ALSO,
Rich dark Winter Ribbons.
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v description.
double breasted SHIRTS and
Gents Italian Black Silk
Black Neck Ties—an article as
to the aforesaid Italian Black
Embroidered Ties and Silk
and Indiarubber double stitched
up Beaver, Pilot and Superfine
Jackets, FANTASIES & Yarns
in Sweaters.
sh Coats and Caps
d silk HATS.
CLOTH CAPS
Unbranded silk and cotton
d CUTLERY.
Shoe BRUSHES.
WINDOW GLASS.
ACCUT PILES.
sorted London Winter SLOPS.
bottom TUMBLERS.
ie BLACKING.
STICKS.
ing and Letter PAPER.
Wrapping do. different sizes.
ON HAND ALSO.
SORTMENT GROCERIES.
VIZ:
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SOAP.
g and Longon TFA
d Crushed UGAR.
choico, Mustard, Ginger, Pepper,
d Blue.
ALT: Bloom RAISINS.
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D. BRADLEY.

D FOR SALE.

LAND ON PLEASANT RIDGE,
ly occupied by J. J. HARRIS.
HOUSE & BARN, and 14 acres
cultivation; and the other by
on, with about 4 acres under til-
lative Property lies on the Frederic-
worth the attention of any
property not be disposed of previous
APRIL, 1842, it will on that day
be Auction at KELLY'S TAV-
ern.
Apply to Wm. McLELLAN, Esq. St.
JOHN HERRINGTON.
St. John, N.B.
1—3m
made known at Sale.

Fish and Oil.

ER B. NAKKAT WHARF.
ber offers for Sale at his usual
low prices.
ntale Codfish,
ntale Pollack Fish,
els of No. 1, fat Herrings,
is sealed No. 1 and 2, smoked Her-
els Cod and Hake Oil.
B. R. FITZGERALD.
Sept. 16, 1841.

THE
NDREWS STANDARD
ISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
A. W. P. Smith.

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d if no written directions
of 12 lines, and under,
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The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

VOLUME 9

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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1842.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

January 27.
Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Thos. Jones, William Ker, William Garbutt, John Wilson, and 650 others, of the County of Charlotte, praying that the Legislature will recommend to her Majesty's Government a repeal of so much of an Act of the Imperial Parliament as imposes a duty on Flour imported into this Province; which was received.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Wm. H. Craft, and 54 others, inhabitants of Maces Bay, in the Parish of Penfield, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass towards building a Breakwater at that place; which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

The following Bills passed the House and were taken to the Council by Mr. Hill:—
A Bill for the appointment of Firewards and the better extinguishing of Fires which may happen in that part of the Parish of St. Stephen, commonly called Salt Water, and its immediate vicinity.

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to make regulations for the Market Wharf in the Parish of Saint Stephen.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Samuel McCurdy, Teacher of the Madras School at Saint Andrews, praying the provincial allowance to Parish Schools may be granted to him, embracing the period from 15th July, 1838, to the 15th January, instant; which was not received.

Mr. Brown brought in a Bill, relating to the driving of Stage Coaches and other Wheel Carriages on the Great Roads of communication throughout this Province; which was read a first time.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from the Rev. Jerome Alley, on behalf of the Board of Education for the County of Charlotte, praying that provision be made to defray the expenses of that Board; which was referred to a select Committee to report thereon; and who reported, That the prayer of the said Petition should not be complied with.

January 28.
Mr. Owen presented a Petition from the Rev. Jerome Alley, D.D. on behalf of the Committee for building a Church at Chamcook, in the Parish of Saint Andrews and County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass in aid thereof; which was not received.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Dugald Clarke, of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, an old Soldier in the Revolutionary War, praying that the allowance under the Act granting a Pension to Old Soldiers, may be made to him for a period of two years and six months from the time of the passing of the said Act, he having omitted to make application for the said Pension as the Act requires; which was not received.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Thomas McDonald, of West Isles, in the County of Charlotte, an old Soldier in the Revolutionary War, of a like prayer; which was also not received.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston, by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message, in reply to an Address of the House of the 26th instant, requesting a detailed account of the expenditure of the sum granted at the last Session for Provincial Contingencies.

"The Lieut. Governor is unable to lay before the House of Assembly a detailed account of the expenditure of the sum of one thousand pounds, granted at the last Session of the General Assembly for Provincial Contingencies, such sum having been disbursed not as a public account previously to his assumption of the Government."

Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill, to establish a Ferry at Joe's Point, in the County of Charlotte; which was read a first time.

Mr. Brown presented a Petition from Amy G. Campbell, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, a licenced Teacher, praying the Provincial allowance may be granted to her for teaching a School at that place, for a period of five months during the past year; which was referred to the Committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Brown presented a Petition from the Rev. Jerome Alley, D.D. Rector of the Parish of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, as President, and on behalf of the Board of Directors for the Saint Andrews Grammar School, praying that a grant may pass, to wards procuring an Assistant in the said School; which was received.

January 29.
A Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Log and Timber Sluce Company, has passed the House, and was taken to the Council by Mr. Hill.

On motion of Mr. Boyd.—Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to inform the House if any answer has been received to an Address of the House of the last Session, relative to certain Duties collected by the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs under Acts

of the Imperial Parliament, prior to 18 Geo. III and which are not paid into the Provincial Treasury.

Ordered, That Mr. Boyd, Mr. Hill and Mr. Woodward be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Brown brought in a Bill, to establish the line of Road from Oak Bay, in the County of Charlotte, to the mouth of Eel River, in the County of York, as one of the Great Roads of communication in this Province, which was read a first time.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

January 27.
The Hon. Mr. Shore, by direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House an Abstract from the Provincial Treasurer, of the Revenue of the Province in the year 1841; also, the Blue Book made up to the 30th September, 1841.

From these documents it appears that the Ordinary Revenue for 1841, amounted to

The Casual and Territorial Revenue, to
Received from H.M. Customs, 25,764 18 8
Proceeds of Bills of Exchange, 6,930 0 0
Auctions Duties, 711 18 11
Licences to Pedlars, 51 17 6
Passengers & Emigrant duties, 1,762 0 10
Light House Duties, 3,675 17 3
Sick & disabled Seamen's do., 1,836 10 10

Total, £110,983 10 9
Increase over 1840, £1,050 13 2

Dr. Treasury, St. John, January 11, 1842.

Unpaid Appropriations, £48,147 6 3

Definitive amount for Loans under Act 8 Vic. Chap. 3, 16,300 0 0

Bank of New Brunswick, 9,833 10 2

ditto Account of 4 per cent, 10,435 5 11

Advance on By Bonds at 6 per cent, 15,477 0 3

To the hands of G. B. Hallie £5000 0 0

Capital paid, £2300 0 0

Excess of Duties, 9,777 15 6

£108,077 7 6

B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer.

STATE OF FINANCES.

Dr. Cash in the Treasury, £22,005 15 1

Bank of Commerce, 14,000 0 0

Bank of New Brunswick, 9,833 10 2

Bank of St. John, 8,000 0 0

Bank of St. John, 8,000 0 0

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here. Long manure in particular, will operate as a sponge to take up and retain water, and will enable lands to resist droughts for a long time. If fields had been thus managed last season, a large portion of land would have resisted the drought, and would have produced pretty good crops. The reason that subsoil ploughing has come so much into use of late years is, that it gives the roots an eager chance to run deep, and also enables the ground to take in and retain a great quantity of water. Old habits and usages, particularly among farmers, are hard to correct and change; but there are some who work on without reflection, and think the world is wise enough as it is; and that the arts and sciences have already progressed as far as the convenience and wants of the public require. The only way to get new and useful improvements into use is, to keep the subject continually before the public, and no doubt, but some inquiring persons will try and adopt those that appear to be useful, and the others, who are slower of observation, but equally desirous of profit and advantage, will fall into the train.

CULTIVATION OF TURNIPS.

Since our arrival in this Province, we are sufficiently acquainted with rural proceedings to venture the assertion, that the cultivation of the turnip crop has been too generally neglected, and as it constitutes one of the principal departments of husbandry, which has greatly contributed to the advancement of Agriculture in other countries; that the adoption of it on a larger scale in our Province would be attended with improvement to the soil and profit to the cultivator of it. We well know that the growth of our ip has been hitherto confined to a small patch of ground, prepared by the yarding of cattle upon it, or to a similar place upon newly burnt land.

After mentioning the advancement which Agriculture experienced in England, by attention to the turnip crop, the writer in "British Husbandry" observes, "it was also difficult to support a stock upon a farm through out the winter, that the fattening of cattle for market during that season could only be effected by hay, and it was therefore customary among country families to slaughter a number proportionate to their wants, for the purpose of salting them down for winter consumption. This, indeed, saved the expense of feeding; but besides abridging the comforts of the table, it also prevented the production of manure for the cultivation of the land, which thus became impoverished; and it was not until the admission of turnips into our farming system, that those evils were remedied. They are now, however, universally grown for the common food of sheep and oxen, upon all soils to which they are adapted, and lands so poor as to be formerly worthless under the plough, have now been rendered productive by the application of the dressing which they require." Let us now apply the case to our Province; do we not experience the reduction of stock which occasionally takes place in consequence of the scarcity of hay in Spring. In some parts of Ireland the farmers generally cultivate the length of their summer for the number of months—Now let the farmers of the Province reflect upon this, in too many instances do they trouble themselves with any such proportional calculation they keep their stock, feed liberally in winter, and when the spring comes famine comes with it; the cattle are then put upon an allowance; this daily decreases with the daily decrease of flesh upon the bones of the unfatigued animals, their skeleton frames are sustained a little longer, with a pittance from the potatoe cellar, oat-lan, or meal barrel, until they drop down with nothing in them to make manure, and nothing on them to feed either the owner or the crows.

And as so much importance has of late years been attached to the cultivation of turnips, we shall give some useful suggestions upon their cultivation in this Province. Our climate is favorable to the growth of them; we have soils in abundance suited to them, and if they are considered a good substitute for hay in the short and mild winter of Ireland, they must prove equally beneficial in our long and severe ones.

Turnip soil.—The best soil for turnips is a light, dry, friable soil, of a free nature, with some depth of fertility. Clay or heavy loam is unfavourable; but although the common root can be grown upon the poorest sands and gravels, yet there are some species which require heavy clay soil. They all require careful culture, with an abundant supply of manure, and a cool, temperate, moist climate.

Culture.—Turnips are considered by all farmers, as the most complete fallow crop, that can be grown; the land should be well cleansed from weeds, liberally manured and sown, if necessary. When turnips are to be sown upon stubble land, the stubble should be ploughed to a good depth immediately after harvest; the upper drains and water furrows should be drawn and opened as soon as the ploughing is finished, and the ground land-dry as if it was under crop. Ten furrows land, or fire-boat ridges, are considered best in strong soils, liable to wet in winter; this kind of furrowing favors the good effects from frost. Broader work may be adopted on dry soils. Let the land be in this state until the

close of the Oat seeding, when it should be cross-ploughed, and if leisure permits for a previous ploughing it would still be better. After ploughing, the land should be well harrowed with a heavy harrow, then rolled so as to pulverize it completely. All roots of weeds and rubbish should be collected, and either burnt on the land or carried to the compost heap. If the land is clear three ploughings will be sufficient to bring it to condition, but four are more frequent; the second and third not so deep as the first and fourth.

Your's, &c.,
FEBRUARY 5, 1842.

ST. PATRICK'S BRANCH OF THE
ST. ANDREW'S BIBLE & MISSIONARY
ASSOCIATION, IN CONNECTION WITH THE
EDINBURGH BIBLE SOCIETY.

The copies of the Scriptures sent to this Branch were as follows:—

4 large Bibles a 6s. 8d. rec'd. £1 6 8

4 " Test's a 3s. 4d. " 0 13 4

8 com. Bibles a 2s. " 0 16 0

16 pocket " a 2s. 6d. " 2 0 0

8 " Test's a 1s. 1d. " 0 8 8

8 com. " a 1s. 2d. " 0 9 4

Besides a doz. Gaelic Bibles and Testaments.

Sales of the Scriptures, £5 14 0

Free contributions, 7 18 3

Ditto to Missionary fund, 2 7 6

Contingent expenses, 0 9 11

Total paid Rev. A. MacLean, £15 10 9

A bill for twenty-four pounds sterling has been lately remitted to Edinburgh; and a new supply of Scriptures may be expected in Spring.

A. McLEAN.
St. Andrews, 2d Feb. 1842.

Extract of a letter dated at Willamet, Oregon Territory.

"I will now tell you something of the people of this country. There are about seventy-five to eighty French Canadians settled in this country, principally discharged from the service of the Hudson Bay Company; there are also about fifty Americans settled in and about this country, making perhaps, one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-five inhabitants, who are married to Indian women. They raise from their farms, on an average, from three to five hundred, and some five to ten to two hundred bushels of wheat, besides great quantities of peas, potatoes, oats, barley, corn, &c. The Hudson Bay Company have in their employ at Fort Vancouver about one hundred and twenty-five persons, and many in several other forts both sides of the Rocky Mountains.

These people, as I said before, are married to Indian women, and live very much the same, in all respects, as our farmers at home, with the exception of not being obliged to labour half as much; they generally have from fifty to one hundred head of horses, half as many cows, and about the same number of hogs; these all take care of themselves. The people here cut no hay and make no pastures; they do not give their hogs any feed excepting for about a month before they kill them. There is one church here, and the people have contracted for a brick church with other necessary buildings, such as a school house for the French and one for the Americans. The French have one priest here, and one at Fort Vancouver. The Americans generally attend to the mission, and, as far as I can see, the people here are as well behaved and moral as in our own town. We have now a committee at work draughting a constitution and code of laws; have in nomination a governor, an attorney general; three justices of the piece, &c.; overseers of the poor, road commissioners, &c. We have already chosen a supreme judge with probate powers, a clerk of the court and recorder, a high sheriff and three constables, so that you see we are in a fair way of starting a rival republic on this side of the Mountains, especially as we are constantly receiving recruits—those people whose time has expired with the Hudson Bay Company and from the Mountain hunters coming down to settle.

[National Intelligencer.

The Greatest Things in a City.—It is a plain truth, and yet how little understood, that the greatest thing in a city is man himself. He is its end. We admire its palaces; but the mechanic who builds them is greater than palaces. Human nature in its lowest form, in the most abject child of want, is of more worth than all outward improvements. You talk of the prosperity of your city. I know but one true prosperity. Does the human soul grow and prosper here? Do not point me to your thronged streets. I ask you who throng them. Is it a low-minded, self-seeking, gold-worshipping, man-despising crowd, which I see rushing through them? Do I meet in them, under the female form, the gaily-dressed prostitute, or the idle, wasteful, aimless, profligate woman of fashion? Do I meet the young man, showing off his pretty wares as the perfection of nature's works; wasting his golden hours in dissipation and

slloth, and bearing in his countenance and gaze the marks of the profligate? Do I meet a grasping multitude, seeking to thrive by concealments and frauds? An anxious multitude, driven by fear of want to doubtful means of gain. An unfeeling multitude, caring nothing for others, as if they may themselves prosper or enjoy? In the neighbourhood of your comfortable or splendid dwellings are there abodes of squalid misery, of reckless crime, of bestial intemperance, of half-finished childhood, of profaneness, of dissoluteness, of temptation for thoughtless youth?—And are these multiplying with your prosperity, and outstripping and neutralizing the influence of truth and virtue? Then your prosperity is a vain show. Its true use is to make a better people. The glory and happiness of a city consists not in the number, but in the character of its population. Of all the fine arts in a city, the grandest is the art of forming noble specimens of humanity. The costliest productions of our manufactures are cheap, compared with a wise and good human being. A city which should practically accept the principle that man is worth more than wealth or show, would gain an impulse that would place it at the head of cities. A city in which men should be trained worthy of the name would become the metropolis of the earth.—Dr Channing

Life Weariness.—All pleasure in life is founded on the regular return of external things. The alternations of day and night of the seasons, of the blossoms and fruits, and whatever else meets us from epoch to epoch with the offer and command of enjoyment—these are the essential springs of earthly existence. The more open we are to such enjoyments, the happier we feel ourselves; but should the vicissitude of these appearances come and go without our taking interest in it, should such benignant invitations address themselves to us in vain, then follows the greatest misery, the heaviest burden. We have heard of the Englishman who hanged himself, to be no more troubled with daily putting off and on his clothes. I knew an honest gardener, the overseer of some extensive pleasure grounds, who once splendidly exclaimed, "Shall I see these clouds forever passing, then, from east to west?" It is told of one of our most distinguished men, that he viewed with dissatisfaction the spring again growing green, and wished that, by way of change, it would for once be red. These are specially the symptoms of life weariness, which not seldom issue in suicide, and, at this time, among men of meditative, secluded character, was more frequent than might be supposed.—Goethe.

Poetry and Fashion.—In the "Journal of a Residence in Great Britain," by two native Indians, Nourgeee and Merwangee of Bombay, which has been lately published, occurs the following passage, relative to the opera, where the authors went to see Lagoni dance:—"Only think—one hundred and fifty guineas every night to be paid in England to a woman to stand for a long time like a goose upon one leg then to throw one leg straight out, twirl round three or four times with the leg thus extended, to curtsy so low as to nearly seat herself upon the ground, to spring occasionally from one side of the stage to another; all of which jumping about did not, on her part, occupy an hour; and to get more money for that hour every evening, than six weavers in Spital fields (who produce beautiful silk for dresses) could earn all of them, working fourteen hours every day, in twelve months."

A LUCKY MISUNDERSTANDING.—Commentators, a clergyman, after expounding a text, do not agree with me. An agricultural bearer in a note addressed to the parson next morning, said, "Common talkers not agreeing with your reverence, I take the liberty of sending you a bag of blue ones," which I hope will agree better with you and your missus."

Paper Money.—The origin of this species of circulating medium is perhaps of higher antiquity than has hitherto been suspected. The Chinese, who have anticipated so many of our most curious and useful inventions, seem also to have a claim to this; for in a curious compilation, entitled "The Names, Laws, and Customs of all Nations," printed in 1611, it is said, "they (the Chinese) have paper money, four square, and stamped with the King's image, which when it waxeth old, they exchange with the king for coin that is new stamped."

The National Debt.—George the Third came to the throne in 1760, and found the national debt 120 millions; he reigned fifty-nine years, and left the national debt 823 millions! 700 millions more than it was at his accession to the throne, increasing on the whole period about 36 thousand per day, nearly 25 pounds per minute. At the beginning of this reign the taxes amounted annually to six millions, at the ending sixty millions.

Alum purifies water.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

January 31.
On motion of Mr. L. A. Wilson.—Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, consisting of a Member from each County, to whom may be referred all matters before the House connected with the subject of Education throughout the Province.

Ordered, That Messrs. A. A. Wilson, Harrington, Hayward, Hill, Street, Esq., the Hon. Mr. Weldon, Messrs. Barbour, Beauséjour, Jordan, St. Louis, and the Hon. Mr. Johnson, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from George D. Morrison, a licensed Teacher, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint James, in the County of Charlotte, for two years from the 1st of September, 1836; which was referred to the Committee on School Petitions, to report to-morrow.

Mr. Hill presented a Petition from Schuyler P. Frink and William Campbell, Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in the support of Emigrant Poor during the past year; which was referred to the Committee of Supply.

A Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Log and Timber Sluce Company, and a Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Mutual Fire Insurance Company, passed the House and were taken to the Council by Mr. Hill.

To His Excellency Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £12,000 towards the encouragement of Parish Schools, agreeable to the Law of the Province.

To the Commissioners of Machias Seal Island, Campo Bello and Saint Andrews Harbour Light Houses, the following sums to pay for the services for the year 1842.

To the Keeper of the Light House on Campo Bello, the sum of £120; to the Keeper of the Light House on Machias Seal Island, the sum of £130; to the Keeper of the Light House in the Harbour of Saint Andrews, the sum of £40; to the Keeper of the Light House at Cape Enrage, the sum of £100 for his services.

For the Grammar School in the County of Charlotte, the sum of £100.

On motion of Mr. Brown.
Ordered, That the House do on Thursday the third day of February next, go into Committee of the whole, in consideration of the several Messages received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as well as the various other documents communicated to the House by His Excellency's commands.

February 1.
A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of The Saint Stephen's Marine Assurance Company; which was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. End.—Whereas large sums of money have from time to time been appropriated by the Legislature, to defray the expense of printing work done; and whereas it is necessary that more full and detailed information should be had respecting the same.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to examine and report upon the Accounts of Her Majesty's Printer for the past year.—Ordered, That Messrs. End, Wilson, and L. A. Wilson, be the Committee for that purpose.

Mr. Boyd, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the 23rd January, relative to the Dances collected under the Acts of the Imperial Parliament prior to 18 Geo. III, reported.—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would have much pleasure in laying the required information before the House.

On motion of Mr. Palmer.—The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to limit the duration of the Assembly.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

Extract from the Lieutenant Governor's Message to the House dated 1st February 1842.

—The Lieutenant Governor communicates to the House, papers relating to a new Settlement on the River to Saint Andrews, which has led to the formation of other Associations with the same object.—also the Reports he has received from the Surveyor General on the subject, and having authorized an advance of £200 to open a Communication to the first Settlement, he recommends to the House, in anticipation of any general measures for the execution of such works, that similar advances may be sanctioned to facilitate the opening of the necessary communications to the various locations which are about to be occupied.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

January 31.

The Hon. Mr. Hatch presented the following Petitions:—

A Petition from the Minister, Officers and Members of the Wesleyan Society, Members of the Wesleyan Congregation, and others in Saint Andrews, Charlotte County, praying a grant may be allowed to pass to aid the Trustees of an Academy established in the County of Westmorland.

A Petition from W. F. W. Owen, John M. Luchlan, James Card, John Evans, and ninety five other persons, praying the Legislature will prevent foreign Fishermen from taking Fish in the Bay and Rivers and near the Shores and Creeks within Charlotte County.

A Petition from Amy G. Campbell, of Charlotte County, praying an allowance for teaching a School in Saint Andrews.

A Petition from Donald Clarke, praying

the Provincial grant to old Soldiers may be allowed him.

Ordered, That the said Petitions be received, and lie on the table.

February 1.
Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to make regulations for the Market Wharf in the Parish of St. Stephen, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee of the whole, to take into further consideration the Bill for the appointment of Firewards, and the better extinguishing of Fires which may happen in that part of the Parish of Saint Stephen commonly called Salt Water, and its immediate vicinity.

—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.

The Hon. Mr. Wier presented the following Petitions:—

A Petition from Schuyler P. Frink, and Wm. Campbell, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Saint Stephen, praying return of expenses in supporting transient Poor.

A Petition from George D. Morrison, praying an allowance for teaching a School in the County of Charlotte; which were received.

The Hon. Mr. Hatch presented Petitions from Thomas McDonald, an old Soldier, and Rachel Carrack, and Patience Russell, Widows of old Soldiers, praying the benefit of the Provincial allowance; which were received.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[From our Fredericton Correspondent.]
FREDERICTON, 6th Feb. 1842

Mr. Editor.—Since I came here, I have been ever keeping a sharp look out, but to tell you the truth, there are so many strange movements, and such a variety of different things of one kind or other going on all at once, that I have lost the run of them altogether. The Petitions presented and the messages and bundles of papers sent down from the Governor, are beyond calculation, and if the House do not appoint a Committee to call them over, and burn several bushels of them, the Session will last until the first of June. Fitzgerald the reporter, has been absent a few days, and I have been sitting in his box trying to write the speeches; since his return I have taken my stand among the spectators in the gallery.—He and Ward are bright fellows, and the Mirror and Sentinel beat all the other papers in the Province.

The contemplated change in the mode of granting the supplies has caused a great deal of sparring among the members. Thursday was appointed to debate the question, and a regular set to being expected, the gallery was crowded with spectators; but when the order of the day was read, it was found that several of the *Lords* were engaged in the Supreme Court, and the matter was put off until Monday. I was disappointed as well as many others—however, I hope to be able to tell you all about it next week. A list of estimates has been sent down by the Governor, to be acted upon in the event of the new scheme being adopted. Notwithstanding this, the House resolved itself into a Committee of supply and granted many thousands of pounds in the usual manner. A short debate took place at the commencement on the necessity of economy and political consistency, of which I took some notes, but as their insertion would make my letter too long, I must refer you to the Mirror or the Sentinel for particulars.

The House in Committee, with Mr. Jordan in the Chair, went into consideration of a Bill for limiting the duration of the House of Assembly to four years. Mr. Palmer, who brought in the Bill, stated briefly that it was called for by the country—that members had had time to consult the wishes of their constituents since last year, and were of course fully prepared to meet the question. Mr. Hannington supported the Bill last year, and would do so again—the Bill was called, for by the public, who were now good judges of legislative proceedings, and a dissolution at the end of every four years would enable them to turn away improper members, and return only such as had done their duty. Mr. Barbour was astonished at the apathy which appeared among the members. He was sure the Bill was not called for, as there was not a solitary Petition in the House upon the subject. "This time enough," said the hon. member, to bid the *d—*! good morning when we meet him, and he would consider the subject when called upon by the constituency of the country, and not before. Mr. Speaker said that he always thought the period too long—that they had better follow the example of the other Colonies—that the Election law would be improved and the people would have an opportunity, once in four years, of making a new choice. As for the factious Petitions which were presented to the Executive during the recess, they were utterly unworthy of attention, and he did not believe in the event of a general election there would be six new members in the House. Mr. Beardsley said, that seven years was too long, and that many men do much evil in seven years. He believed, however, that people were so infatuated at the time of an election, that they would sometimes return bad men, knowing them to be such. On some question arising about the operation of the Bill, Mr. Hill read and explained and showed, that if it passed into a Law, it would have the effect of dissolving the present House. Mr. Wilmot briefly stated that he would support the Bill, because his constituents instructed him to do so.—Mr. Wilmot, after some facetious remarks, said, gravely, that the great and important changes proposed by the government, de-

manded an appeal to the people. He should therefore vote for the Bill under these special circumstances. Mr. Brown would vote for the Bill, because he had found out during the recess that his constituents desired it. Mr. Wilson said, that there was not a Petition for the measure from any part of the Province, that the respectable people of Westmorland were not in favour of it, and that he would vote against it—that they had made a fair agreement with the people to serve seven years, and had therefore just as good a right to *enjoying* the term to ten years as to *reduce* it to four. He deprecated the turmoil of a general election, and although the measure had been adopted in Nova Scotia and Canada, it had been brought about by agitation and such other proceedings as would do very little credit to this Province. Mr. Owen would go for the Bill, in the full hope that the election law would be amended.—Mr. Boyd said, that as a junior member, he did not wish to be too forward—he felt nothing like apathy—but as he had done last year, so again he should give the Bill his hearty support.—Mr. McLeod would oppose the Bill—the abridgement of the time of service, although it would place the representative under the more immediate control of his constituents, would be fluctuation and change, really weaken the House, and the power of the people in the House. He referred to the passing of the Septennial Act in England, and showed that it immediately gave increased strength to the House of Commons, which was now more powerful than ever. That frequent elections caused much additional expense—deter persons from offering as candidates—will reduce the average term of service to three sessions, and injure the people by continual feuds and heartburnings. Progress was then reported and leave granted to sit again.

Since that time another discussion has taken place, and many members say they will vote for the Bill if the Election Law can be so amended as to have all the pelling done in one or two days; but if there be no amendment to the Election Law, they will oppose the Bill. So the mover, Mr. Palmer, has got it up on out next Thursday. A Bill has been passed to compel all carriage drivers with more than two horses, to have wheels four inches wide. Also, a Bill to make the line from Oak Bay to Eel River one of the Great Roads.

I almost forgot to tell you what happened to our friend Paddy End, the witty and honourable member for Gloucester. Paddy, who is a universal favorite with our gallery members, happened one day in debate to speak rather unfavourable of the calculating faculties of the present Auditor General. Mr. Auditor General's son, a hopeful branch of the aristocracy here, made a violent attack upon our friend, as he was quietly and unexpectantly walking along the public street.—Unluckily Mr. End was without his shield, and his antagonist, who was armed with a heavy bludgeon, struck at him most furiously. Paddy, who on equal terms would have soon laid the exequite on his beam ends, stood his ground and fended off the blows with his arms, and finally came off unhurt. The Speaker of the House issued his warrant to take the offender into custody, but he has not yet been found.

Your's &c.
JACK ROBINSON.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor, Let us now take a glance at the improvement which this Province has made within the last twenty years, when compared with the neighbouring State of Maine. When that State separated from Massachusetts but little over twenty years ago, her population (to the best of my recollection) did not much exceed 200,000 souls, whose avocations were, and continue to be, in every respect, similar to our own, being chiefly composed of Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Fishermen, Manufacturers of Lumber, &c. &c. At this time her population is over half a million of people, while New Brunswick, with a territory of nearly equal extent, with numerous rivers and streams, with superior inland navigation, and immense forests of timber, with a soil and climate but little inferior to Maine; and the markets of Great Britain, Ireland, and the West India Colonies open to our lumber, and a constant flow of emigrants to our shores from the Mother Country, can after a lapse of sixty years, boast of a population not exceeding 160,000 souls. These facts need no comment, no argument that words are capable of expressing, can controvert them. There has been no duty on flour, beef, pork, or oxen, to protect the farmers of Maine, but thousands of cattle and sheep have been driven annually to western markets, as well as Canada and this Province; while the City of Saint John continues to receive a large portion of its supplies of meat and vegetables from Nova Scotia; and Miramichi (as I am told) from Prince Edward's Island. While the House of Assembly continue the policy which has heretofore been pursued, this Province must, and will remain in its present dependent state. Provisions of every description have been taxed—enormous salaries have been paid to most of our public officers—law fees, the most extravagant, have been continued until the small fry of that profession, are getting as numerous as the black flies in July. The settlement of any Country under such circumstances, must be slow and forced. The government of every country must be supported directly or indirectly, by the productive industry of the people; and no intelligent man coming to a new country in order to better his condition, will remain there a large portion of the revenues is consumed by office-holders, and every article of consumption taxed to uphold them. Emigrant Societies may be formed and every encouragement held out to induce emigrants coming from the mother country to settle in this Province, but while such a state of things

exist, few will remain who have means to carry them elsewhere. Those who are led away by the false glare, and boasted liberty of the great slave holding republic, will be sure to seek the pure and undefiled institutions of democracy, while those who appreciate the blessing of "British laws" and "British protection" will find their way to Canada; and leave (with few exceptions) a pauper emigrant population to renovate the Province of New Brunswick.

Now, sir, the idea of taxing Flour, while wheat is allowed to commodity free, no matter how old or inferior—whether it be the sweepings of the granaries of Europe or America; no matter whether musty or sweet, good, bad or indifferent, in order to protect the farmers and every other class of people, in this Province, as "A. B." would have us believe, is so much beyond my comprehension, that I can only reconcile it by another anomaly, i. e. protecting the baker, by taxing flour, and allowing bread to come in duty free! Then the old story of "horse feed," surely if our farmers can raise anything, they can raise oats and barley for our horses, or why tax flour? But no, says "A. B. & Co." "we want bran and horse feed to protect the farmer. Miserable subterfuge this, which no man of truth would stoop to. The decline in the importation of wheat and flour in 1841 which "A. B." alludes to, is easily accounted for, by the over importation in 1840, as well as the want of means to import, and the fluctuating state of the markets in 1841.

Yours, &c.
Milo.

Feb. 10, 1842.
N. B. I observe a communication in the "Morning News," signed "A Baker." This must be a man of dough, and no mistake; for in other words of a "millet" is disguise.—Before he attempts to write again, advocating the duty on flour, and asserting that the mills in St. John "manufacture better flour than that imported," (while the millers are forced to sell for a less price, his friends should heat an oven, hotter than common, and give him the benefit of it for about an hour; this process would be likely to improve his condition very much, and make him a Bake-car in reality.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
The Constitution &c. of the Highland Society will be published in our next.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week.—Hon. H. Hatch.
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.

Atlas and Clock House.
Commissioner next week.—J. W. Chandler.
Marine Assurance Association.
Director next week.—J. W. Street.
Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week.—N. Marks.
DISCOUNT DAY, SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.
BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES
London.—Jan. 3
Liverpool.—Jan. 4
Edinburgh.—Dec. 27
Paris.—Dec. 27
Toronto.—Feb. 3
Montreal.—Feb. 3
Quebec.—Feb. 3
Hull.—Feb. 3
New York.—Feb. 5
Boston.—Feb. 7

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.—PUBLIC WORKS.
We are not aware of any former Governor's Speech, creating so much public interest, as the one, by which, the present Session of the Provincial Legislature was opened, by the excellent and well-intentioned officer, who, with so much credit to himself, rules over this Province. Never, we believe, has any opening Speech been so minutely discussed, or the measures recommended so nicely canvassed by the members of the Legislature.—There seems to be no topic contained in it which has not been subjected to the ordeal of strict enquiry and commentary, which have disclosed the real sentiments of members, and clearly shown their qualifications, or disqualifications for the arduous and responsible situations they hold. These circumstances alone show, that the measures recommended by His Excellency to the consideration of the Legislature, are of the most serious character—affect materially the interests of the Province—and giving rise to such animated discussions on the part of the members of the Legislature, prove that their interests as well as their feelings were affected by them.

The establishment of an efficient Board of Works, which we alluded to in our last, displayed in a marked manner the *animus* of some members, as might be expected, both from its close bearing on their individual interests, and as we should rather wish from its intimate and natural connexion with the improvement of the Province. When on this subject in a previous number, we asserted, that the establishment of Public Works, and that on an extensive scale was practicable; and that those works which in operation under the management of a skilful, and scientific, board of directors, would tend greatly and efficiently to the settlement

of the Province, by attracting to them great numbers of industrious persons, who, from the means acquired by their labour, could comfortably locate themselves, and engage in the profession of whatever business their inclinations or habits would most fit them for. The truth of this latter proposition nobody would dispute who ever witnessed the operation of "public works," or saw the neighborhood in which they existed, whether in the old country or in this northern hemisphere. It is no uncommon thing to find a single factory, be it a cotton factory, a paper factory, or milling establishment, being the occasion of giving rise to large and comfortable villages, where hundreds of every age are employed, and who, in their turn, as a matter of necessity, give an impulse to trade of every description, more especially benefiting the agriculturists for those necessities of life, without which, neither people, trade, or factories could exist; and thus in this natural way, communities are enlarged, their comforts preserved, and finally they grow into prosperous and independent countries.

The only question then, upon which there can be any doubt is, whether the establishment of these useful public works are practicable in this Province? Is the condition, position, mineral and general resources of this Province such, as to guarantee that these works might be put into operation with profit to the undertakers? Some of these questions, we confess, we could not satisfactorily answer, whilst others are plain and intelligible to the nearest capacity.

As to the position of the Province, it is as desirable and advantageous for its prosperity as any other on the map of America. Its maritime is as favorable for commerce as any other portion of this great continent, stretching along the magnificent Bay of Fundy, and possessing innumerable harbours capable of receiving the largest class of vessels, and that at all seasons of the year. From its position it shuts out the Canadas for almost half the year, from any intercourse with the Atlantic in the way of navigation.

From these circumstances alone, it is plain that no portion of America is more favorable or holds out better prospects for the construction of a Rail Road, than this Province. It would connect the Canadas with the Atlantic, and give them a facility to export their produce at all seasons of the year. And when it is considered how rapidly that country is growing, its population increasing, and that numerous every year; its woods and deserts giving way to fertile plains and productive farms, and the impulse which a commodious and continuous transit of their increasing produce, would give to all this, there is the most satisfactory reason to conclude, that a Railroad would afford profitable returns and amply repay those who would invest their capital in its construction.

As to the mineral resources of the Province, and which, in every Country, give rise to the most valuable public works, though not prepared to say anything about these at present, we can safely add, that in these respects, nature has not bestowed her gifts on us with a niggardly hand; and that in the development of these advantages, capital and industry would afford ample rewards. The only obstacle which we can see to the establishment of public works is, the want of capital, to obtain which all the energies and means in the Province should be concentrated.

To commence removing this obstacle in a practical way, the finances of the Province should be adjusted. As long as the financial state of the country remains what it is, the energies of the Province will be cramped, possessing no public credit, and incapable of affording any reasonable security, neither private capitalists nor the Imperial Government will be disposed to hazard their means in promoting any public or serious improvements. This is the opinion of the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, a man as stern as he is certainly intelligent.

The financial state of the country as a preliminary to any attempt at improvement should be put into proper order. It should be clearly exhibited to the world, what the state of those finances are! what ought to go to the credit of the Province annually! and thereby show what amount of principle she could engage to commence public works on paying annual interest.

We trust the Legislature, before it rises, will see to this important duty, it is one that cannot any longer be overlooked but with irreparable loss to the Province, and therefore, should they pass it by unnoticed, the Governor should be called upon to exercise his prerogative, and give to the people an opportunity of selecting those representatives who would leave the husings pledged to remove those evils, which so completely prevent the development of the resources of the country.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—By reference to our Fredericton Correspondent's letter in this days paper, it will be observed that Wm. End Esq. a member of the House of Assembly, was grossly attacked in the streets of Fredericton and brutally beaten by a young fellow named Beverly Robinson, for having in the discharge of his duty expressed his opinion, in the course of the debate upon the Governor's Speech, "that the gentleman at the head of the Audit Board was notoriously incompetent" for his office. The person alluded to, was Robinson's father. Mr. End by the advice of his friends brought the matter before the House and we are happy to say the affair was discussed with open doors, Messrs. Street, Barbour, Allan, Partelow, Hill and Brown, spoke in the most fearless and independent manner and we only regret that Mr. End did not (as Mr. Brown says in his remarks) "pay his assailant back in his own coin." On motion of the Hon. Mr. Weldon, a resolution passed the House to the effect that his Honor the speaker be requested to issue his Warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms for

the apprehension of which was done by every editor for his approval of the views upon this fearless manner

SEVENTEEN

By the ship 1 papers have been The following space for —

Circular.— Subjects in Ch centenary, &c., I faction in anno others who feel that the city of and formidable gun boats and, ing upwards of was taken pos ter a short but of the Chinese forces, under t es Rear Ad e. B., and Ma K. C. B. in to

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the appreciation of Beverly Robinson. Which was done, but Robinson was non-complaisant every exertion however, will be used for his apprehension Mr Fitzgerald the Editor of the St. John Mirror, has given his views upon this matter in a most candid and fearless manner.

SEVENTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CHINA. By the ship *Probus*, at New York, Canton papers have been received to the 20th of Oct. The following circular is all that we can find space for:—
Circular.—To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects in China—Her Majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., has the highest degree of satisfaction in announcing to H. M.'s subjects and others who feel an interest in the question, that the city of Amoy, with its very extensive and formidable line of batteries and fleet of gun boats and war junks, (the whole mounting upwards of five hundred pieces of cannon) was taken possession of on the 26th inst., after a short but animated defence on the part of the Chinese, by H. M.'s naval and land forces, under the command of their excellencies Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B., and Major-General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., in four hours.

We are sorry to observe in a Jamaica paper of the 29th ult. with which we are this morning favored, that a very serious riot occurred at Kingston on the 27th—that the Military had been called out to assist the Civil Power and that some lives were lost. It appears to have been occasioned by some supposed exercise of arbitrary power, on the part of the magistrates.—*Holifax Gazette.*

We have received our little favorite the *ALMANACK* for February, which increases in interest every number. We can only acknowledge its receipt in this day's paper.
CHARLES DICKENS ESQ.—BAC.—The citizens of New York intend giving a splendid ball to Mr. Dickens and Lady on the 14th inst. who has frankly accepted the invitation.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The House of Assembly have been engaged during the past week, with the routine business of the session; and several Bills of a local nature have been passed. On Monday as will be seen it went into a Committee of Supply, and we have reported the debate which then took place. The Bill for abolishing the duration of the Assembly came up on Tuesday, at a late hour; and will probably pass after another discussion.

February 2.
Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from the Commissioners of the Alms House at Saint Andrews, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in the support of Emigrant Poor, during the past year; which was referred to the Committee of Supply.
Mr. Boyd also presented a Petition from Robert Dougherty, Mail Carrier between Saint Andrews and Saint Stephens, praying return Duty on a covered Wagon, imported from the United States in October last; which was referred to the Committee of Supply.
Mr. Brown presented a Petition from Solomon Vail, of Kingsclere, in the County of York, praying that a grant may pass to enable him to complete an Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers on the Great Road from Fredericton to Saint Andrews; which was received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Bill to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town of Saint Andrews, passed the House.
The Bill to establish a Ferry at Joe's Point, in the County of Charlotte, was lost.
The Bill relating to the moving of Stage Coaches and other Wheel Carriages on the Great Roads of Communication throughout this Province, passed the House.
We regret to state that Mr. John Woodley, a Branch Pilot of this port, has been missing for several days past, and it is feared that he has met with a watery grave. Mr. W. took out the ship *Mechanic*, and it appears accompanied by a considerable distance down the bay, when he left her in a small boat, intending to return. He was last seen off Beaver Harbour Ledges, on the afternoon of last Monday week, the wind at that time was blowing very fresh, and in the evening increased. We sincerely hope that he may yet be heard from, and return to gladden the hearts of his afflicted family.—*New Brunswick.*

Resignation.—The Hon. J. Leander Starr has resigned the Colony of the 34 Halifax Regt. of Militia. He has also resigned his seat in the Legislative Council.—*Times.*
The proclamation of the Governor General, as Administrator of the Provinces; is published in the Canada papers.
Two of the West India line of Mail Steamers, the *Salway* and *Firth*, have arrived at Barbadoes, one in 15 and the other in 10 days.
Agricultural Society.—The Agricultural Society having offered liberal premiums for the best grain raised by any of the members during 1841—the competition took place on Wednesday the 29th. December last, when the prizes were awarded by the judges named by the committee, to Samuel McColloch, for the best Wheat, weight 63 1/2 lbs. per bushel for five bushels; this sample was from the farm of Miss Newton, near the North West Arm, and proved in all respects a very superior article. The second prize of \$6 was given in favour of a sample from Edward Pryor, Jr. Esq. whose grain is of equal weight with the former.—*Holifax paper.*

Price Edward Island.—By a census just completed, it appears that this Island contains a population of 47,034.
The Rev. Wm. Henderson, A. M.—On Thursday the 13th ult. the Rev. Wm. Henderson, A. M. was inducted by the Presbytery of Miramichi, to the charge of the Parishes of Moncton, Salisbury, and Shediac. The Rev. Mr. Hannay, of Richibucto, preached and presided upon the occasion, and chose for his text the first verse of the 11th chapter of Revelation. In the course of his sermon, he pointed out in a clear and cogent manner, the true and proper rule by which the Church, the worship and the worshippers of God are to be measured. The Rev. Mr. Souter, the Presbytery clerk, read extracts of Mr. Henderson's appointment to his charge, by the General Assembly's Colonial Committee, and of his ordination by the Presbytery of Aberdeen. Mr. Hannay then delivered an impressive address to the pastor and his people, upon their respective duties. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, a number of Mr. Henderson's hearers from a distance of fifteen miles were present upon this interesting occasion, the first of the like nature that has taken place in the County of Westmorland. Mr. Henderson resides at the village of Moncton, and officiates on the Sabbath forenoon alternately at Salisbury and Shediac, and at Moncton on the Sabbath evenings.—*Miramichi Gleaner, Feb. 1.*

WEEKLY ALMANACK & TIDE TABLE.
FEBRY. 1842.

	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639
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