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D. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE.

AND ON PLEASANT RIDGE,  
occupied by Josiah HERRICK-  
HOUSE & BARN, and 14 acres  
cultivation; and the other by  
t, with about 4 acres under in-  
Property 77 1/2 on the Frederic-  
worthy the attention of any  
party who be disposed of previous  
APRIL, 1842, it will be that day  
at Auction at KELLYS TAV.  
apply to Wm. McLENNAN, Esq. St.  
JOHN HERRINGTON,  
St. John, N.B.

ish and Oil.

AS MARKET WHOLE-  
re offers for Sale at his usual  
low prices,  
Isle Codfish,  
Isle Pollock Fish,  
No. 1, Fat Herrings,  
scaled No. 1 and 2, smoked Her-  
Cod and Hake Oil.  
B. R. FITZGERALD  
Sept. 15, 1841

THE  
DREWS STANDARD  
RED EVERY FRIDAY, 25

6. W. Smith.

in Saint Andrews, N.B.  
TERMS.  
delivered in town or called for  
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ordered until cleared are paid  
ERTISEMENTS.  
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12 lines, and under, 3s  
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all over 12 lines 3d per line,  
over 12 lines 1d per line.  
this year as may be agreed on.

by individuals who have no ac-  
Office to be paid for in advance  
lis, &c. struck off at the shortest  
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# The Standard. OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

VOLUME 9

NUMBER 5

Price 15s. in Town]

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

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### MANURES—LIME.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Editor.

When we form compost manures, we should endeavour to produce those useful substances which may have been deficient in the natural soil, and replace those which appear to be exhausted by the repeated removal of crops or by infestation. It becomes us, therefore, to ascertain most minutely the chemical nature of our soils, and to study attentively the compost nature of manures. This subject is yet in its infancy and requires the aid of the most careful and scientific researches for its full development. I can, from experimental treats, and from repeated observation, give some useful directions as to the preparation of compost manures. The following results therefore may be of some use to the farmer:—Vegetable matters on decomposition produce a brown substance which has acid properties, and which is highly soluble in pure water. By the action of *alkaline* gas, such as potash, soda, ammonia, and lime, we may correct this natural acidity, and at the same time convert a large portion of vegetable mould into a soluble manure, capable of being taken up by the root-lets of plants, and suitable for assimilation in vegetables. Animal matter containing a large portion of nitrogen, gives a large quantity of ammonia when decomposed, hence the great value of animal manures, even on soils already charged with sufficient matters of vegetable life. Now we shall see that the influence of lime, in a compost heap, composed of animal and vegetable matters in a state of decay, is to reduce the ammonia from the putred animal matters, so as to cause it to act upon the vegetable matters, which are naturally acid, and to render a larger portion of the organic matter soluble in water.

The influence of Lime is most useful in order to neutralize acids, which in their free state, are noxious, such, for instance, as the sulphuric and phosphoric acids, and their acid salts, together with their resulting combinations with lime, are favourable for vegetation. Gypsum, if mixed into a compost heap, where carbonate of ammonia is eliminated, is perhaps partially decomposed. Carbonate of ammonia is also well known to be a most powerful manure, but we cannot afford to use in so large a way, a commercial article. We must therefore make it in our compost heap, where we compose together wood, or any other peat, swamp muck, rotten wood, or any other vegetable matter with farmyard manure; and in the spring season, we mix into the heap, about three weeks before we intend to use the compost, some recently slaked lime, or if that cannot be had some potash will suffice, we generate from the composition of the animal matter, an enormous quantity of ammonia, which will be absorbed by the vegetable acids, and the manure will be powerfully increased in strength and value. The proportion of peat, swamp muck and stable manure have been employed on a large scale successfully, as follows:—three loads of peat, or swamp muck, one load of stable or barnyard, or any animal manure. These are made into compost heap, and are allowed to ferment over winter, or long enough for decomposition to commence. In the Spring season one cask of recently slaked lime is to be carefully mixed in while digging the heap. The lime extracts the pungent gaseous alkaline ammonia, which penetrates every part of the compost heap, and neutralizes the organic acids, forming valuable soluble compounds. Night soil, and the urine of animals are also a most useful addition to a compost heap, and will produce more ammonia than any other animal manure. Every farmer should endeavor to furnish some means of saving the liquid manures, which are so frequently wasted, for if properly used, liquid manures are of very great value. If peat, swamp muck, or rotten wood can be obtained they may be made to absorb the liquid by placing them under the stable and vaults, and the liquid manures may be conveyed thereby into the vegetable compost, which, in such a case, may be placed at a distance from the house at a lower level. Vegetable matter of the above kind should also be put in the hog sties, and the hogs will convert it into a good compost. Every hog, says a celebrated farmer, will produce ten loads of good compost manure, if he is afforded the materials:—in Spring the compost should be mixed with ashes or lime, and in ten days it will be fit for use.

Many intelligent farmers in Ireland practice already some of the rules here laid down; and it is desirable that all should know the theory of their operation.

(To be continued.)

Your's, &c.,

AGRICOLA.

Jan'y 29, 1842.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

### CHINA.

Twenty Days Later.

By the arrival of the Swedish brig Albion, Capt. Holdt, at New York, letters and papers have been received from Canton (Macao) to

the 15th of Sept. inclusive.

The accounts, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, are painfully interesting, teeming as they do with the destruction of human life in the progress of a war which cannot but be regarded as cruel and unjust almost without a parallel.

The fact has been several times brought to our notice that a very different feeling prevails among the Chinese out of Canton from that exhibited by the citizens and civic authorities: the latter are governed by the spirit of trade and cupidity, and their national zeal having long since been deadened by profitable intercourse with foreigners, they have been disposed for peace on any terms, however humiliating or adverse to the long settled policy of the empire; but the country people look upon their relentless invaders with horror, and were their martial ability but equal to their good will, the conflicts that have taken place would have presented a much less uniform character of unresisted butchery.

Influenced by this spirit, as we now learn, they had sunk huge blocks of granite and other obstructions in some of the passes leading to the city, with a view to hinder the approach of the British ships; and these proceedings were eagerly laid hold of by the commander of the squadron remaining near Canton, to make renewed attacks upon the forts, villages and junks, several of which had been destroyed, with a murderous destruction of life, and the ships had gone up the river, with the presumed intention of destroying the city—unless they should be bribed to spare it with another half dozen millions.

One letter, dated September 15, says:—I have just heard of Capt. Nias, (the commanding officer) having issued a proclamation in Chinese, and commenced hostilities by attacking the villages on the banks of the river near where the obstructions were sunk, and by blowing up and utterly destroying Wang Tung and the fortifications Kow Loon. There is a rumor of his intention to surround Canton, and I should not be much surprised to hear of the city being burnt before I get away from here. Thus, it appears, as conjectured and stated to you yesterday, that the least provocation is now made the excuse of great violence, and the result is as doubtful and the anticipation of it as much clouded by fear of suffering to the innocent people, as at any former period. This news is just as heard in a letter from Canton, where the smoke of burning villages was seen, the cannons boomed, and the people of Canton were fleeing in all directions, whilst the reports were that many people had been killed at the villages.

The process of building up a settlement at Hong Kong was going on, with considerable vigor, and it is said that the native population was increasing. Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Parker sailed for the North on the 22d of August, with the major part of the forces, both naval and military, and reports had come through the Chinese, that Amoy had been attacked and taken, after a feeble resistance. We may don Mercantile Committee on Postage, consisting of Sir G. Larpent, Messrs Travers, Lestock, Wilson, and Moffat, had an interview with the Postmaster-General, for the purpose of urging upon his lordship the desirability, as well for the interests of the revenue as for those of the public, of perfecting Mr. Rowland Hill's plan of penny-postage. The chief points brought before his lordship were, those of increased facilities for posting and delivering letters in the metropolis and the suburbs, similar measures in the chief provincial towns, and an extension of Post-office conveniences to country districts at present destitute of them. The statements of the deputation received every attention from the Postmaster-General, who expressed his desire to give them his best consideration, and assured them that there was equal willingness with himself as his predecessor to carry out Mr. Hill's plan.

The market that Colonel Hawker has suggested to the Ordnance (subjected to a severe trial, which has been begun, and will continue through the winter months) is the most simple, and the most waterproof that has yet been in use. He has availed himself of that clever invention, called the patent spring-musket (without a lock) of Wilkinson, and shortened the communication, by doing away with the chimney, and cutting deeper the concave under the stock; so that the stud of the nipple now screws directly into the under part of the barrel; and, by taking Westley Richards's hermetically sealed primer, he gets rid also of the distance which is taken up in firing down the office of a copper-cannipile. The great advantages of these combinations are, that the detonating flame fires directly into the body of the charge, so that the soldier may use (and even without hitting off the end of his cartridge) the coarsest cannon powder, which stands all weathers, and which, Colonel Hawker has proved, shoots much stronger, and keeps its strength much longer than fine powder; and he gets rid altogether of the copper-caps, which, like the fine powder required for them, he never, he says, could depend on, in sea-coast shooting, and all other continual damp; although they answer ex-

tremely well for the "flood and field" sportsman, and may even weather an occasional wet day. With regard to the stocks, he says, in page 323 of his eighth edition on "Guns and Shooting," "If strength and consequent cheapness require them to be so straight that I defy a man to shoot with them—put some elevation (similar to that on a rifle.) instead of obliging the soldier to incline his head over—beyond the true line of aim." The Colonel has added to the stock of the musket, now on trial, a little knob of wood, merely put on with one screw, and similar to a pistol-grip, which gives great steadiness in firing, and a firm hold for the soldier if an enemy were attempting to disarm him. Should this market be adopted, the motion of "support arms" would require to be superseded by that of "slope arms," there being no cock or hammer to it. But this would be an advantage rather than an objection, as one motion less would be called for, thus saving the jackets of the men from being soiled by damp hands or whitened by pipelayed gloves. Westley Richards has also a new patent musket coming out, which he anticipates will beat all others; and, if so, Colonel Hawker, who is to receive one for trial, will not, we are sure, hesitate to give it a preference, having no interest in either, beyond his desire to benefit her Majesty's service.—United Service Gazette.

Great Britain and America.—We have reason to believe that a very serious misunderstanding now exists between the British government and the United States, arising from the one hand, from the unwillingness of the American President to apologise for the detention of a British subject (McLeod), on an unfounded charge, and, on the other, from the alleged fact that vessels engaged in the slave trade are notoriously fitted out in American ports. Lord Aberdeen, as we learn, has written repeated and decided notes on both these subjects, without as yet receiving satisfactory answers; and, considering the fresh obligations imposed on this country by the new anti-slave treaty, it is much to be feared that something unpleasant may occur between both governments.—Morning Herald of Saturday.

Paisley, Dec. 25.—We are unable to state any vestige of improvement in our trade. A few houses are preparing for the spring trade, but it is to a small extent, and with great caution. They have not altogether lost hopes of some improvement after the new year, though the streaks of light in their horizon are very faint. One intelligent correspondent does not expect that any revival which may be counted upon will take up all our harness weavers, and he strongly recommends as many of them as can fall in with work of any other description to embrace it without delay. Female sewers of shawl borders are also not at all likely to meet with full employment, and he strongly recommends the younger part of them to turn their attention to hand sewing. A great deal of this kind of work is sent both from Paisley and Glasgow to distant parts of Scotland and even Ireland, and were they to learn it, it would prove serviceable in throwing a variety into female work.

It is true that Lord Haddington is about to resign the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, and to be succeeded by Sir George Cockburn. In now takes only as many weeks to go from England to the East Indies as it occupied months some years ago to perform the journey. In all departments of the naval service of the country a degree of activity prevails unexampled at any period since the battle of Waterloo re-established the peace of Europe. In one of the many departments to which the manning and fitting out war is entrusted, the weekly bill sent in last week exceeded by £40,000 any accounts rendered for the last five and twenty years. This increase of activity is not confined to one branch of the service, and taken altogether it is said, in the past week, there was the immense augmentation in the payments for strengthening the navy alone of not less than £400,000. The navy estimates for the next year will therefore state those who look with alarm at any future addition being made to the national debt. In addition to the reported change in the Horse Guards by the appointment of Sir George Murray as Lord Hill's successor in office of General Commanding in chief, it is probable that Lord Fitzroy Somerset will be appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland, Sir H. Hardinge appointed Master General of the Ordnance, and W. Herries the new Secretary at War.

London, Dec. 29.—It is hinted by some influential parties in the City, to whom full credit is due, that there is something more in the wind than meets the eye in the simultaneous departure of the fleet of steamers destined to ply on the West India station, in the company of the Mails, passengers, &c. to and from her Majesty's colonial possessions in the directions alleged to. Some significant inquiries have been made from headquarters as to the number of troops each of these fine steam ships could accommodate, and the re-

ply given is, we are informed, that with very little alteration each ship could convey 1,000 men. We do not believe that there will be any relaxation in the activity that now prevails in all the naval departments of the country; and if our information be correct, the destination of most of the vessels of war now getting ready for sea will be the American station. These steamships may, we hear, be found in company with our men of war on the coasts of the United States; and we are told that, should the American Executive refuse to adjust the Boundary Question, those gentle admonitors in upholding British rights and British honor, may use something unlike "soft persuasion" in compelling "Brother Jonathan" to settle the account that has been so long standing between this country and America. We have given this statement as it has reached us, and we will only add that it is derived from a highly respectable source.—London Observer.

Extensive Failures at Glasgow.—The large concern of Messrs Wingate, Son, and Co. wholesale warehousemen, in this city, stopped payment on the 29th ult. The liabilities are considered not to be under £120,000, and it is expected that the concern will turn out well for the creditors. Wingate, Son, & Co. are well known all over the country, and had an establishment in America.—They were principally in the silk and shawl trade. This failure, gives the finishing stroke to Paisley, and brings down nearly all the few remaining houses in that unfortunate town. Mr. Wingate, eighteen months ago was considered to have realized a clear fortune of £30,000 or £40,000. This failure, joined with that of the Bananaynes, grain-merchants, and those connected with them, makes considerably upwards of £200,000 in all, and will in the latter case, be very severely felt.

Wonderful instance of Sagacity in a Dog.—About eight months ago a gentleman belonging to this city embarked at Port Philip for Scotland. In the bustle and confusion of preparing for so long a voyage, a favorite dog disappeared about a couple of days before the vessel in which he returned left for Port Philip; and, as all the enquiry he was able to make turned out to be fruitless, he was under the necessity of leaving his four footed friend behind him. He arrived in Edinburgh about two months ago, and, wonderful to tell, within the last three weeks, was surprised by a visit from the animal he had left in Port Philip about eight months before! Upon inquiry, it turns out that the dog had gone aboard of a ship on the eve of sailing for London; that once aboard, he resolutely refused to be put ashore, and, by dint of sheer resolution, obtained a passage. On his arrival in London, it is ascertained that he visited the lodgings formerly occupied by his master, and, failing in discovering the object of his search, immediately disappeared, and was not again heard of till his arrival in Edinburgh. Familiar as we are with instances of the affection and sagacity of the dog, this is perhaps the most extraordinary example on record. His going on board of an English ship many thousand miles from home, his refusal to quit it—his visit to the former lodgings of his master on his arrival in London, and the journey from London to Edinburgh—rank the subject of this brief notice as one of the most wonderful animals of his species. The gentleman to whom he belongs is well known in Edinburgh, and is the son of a gentleman who, within the last twenty years, has filled various offices of civic dignity.

We have recently on one or two occasions, called public attention to an inland communication with Canada, by means of a Rail-Road, by which produce may be forwarded to a port in the vicinity of the Atlantic, during those periods when the navigation of the St. Lawrence is closed; and in connection with this subject, we refer our readers to an article from the New York Advertiser, on our last page, which must satisfy every person who reads it, that if some such port should not be established in New Brunswick, one or more will be found in the United States. The discovery of a site for a rail-road between St. Andrews and Quebec, a distance of 270 miles, was undertaken about six years since, and discontinued at the instance of the American government, under the pretence that it went through the disputed territory. An offer was subsequently made, to open a rail-road from the Kennebec to the Canadian line, if the Canadian authorities would make the remainder; one has just been completely connecting Boston with Albany, 200 miles in length; and New York is making renewed efforts to secure the trade of the Far West. At a period when the timber trade of this Province is jeopardized, Her Majesty's government would doubtless aid an undertaking which would rescue the country from the deplorable condition in which it is placed; and create an outlet by which an immense amount of property would be transported throughout the Province, to be received or shipped from the shores.—Sentinel.

Be fast and fear not, &c. &c. &c.



# SUMMARY OF NEWS.

**Progress of Distress.**—We are sorry to have still to record the evidences of augmenting misery amongst large classes of the population. In Stockport, we are told that out of 8,000 assessed persons 2,000 are returned as defaulters. "The streets are crowded with men, women, and children seeking relief." In Paisley, the number of persons dependent on the relief committee has increased upwards of 2,000. There are now in this one town no less than eight thousand four hundred and forty-five persons who have no means of supporting themselves except by charity. The state of things in the manufacturing districts of Monmouthshire is not less gloomy. Even now there is an unprecedented scarcity of work and food throughout these districts, and a further reduction of wages, it would seem, is in contemplation. The London Mendicity Society—a body not very likely to exaggerate for political purposes—has been compelled to put forth an appeal on the ground of the unexampled pressure on its resources. From this appeal we extract the following significant and melancholy statement:—

Relying on the spontaneous bounty of a generous public, the managers refrained last year from making any direct appeal for assistance, and their confidence was not disappointed. But, though the public bounty did not decrease, the cases which the committee were called on to relieve did not undergo the usual diminution during the summer, and in the course of the year, up to the present moment, the number of meals given (viz. 176,000) exceeded the aggregate of all former years, even those marked by the severest exigency. Seven hundred and sixty-three persons have been employed by the society at one time, and at this immediate period the applications are very numerous, being treble in amount of those at any similar season in former years, while the prospect of accumulated cases of destitution during the winter has excited a degree of solicitude in the committee regarding the adequacy of their resources, the expression of which they deem it their duty not to withhold from their subscribers and the public in general.

On the state of the iron trade in Staffordshire, Mr. Fryer, a large iron-master, has published an announcement which cannot be read without deep regret.

The iron-masters of Staffordshire and South Wales have had meetings to determine upon the measures to be adopted by them to save themselves from ruin, arising from the low price of iron. They have agreed to diminish the make of iron-fourth for six months, and accordingly a certain number of furnaces will be blown out on the 1st of December, and of course one-fourth of the workmen now employed, colliers, miners, &c., will be then discharged. A deputation has been sent to Scotland to induce the iron-masters there to concur in this measure, and there is little doubt that they and all others will do so. The iron-masters can only hope to save themselves from ruin by the happening of one or two things; namely, either a rise in the price of iron from the diminished make, or a fall in the rate of wages from the lessened demand for labour. The first will not at present take place, and I fear that the last must, and without any increase of demand for labour.

God grant that all these unpromising appearances be not rendered harsher and heavier by the severity of an early and protracted winter.—*London Tablet.*

**The late Brevel.**—We are glad to hear that the officers of the Commissariat are likely to participate in the advantages of the late Brevel. We trust that a similar reward will be bestowed upon the medical members of the United Service. Their activity, zeal, and intelligence constitute a strong claim to the distinction in question. To promote the Commissariat at the expense of the medical officers of the navy and army, would be an act of cruel injustice, and an insult which we are convinced the present government will never sanction.—*United Service Gazette.*

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

January 24.  
Mr. Hill brought in the following Bills, which were read a first time.

A Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

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

A Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Log and Timber Sluice Company.

A 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.

A Bill to amend an Act, intitled "An Act to repeal all the Acts regulating Tavern Keepers and Retailers, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."

Mr. Hill presented a Petition from Peter Joseph, Peter Nicolai and John Sabatini, on behalf of the Indian Tribe inhabiting the borders of the River Saint Croix, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass to enable them to make purchase of Land; for camping and other purposes: which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill, to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town of Saint Andrews, which was read a first time.

Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill, to provide for the appointment of Inspectors of Flour and Meal in the Towns of Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen and Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, which was read a first time.

Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill, to authorise the Justices of the Peace for the County of

Charlotte, to make further provisions for the payment of the Treasurer of that County, which was read a first time.

Mr. Hill presented a petition from Seth B. Howes, of the City of New York, in the United States of America, praying for a return of Duties paid the Treasury Office at Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, in the month of June last, on Flour and Waggon connected with a Circus brought into the Province, the same having been taken back to the United States in the same year, which was referred to the Committee of Supply.

January 25.  
Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from the Reverend Albert Desbriais, and 66 others, Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Congregations, and other Inhabitants in the Saint Andrews Circuit, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy recently erected at Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, in aid of that Establishment: which was referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from W. F. W. Owen, Cornelia Robinson, Thomas Moses and 96 others, inhabitants of West Isles, Campo Bello, and the adjacent Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, in the County of Charlotte, praying that measures may be adopted to prevent American Fishermen from taking Fish in the Bays, Rivers and Creeks of the said County: which was referred to the Committee on Coast and River Fisheries to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Henry Hency, Samuel Fountain, and 85 others, inhabitants of Deer and Indian Islands, in the County of Charlotte, relating to the Fisheries in the Bays and Harbours of the Parish of West Isles, in the said County: which was referred to the Committee on the Coast and River Fisheries to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from William Hill, John B. Hill, Daniel Hill, and 143 others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying that the contemplated Bridge to be erected over the Waiver River, may be placed near the mouth of the said River: which he read.—Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill, granting a Lien to Ship Carpenters and others, on Vessels built in this Province, which was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Johnston.—Ordered, That Mr. Boyd be added to the Committee appointed on the 19th instant, to take into consideration all matters relating to the Trade of the Province.

January 26.  
The Honourable Mr. Johnston, also by command of His Excellency, laid before the House—Report from the Commissioners for Seal Island, Campo Bello and Saint Andrews Light Houses, for the year 1841.

On motion of Mr. Fisher.—Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a Bill to improve the Law relating to the Election of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly.—Ordered, That Messrs Fisher, L. A. Wilnot, Messrs Barberie, Allen, Stewart, Wilson, Jordan, L. A. Wilnot, J. M. Wilnot, H. T. Partelow.

And so it was carried in the affirmative.  
Ordered, That Messrs Fisher, Owen and M'Almon, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Patrick Clinch, Abraham J. Wetmore and Robert Thomson, Esquires, and 66 others, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass in aid for building a Wharf at the Salt Water Landing, Magogadavic; which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Boyd.  
The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill granting a Lien to Ship Carpenters and others, on Vessels built in this Province.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, it was moved—That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months. The Committee divided, and it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

[From our Free-Trade Correspondent]  
FREDERICTON, 29th Jan'y, 1842.

Nothing of importance has taken place since I last wrote. Most of the great matters in the Governor's Speech, are yet a-brewing, and it is therefore uncertain in what shape they may ultimately appear. One of the members for Saint John read a curious paper and handed it to the Speaker, who read it over again and laid it on the table. It set forth the necessity of sending a message to the Governor, to tell him that his Executive Council are a sort of hotch potch concern, many of whom do not possess the confidence

of the country, and have neither brains nor capacity of their own. Tuesday next is appointed as the day to consider the matter, and some ways say, that the only way of clearing up the difficulty, will be, to send for one of those lecturing Phrenologists, to examine the heads of the Executive Councillors, and weigh their brains, and then dismiss such as are found wanting.

Messrs. Hill and Boyd arrived some time ago, and introduced a great number of Petitions and local Bills, some of which have been received, and others rejected. A general Bill introduced by Mr. Boyd, for the better securing of Carpenters and other persons who assist in building vessels, was lost in a Committee of the whole House. The Committee on Finance reported a Bill for the establishment of a Board of Audit. By this it is proposed to appoint an Auditor, and a Clerk, to assist him, and to give the one £350, and the other £150 per annum.—The whole to be paid out of the £14,500 already granted for the Civil List. The duty will be, to receive and report upon all accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the public money, and to have all such accounts ready to lay before the General Assembly. They say it will save the House a great deal of trouble, and the "disgrace" of auditing their own accounts. Those financiers, it seems, have another project in their heads, and that is to bring in a Bill to abolish the whole Provincial Treasury department, and let all the Revenue be collected by the officers of the Customs. In this way they say they will eventually save some money, and save the merchants and other persons concerned, a good deal of trouble.

There were several parts of Despatches from Lord Stanley sent down from the Governor to the House, on the subject of lending the Province £500,000. Lord Stanley complains of the disordered state of the finances, and before he will advise his friends to lend the money, he wishes the House to give up to the Crown, the right which they have, always exercised of voting the supplies in their own hands. This right, it would seem, some others are dead set against borrowing money at all, and are heartily glad that his Lordship sets difficulties in the way—difficulties, however, which these anti-borrowers say they are determined never to remove. It seems that Stanley supposes the Province to be deeply in debt, and therefore, that the House cannot do without the loan. Some of the members deny this,—call Lord Stanley a sap-scul,—affirm that the money is not wanted,—in fact, that they won't have it. The whole matter will be fully discussed, and the case truly stated, when the House in full Committee, go into consideration of these Despatches.

Mr. Boyd presented the great Flour Petition; and there is a Bill in progress, to widen the wheels of Stage Coaches, and heavy Waggon running on the Great Roads.  
Yours, in haste,  
JACK ROBINSON.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor,  
I observe by the *Courier* of the 22d inst., that an advocate for the duty on Flour, and Mill monopoly, has again commenced the campaign, renewing all the exploded and fallacious arguments of the *clique*, in order to bolster up, if possible, the advocates of the ruinous system of legislation, which has been so long pursued by a majority in the House of Assembly of this Province.

It must be a matter of surprise and regret to every rational and reflecting man who feels an interest in the prosperity of the country, that men can be found, who, from selfish motives alone, and after so much experience, should be found to advocate a system so injurious to the very best interest of the Province—so partial in its operation—so pernicious to the morals of a large portion of the population, and which must prove, not only a source of contention among the people in different parts of the Province, if persisted in, but which is actually supplanting the very vitals of a large proportion of those very interests which its advocates would falsely attempt to blind, by sounding the alluring trumpet of protection.

The Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, and the Labourer, are all according to the doctrine of "A. B.," protected by paying a heavy duty on nearly all the bread they consume, no matter whether the difference in price finds its way into the Province Treasury, or whether it goes into the pockets of the Mill owners in the vicinity of Saint John, its all protection, says "A. B.," and because an inferior article of flour will not command quite so high a price as the best American flour, the consumer is protected,—and to cap the climax "a horse feed" is for the ninety-ninth time dragged in to make all the arguments advanced appear as true as the Gospel! Now let me ask, is "A. B.," and his coadjutors so stupid as to suppose, that the consumers do not see, that if the importers of flour could sell it 6s. per barrel less than they do, that the Mill owners must sell their inferior flour still that sum less, or not sell it at all? This monstrous doctrine must find a quietus in our Legislature during the present Session, otherwise it will find when it is too late, that it is cramping the energies of the people,—that its policy is not only driving from the Province, all of the emigrant population who possess means to enable them to go to a country where a more liberal and enlightened course is pursued, but that some of the native population are actually pursuing a similar course; several families have removed from this County to Canada within the last year, and others have already disposed of their property, and are preparing to follow.—When I happened to question one of those persons, as to the cause of his sacrificing a good property, I was struck with his reply—"I see (said he) that the policy which has, and still continues to be pursued by our House of Assembly, must hang as a dead weight on

the energies of the people in this part of the Province; for as long as they can manufacture and export lumber, so long will they obtain their bread from a foreign market; and so long as a new beginner finds that he must pay a heavy tax on his bread—or steal it after paying for it, so long must this country remain unsettled—unless by those who have neither means nor energy to go to another, and who must be supported for a time, directly or indirectly, by those who have property in the country; for what emigrant possessing capital or energy will remain in a new country, and pay a Tax for his bread." My reply was, let us correct this abuse, and not leave our country because our Legislature has heretofore pursued a mistaken policy. "It is not a mistaken policy (said he) but a wilful, self-interested policy, which you will never get rid of, so long as the present members are returned to serve in the Assembly of this Province." These, Sir, are the sentiments of all with whom I have conversed from St. John, & Fredericton, as well as this County, and the facts are too notorious to be contradicted.—Let us take a candid review of the policy pursued by Crane, Gilbert & Co. for the last fifteen years; in doing so, we shall find, that when the relations between Great Britain and the United States in 1827 or 8, threw the carrying trade of the supplies of the West India Islands into British hands, instead of fostering that trade, which was to give employment to British capital, British merchants, British vessels and seamen, the majority of our House of Assembly threw every obstacle in the way; no sooner did they find that the contractors for the supply of the Dockyard, the Navy, and the Troops in Bermuda, were compelled to send to this Province or Nova Scotia, for cattle, than bang comes on a duty of 70s per head on every ox, no matter what his value, if coming from a foreign country, 60s. of which was to be returned on all cattle exported, provided a certificate was brought of their having been landed in Bermuda, or some other Island in the West Indies, but if the said cattle were lost on the passage, by stress of weather or any other accident, the exporter must get his head out of the merciful grasp of the Attorney General, the best way he could, retaining 10s. duty on every ox whose hoof should touch the soil of New Brunswick; even when exported for the use of the British Navy, and British Troops,—and that in the very face of the Imperial Act, regulating the trade between the British Colonies; thus hampering a trade, by every means sectional prejudice, or imaginary self-interest could suggest, and finally depriving the country of a trade, which, if left free and uninterfered by arbitrary and provincial enactments, might have continued for many years a source of wealth and employment to the people.—But the policy pursued led to a representation to the Home Government, which backed by American entreaty, induced it to re-open the West India Ports to American vessels. As a finale to this policy, I need only observe, that a property erected in this Town, to facilitate this trade, at a cost of not less than £1,500, sold a few days ago at £150. The duty on Flour is still more withering in its operation, for it affects every interest in the country at once. The astonishing improvement in the trade of this Town and County during the free introduction of Flour and Salt Provisions under the fishing act, has been such as to revive the hopes of the people, the population increased as if by magic, every house was occupied, every mechanic and labourer was employed; at this season last year, I have seen fifty teams coming into town in a day, and returning loaded with flour and other supplies, but mark the difference, scarcely a barrel is seen going out of town at this time; while our shopkeepers are standing aghast, our neighbours on the other side of the St. Croix are exulting at the marked improvement in their trade, and this ruin has been continued under the false and visionary pretence of affording protection to the Farmer!

The same selfish policy has been pursued for years by an interested majority of our House of Assembly. The energies of a large portion of the population has been cramped,—elicit traffic has been promoted,—a healthy emigrant population has been driven from our shore—the price of labour has been enhanced by increasing the price of bread,—while a large proportion of the Province remains a wilderness—yes, and even a part of our most vigorous native population are actually leaving it, and seeking a home and a country in a strange land. How long we must submit to this paralyzing and scandalous policy of our House of Assembly, Heaven only knows. In the *New York Albion* of the 8th inst. "A. B." will find a statement showing that if the same privilege was extended to this Colony that Canada has enjoyed for years, our shipping might be well employed, a part of the time at least, for while foreign flour in England paid a duty of 13s. 4d. per barrel, flour from British Colonies paid only 3s. per barrel, and wheat in the same proportion. If sterling loyalty and a firm determination to maintain British institutions, and British connexion, is worth anything, surely New Brunswick has as strong claims on the Government of the Mother Country, as any other Colony, and would no doubt be put on a footing with Canada, if our own Legislature did not stand in the way.  
(To be continued.)  
Yours, &c.

Jan'y 31, 1842.

We regret to perceive that the new-iron steamer, while plying about the harbour of St. John on Thursday, burst the boiler, sealing two or three persons, and the owner, who was supposed to be drowned having jumped overboard, was subsequently discovered under the market wharf, nearly exhausted.—It is supposed a lad lost his life on the occasion.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
We have received the statement from the St. Patrick Branch, of the St. Andrews Bible & Missionary Association in connexion with the Edinburgh Bible Society, which will be published in our next.

## THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, FEB'y. 4, 1842.

**Charlotte County Bank.**  
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
Director next week—W. Fisher, Esq.  
DISCOUNT DAY, —TUESDAY.  
BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

**Sims and Telford House**  
Commissioner next week—John Parkinson

**Marine Assurance Association.**  
Director next week—F. A. Babcock  
Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

**Saint Stephens Bank.**  
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.  
Director next week—Robert Lindsay.  
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, —Jan. 27  
Montreal, —Jan. 27  
Quebec, —Jan. 27  
Halifax, —Jan. 27  
New York, —Jan. 29  
Boston, —Jan. 31

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH—PUBLIC WORKS.

Of the many excellent measures recommended in His Excellency, the Governor's Speech, delivered at the opening of the present Session, some extracts from which we gave in a former number, there is none which deserves more of public attention, because none better calculated to promote the best interests of the Province, than the establishment of an efficient Board of Works, whose duty it would be, not only to recommend the establishment of these works, but to see to their operations, and preside, by well selected delegates over them, during their continuance.

The establishment of public works is the best plan that has ever been adopted for the settlement of countries; it enriches them with all those means by which they become great, independent, and prosperous. Whenever we find public works in operation, more especially in the neighbouring Republic, the localities in which they exist, are seen to grow and prosper beyond conception.

In the first place, they attract great numbers of industrious persons, those, and more particularly in latter times, lay up respectable sums of money, which enable them to settle down in the country, either by purchasing some land, entering into some business, or engaging in some other pursuit which their habits and feelings would induce them to. Most commonly, if the works be of any long continuance, Towns are erected in their immediate neighbourhood, which, in course of time, become respectable and important; and such is the rapid growth of these Towns, that they are not only invested with the privileges of the highest civil dignity, but give rise to those institutions which serve to preserve their comforts, promote their prosperity, and extend widely around them, all those advantages and blessings which contribute to the extension and well being of society.

The history of every country with which we are acquainted, no matter how remote, or modern be its settlement, tells us, that its progress to wealth and independence, has proceeded on this way. But if there be any place, or country, whose condition illustrates more clearly and satisfactorily the truth of the positions we have laid down, it is that of some of the states of the neighbouring Republic; and especially as in climate, nature, and quality of soil, as well as geographical situation, they are so similar to our own Province. To what are we to attribute the astonishing progress in Agriculture, which is to be seen in that vast tract of hitherto barren and rocky country, lying between Hudson River and Lake Erie, and which in great part, forms now, as beautiful a country as the eye could delight in beholding. What gave rise to, and preserves their importance and usefulness for those fine and rapidly growing Towns in the State of New York, we mean Albany, Troy, Utica, Rochester, and at the end of the far west Buffalo, which, in respect to size, population as well as commercial business, equals any town or city in the lower Provinces of the British Colonies. What is it, we ask, gave existence to these respectable towns, with many others, which converted that vast wilderness to agricultural plains, and thereby have contributed to give sustenance and comforts, with all those other blessings which tend to make life desirable for and agreeable to mankind. We answer, and we venture to say, we are in the right, "it was public works." Had there not been public works from the Hudson river to Lake Erie, Albany would not as yet arrive at the dignity of being an incorporated town, nor should Buffalo, at the other end, be the Tyrant of the West, inviting by her commercial mart, vessels from every harbour of the great western lakes, laden with their peculiar produce. To speak in plain terms, the rail roads and canals made the State of New York what it now is, not only the admiration and delight of every

body who passed of more vast and waster country than thousands of late.

But to return to the establishment cable, and that on whether the situation Province are such carried on an ext elevate its condition and agriculte proud and happy neighbouring cou we answer in th ment of the wor works properly c would make New lity and resource there is on the A regards the Boar of it in passing b into the subject; of Works, let us, re an efficient composed of res men of sterling i character, whose duct, stamped b talion, would be have the public whether in the s in the managem different stages, moon good to pr such a Board as

How this Boa nominate its me persons they sh take upon ousre express at prese body unconnect powers for good rations, regulat enctions will p bing; and that the Board, evid petent witness candidates to fi ant duties.

As we have l want of space, next.

The Britann passengers. T dish and two so son, Mr. Rodg Martin, Mr. M ed at Halifax; were Earl Mul (Box) and Lad of Despatches.

St. STEPH under the title to be started d Stephen, by Jo of talent, and County. We upon the pros ducted, as we will be ably a Campbell suc

The Senate on the 13th Doctor of L Rector of the

SABBAT

On Tuesd with the Sco a source for t Captain Paul Hall for the men counce and decorate flags, in a ver the words "conspicuous Nearly every ing to the est the entertain where all vie should count dious to part from large a down to the riety of cake fee, fruits of were loaded. down to two in their pro phrase had Lean address

My Dear with you an faces on this deem your l our estimati pacious and prulusion of —and the h we do, and portance to your wellf speaking) t world, in th School, is your comfo faction? I prospects v our happine parents, tea nished this Scripture d give them i much enha flected in sparkling e But den now before must I be c ope your ex



RESPONDENTS.  
The statement, from the  
of the St. Andrews Bible &  
ation in connexion with the  
Society, which will be pub-

## TANDARD.

FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1842.

**County Bank.**  
Barnes, President.  
Week—W. Fisher, Esq.  
Day—TUESDAY.  
Business, from 10 to 2.  
Notes for Discount must be  
Cashier, on or before Mon-  
they must lie over until

**Black House**  
at week—John Parkinson

**Insurance Association.**  
at week—F. A. Babcock  
from 10 till 3 o'clock, every  
cepted.

**Stephens Bank.**  
Barnes, President.  
Week—Robert Lindsay.  
Day—SATURDAY.  
Business, from 10 to 1.  
Notes for Discount must be  
Cashier, on or before Mon-  
they must remain in his  
following discount day.

**ST DATES**  
3 Montreal, Jan. 27  
4 Quebec, Jan. 27  
27 Halifax, Jan. 27  
27 New York, Jan. 29  
27 Boston, Jan. 31

### TECH-PUBLIC WORKS.

Excellent measures recom-  
ended by the Governor's  
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e extracts from which we  
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than the establishment of an  
Works, whose duty it would  
be to see to their operations,  
well selected delegates over  
it continuance.

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harbour of the great western  
her peculiar produce. To  
rme, the rail roads and canals  
of New York which is now  
biration and delight of every

body who passed through it, but what is still  
of more vast importance, made its wilderness  
and water contribute to the comforts of its  
thousands of lately emigrant inhabitants.

But to return to our own Province, we come  
to discuss these interesting questions, whether  
the establishment of public works is practi-  
cable, and that on an extensive plan, and if so,  
whether the situation and resources of this  
Province are such as that those public works  
carried on an extensive scale, would tend to  
elevate its condition, in respect to commer-  
cial and agricultural improvements, to that  
proud and happy portion occupied by our  
neighbouring countries. Both these questions  
we answer in the affirmative, the establi-  
shment of the works is practicable, and the  
works properly conducted by a skilful board,  
would make New Brunswick, from its loca-  
lity and resources, as prosperous a country as  
there is on the American continent. And as  
regards the Board of Works, we must observe  
of it in passing before we proceed any further  
into the subject; if we are to have a Board  
of Works, let us, in the name of goodness,  
have an efficient and useful one, a Board  
composed of respectable and scientific men,  
men of sterling honesty, of unsullied public  
character, whose previous character and con-  
duct, stamped by the mark of public appro-  
bation, would be a guarantee, that they would  
have the public interest at heart, and that  
whether in the selection of public works, or  
in the management of these works through  
their different stages, they would prefer the com-  
mon good to private interests. Let us have  
such a Board as this, or let us have no Board.  
How this Board is to be formed, who is to  
nominate its members, of from what class of  
persons they should be selected, we can't  
take upon ourselves to answer; we can only  
express at present the wish, that it will be a  
body unconnected with the legislature, whose  
powers for good will be ample, whilst its op-  
erations, regulated by wholesome legislative  
enactments will prevent the possibility of job-  
bing; and that finally in the construction of  
the Board, evidence will be taken from com-  
petent witnesses, on the fitness of each of the  
candidates to fill such high and important  
duties.

As we have left the subject imperfect, for  
want of space, we shall return to it in our  
next.

The Britannia brought out eighty-seven  
passengers. The Hon. and Rev. A. Caven-  
dish and two sons, Major Sullivan, Mr. Nel-  
son, Mr. Rodger, Dr. Barker, Mr. J. C.  
Martin, Mr. Marlette, and Capt. Bood, landed  
at Halifax; the remainder—among whom  
were Earl Mulgrave, Charles Dickens, Esq.  
(Bar) and Lady, and T. Molloy, Jr. bearer  
of Despatches, proceeded to Boston.

ST. STEPHEN COURANT.—A weekly paper  
under the title of the St. Stephen Courant is  
to be started during the present month at St.  
Stephen, by John Campbell Esq. a gentleman  
of talent, and well known throughout this  
County. We congratulate our friends there  
upon the prospect of having a Journal con-  
ducted, as we have no doubt the Courant  
will be ably and respectfully; and wish Mr.  
Campbell success.

The Senate of the University of Glasgow,  
on the 13th inst., conferred the degree of  
Doctor of Laws on Mr. James Paterson,  
Rector of the Academy in St. John.

### SCOTCH CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

On Tuesday last, the Teachers connected  
with the Scotch Church Sunday School held  
a soiree for the entertainment of the Children.  
Captain Paul having graciously offered his  
Hall for the occasion, several of the young  
men connected with the School got together  
and decorated the room with evergreens and  
flags, in a very neat and becoming manner,  
the words "Sabbath School 1842" being  
conspicuously formed among the decorations.  
Nearly every family of respectability belong-  
ing to the establishment contributed to make  
the entertainment substantial and attractive;  
where all vied with each other, as to who  
should contribute the most, it would be in-  
vidious to particularize, suffice it to say, that  
from large and splendidly plumed cak-  
down to the simple bun, embracing every va-  
riety of cakes, pies, tarts, cheese, tea and cof-  
fee, fruits of different descriptions, the tables  
were loaded. At 3 o'clock 96 children sat  
down to two tables arranged by their teachers  
in their proper classes. After the 16th Para-  
phrases had been sung, the Rev. Alex. Mac-  
Lean addressed them to the following effect:

My Dear Children,—We are happy to meet  
with you and to see your smiling and healthy  
faces on this festive occasion. You may well  
deem your little selves of much importance in  
our estimation—when you look upon this ca-  
pacious and beautifully decorated Hall—the  
protrusion of dainties on the tables before you  
—and the large and respectable company who  
have come to see you enjoy yourselves. Yes,  
we do, and well may—we attach the deepest im-  
portance to you, and to whatever relates to  
your welfare. For, are not you (humanly  
speaking) to be our successors in the busy  
world, in the church, and in the Sabbath-  
School. Is there anything that ministers to  
your comfort that does not add to our satis-  
faction? Is there anything that wars your  
prospects which does not materially diminish  
our happiness? We therefore, your pastor,  
parents, teachers, and friends, who have fur-  
nished this banquet, feel the truth of the  
Scripture declaration, "It is more blessed to  
give than to receive." And our pleasure is  
much enhanced by seeing it so vividly re-  
flected in your beaming countenances and  
sparkling eyes.

But dear children, bright as is the picture  
now before me, it has its deep shadow—nor  
must I be charged with attempting to envel-  
ope your enjoyments in gloom—when I re-

mind you, that you are sinners, both by nature  
and in practice; and as such, liable to the  
wrath of an offended God. Are not your  
bodies liable to suffering, disease and death?  
And can there be suffering and death where  
there is no sin, personal or imputed? Did  
not David exclaim "behold I was shapen  
in iniquity—and in sin conceived?" Did not  
Job say "who can bring a clean thing out of  
an unclean?" And did not Paul say, "By  
sin—and so death passed upon all men,  
for that all have sinned?" Your minds, too,  
are prone to evil rather than to good—Folly  
is bound up in your hearts—and the influ-  
ences of the Holy Spirit are necessary to lead  
you into, and keep you in the ways of true  
wisdom.

Viewing yourselves thus as sinners,—well  
may you be thankful to God for your great  
privileges. Had he dealt with you as he did  
with another class of sinners—the fallen an-  
gels, he would have kept you in chains of  
hopeless darkness against the judgment of the  
great day. Yea, how much more favorably  
have you been dealt with than the myriads of  
children who are born and live in heathen  
countries—who have never known a Saviour,  
and never heard the Gospel sound. You have  
the Bible, and the other means of grace pla-  
ced within your reach—teachers of useful  
knowledge through the week; and of divine  
knowledge on the Sabbath. And do not all  
these advantages impose upon you great re-  
sponsibility. "To whomsoever much has been  
given, of him shall much be required." Be  
assured then, that if you neglect your oppor-  
tunities of religious improvement, here, your  
fate will be worse than that of the heathen  
hereafter. Nor can you ever succeed in  
deceiving Him with whom you have to do.  
"God is not mocked—for whatsoever a man  
soweth that shall he also reap." God looks  
not so much on the outward appearance as  
the heart.

Your duties then, dear children, are plain.  
Obey thankfully and resolutely the Divine  
command "My son—my daughter—give me  
thine heart, and let thine eyes observe my  
ways." Sweet and acceptable to Jehovah is  
the incense of youthful piety; "they that  
seek me early shall find me." "Remember  
your Creator, then, in the days of your youth."  
Study habitually your Bibles. And accom-  
pany this study by prayer, that your minds  
may be enlightened as well as your memories  
stored—that the Holy Ghost may take of the  
things that are Christ's, and shew them to  
your souls. Seek an interest in what Jesus  
has done and suffered. Implore grace to shun  
what He has prohibited, and to be, do, or  
suffer what He has prescribed. Obey them  
that have the rule over you, in the family, the  
sabbath-school, and the sanctuary. They  
watch for your souls as they that must give  
account. Theirs is a labour of love; and the  
only way in which you can show your grate-  
tude is by a willing obedience. They seek  
not yours but you, and the gain arising from  
your compliance will be not theirs, but yours.

There is another duty that I would, in con-  
cluding, impress earnestly upon your minds—  
that is, the duty of avoiding bad company.—  
Go not with those wicked boys who disgrace  
our streets by their lying, cursing, quarrel-  
ling, and other evil doings. When you are  
solicited to join them, consent not but think  
of the inspired declarations—"The compa-  
nion of fools shall be destroyed"—and "bless-  
ed is the man that walketh not in the counsel  
of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of  
sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scorn-  
ful."

One word to Parents, Guardians, and S. S.  
Teachers. Your duties are most interesting  
and important. And it is of the utmost con-  
sequence that your training of the young be  
conducted by not only precept, but example.  
Children do not get the credit they deserve for  
sincerity and readiness of perception. They  
very soon notice, and take advantage of any  
discrepancy between your precepts and your  
practice. Be careful then, to let your sayings  
and doings, relative to children, be consistent.  
Not only point, but lead their way to Heaven.  
Take an example in this respect, from the  
Eagle, whose method of exciting her eaglets  
to take their first flight from the eyrie, is thus  
beautifully alluded to in Deuteronomy—"The  
eagle stireth her nest; fluttereth over her  
young; spreadeth abroad her wings; taketh  
them, and beareth them on her wings." Sir  
H. Davy (not only a great, but a christian  
philosopher) avouches, from his own know-  
ledge, to the fidelity of this animated repre-  
sentation. He tells us that he was an eye-  
witness of the eaglets' first essay to fly—that  
the parent birds began their instructions by  
making small and low circles; the young imi-  
tating them—that they then extended gradu-  
ally the compass of their flight; always rising  
higher and higher; the eaglets following; and  
flying better, the higher they mounted. This  
sublime exercise, he says, they continued,  
until they disappeared altogether from his ad-  
miring gaze. So should we, my dear friends,  
teach the young immortals committed to our  
charge, to look betimes towards Heaven and  
the Sun of righteousness. We should lead  
them, by our example, to elevate their thoughts  
above the things of this world, which perish  
with the using—and to fix their affections on  
the pleasures that are at God's right hand;  
and thus alone, that we can entertain any ra-  
tional or scriptural hope of success in our en-  
deavors to benefit the young—and that, when  
the clouds of the valley shall flourish green on  
our graves, God shall, in the dear children  
now before us, raise up a seed to serve him.

After the children had been regaled to their  
hearts' content, they were conducted out of  
the Hall by their teachers, the females taking  
the lead, and sent home in good season, ap-  
parently much gratified with their splendid  
entertainment. The whole of the children  
having retired, upwards of sixty of the parents,  
teachers, and their friends, sat down and par-  
took of a friendly repast, all appearing very

much gratified with an entertainment so in-  
teresting in its nature, and so got up and con-  
ducted, as to merit the applause of every per-  
son who witnessed it.

WEEKLY ALMANAC & TIDE TABLE.		MOON		High Water	
FEB. 1842	1842	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
Saturday	5 57 53	4	55	7	7 42
Sunday	6 56 53	4	53	8	8 57
Monday	7 54 53	6	11	9	9 54
Tuesday	8 53 53	7	24	10	10 35
Wednesday	9 52 53	8	34	10	11 15
Thursday	10 51 53	9	54	11	11 56
Friday	11 50 53	10	44	11	12 36

New Moon 9th Feb. 5m. Morning

CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE DURING THE WEEK.		morn		even	
Thursday, 27th January,		33	8		
Friday, 28,		30	3		
Saturday, 29,		32	33		
Sunday, 30,		34	34		
Monday, 31,		30	37		
Tuesday, Feb. 1,		30	20		
Wednesday, 2,		16	36		
Thursday, 3rd,—this morning the ther-					
момeter stood at 36°.					

### SHIPPING JOURNAL.

#### PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS

—ARRIVED.—  
Feb. 2, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster Eastport  
Sundries to Sundry,  
—CLEARED.—  
Jan. 29, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster Eastport  
ballast.  
Feb. 1, bque. Villibia Driscoll London, Deals  
and by Wm. Garrett

#### TO SELL OR LEASE.

THAT well improved and advantageously  
situated FARM & ISLAND, with Dwelling  
House and two Barns at Oak Bay, five  
miles from Saint Stephen, lately owned by  
Thomas Dunn, now occupied by David Wood-  
cock.  
Apply to J. H. Whitlock, Esq. Saint  
Stephen, or  
JOHN DUNN,  
Saint Andrews, Feb. 1, 1842

#### TO LET.

From the First Day of May next.  
THE  
RED STORE

ON the Market Wharf—the Building is 20  
by 40 feet, 41 stories high—in complete  
repair, and is one of the best stands for business  
in the Town.  
WILLIAM BARCOCK.  
January 27 1842—5711

#### SHIP TIMBER AND CORD- WOOD.

AT CHAMCOCK.  
THE above can be had on application to  
JAS. W. STREET.  
Lathwood can be had upon easy terms.  
February 1, 1842

#### CHARLOTTE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

At a meeting of the Board of Education of the  
County of Charlotte, held at the Racoon Ox-  
rick January, 1842.  
In conformity with the desire of His Excellency  
the Lieutenant Governor, it was Ordered,  
That in all cases of application for license to  
teach School, the Minister of the congregation to  
which the applicant has belonged for the last 12  
months, is to certify as to his or her religious and  
moral conduct and character, and that in future all  
applications to this Board from or on the behalf of  
candidates for School licenses, or testimonials, as  
above required, to be addressed to the Board gen-  
erally through their Secretary, H. H. HATCH, Esq.  
It was further ordered that no candidate be in-  
firmed for license by this Board under the  
age of 18 years.  
Resolved that this board will in future meet  
at one o'clock on the first Monday in each month,  
and that no candidate for School licenses will  
be examined on any other day except under  
very urgent circumstances.

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

The Subscriber  
would respectfully inform  
his friends and the Public generally,  
that he has commenced this day to dispose  
of his well assorted Stock,  
now remaining on hand,  
at unusually low prices.  
He has also just received a few fancy  
CRAPE and CHALLIE HKS.  
1 BOX ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, and  
1 Eod PRINCESS ROYAL CLOTH, a  
rich and new article for Ladies Dresses.  
J. IRWIN.  
St. Andrews, Jan. 29, 1842—41

#### CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against  
purchasing the half Lot No. 43, the one  
acre, Saw Mill and Buildings in this Parish,  
advertised to be sold at Sheriff's Sale the 11th  
day of February next, to satisfy an Execution  
in favour of Daniel Anley, Esq.—The said  
properties being mine, and without any legal  
claim against them.  
ASA POSTER.  
Grandmanna, January 4, 1842

#### CAUTION.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons  
from purchasing a Lot of LAND granted  
to JOHN CERNING, advertised at Sheriff's sale,  
situate as follows in the Parish of St. Patrick,  
County of Charlotte, containing 200 acres,  
bounded on the East by Lands granted to John  
Rodgers and others; on the West by Lands  
granted to John Per; on the North, by Lands  
granted to James Allanahaw, Esq.; and on the  
South by Lands granted to the Subscriber, as  
said Lot was purchased by him from said Cern-  
ing, in June, 1838.  
JAMES LANTEN,  
St. Andrews, January 4, 1842

#### LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale Lot No. 4 in the  
4th Range Clarence Hill Settlement, Parish of  
Saint Patrick. The Lot is well wooded and good  
soil. Any person desirous of purchasing Land suit-  
able for a Farm, would meet with a bargain by ap-  
plying to the subscriber to whom the Lot was  
granted, or at the STANFORD OFFICE, where every  
information will be given which may be required.  
The Terms are moderate.  
MARYANN CLEARY.  
Saint Patrick, January 12, 1842.

#### FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell that Valuable Lot of  
LAND containing 200 acres more or less,  
situated in the Grove Settlement, in the Parish  
of SAINT PATRICK, with a Frame Barn and  
new DWELLING finished. This Property is  
worth the attention of those wishing to pur-  
chase, as there is a large quantity of Spruce  
& Hardwood on it and in a good neighborhood.  
There is a Grist and two Saw Mills within a  
mile of the same.  
Apply to the subscriber or to SAMUEL GET-  
TY, at Saint Andrews.  
JAMES KYLE.  
27th Dec. 1841.

#### DISSOLUTION.

THE Co partnership heretofore existing un-  
der the Firm of HILL & ABBOT, ex-  
pired on the 14th inst. by limitation and is dis-  
solved. The name of the Firm will be used  
hereafter in liquidation only.  
Persons indebted to the Firm are requested  
to make payment to either of the subscribers.  
GEORGE S. HILL.  
T. BURTON ABBOT.  
Saint Stephen, 19th Nov. 1841—4651m

#### CANADA STOVES, IRON.

ON SALE by the subscriber AT LOW PRI-  
CES, an assortment of CANADA STOVES,  
from 20 inch to 36 inch,  
Common and Refined IRON (assorted)  
Blister and Cast STEEL, &c.  
J. W. STREET.  
November 3d, 1841

#### NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Legal Demands  
against the Estate of the late RO-  
BERT KENNEDY, Master Mariner, of  
Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte,  
deceased, are requested to present the same  
duly attested within THREE MONTHS from  
this date; and all those indebted are request-  
ed to make immediate payment to  
JANE KENNEDY, Administratrix  
CHARLES KENNEDY, Admin'r.  
St. Andrews, Nov. 24, 1841—4651m

#### MOLASSES, COFFEE AND SUGAR.

20 HDS. Porto Rico MOLASSES,  
8 Bags Cuba COFFEE,  
8 Tins Bright SUGAR,  
4 Ditto Low SUGAR.  
For Sale By  
J. W. STREET,  
November 18th, 1841

#### Franklin Stoves!

ON CONSIGNMENT.  
2 FRANKLIN STOVES 36 x 56 ins,  
2 Ditto 34 x 34 "  
The above Franklins have no aprons, which  
is considered a great improvement; and will be  
sold very low.  
JAS. W. STREET.  
14th December 1841

#### 22ND OCTOBER, 1841.

#### WILLIAM BARCOCK & SON,

HAVE received in addition to their former  
STOCK advertised 26th September 1841  
the following:  
FALL & WINTER GOODS:  
Pilot Cloths, Petershams, Beaver Cloths,  
White, Red, Green and Blue Flannels, Blank-  
ets, Merinos; Plain and Figured Orleans and  
Saxons, Satinets, Pilot and Beaver Cloth  
Over Coats; Winter Slop Clothing, with many  
other articles suitable for the season—all of  
which are offered for sale on their usual terms.

#### JUST RECEIVED.

2 CASES best Florence OIL,  
1 case LIQUORICE—For Sale by  
S. T. GOVE,  
13th January 1842

#### Tea!

Ex "MARY CAROLINE," from Liverpool, via  
Saint John.

#### 10 CHESTS SOUCHONG TEA.

JAS. W. STREET.  
14th December 1841

#### JOHN PARKINSON, AUCTIONEER.

THE above named being appointed an Auction-  
eer for the County of Charlotte, respectfully  
solicits a share of public patronage in that capacity  
19th January 1842

#### History of New-Brunswick.

The Subscriber having for some time past  
been engaged in compiling a work on this  
Province, intended to comprise its early history,  
statistics, topography, and all other information  
which may be either interesting or generally  
useful, respectfully requests those persons who  
may be in possession of original letters, public  
documents, or other papers relating to the af-  
fairs of New-Brunswick, to favour him with a  
perusal of the same, in order that the informa-  
tion they contain may be submitted to the pub-  
lic.—The Subscriber will feel greatly obliged  
to any person who will furnish him with local  
or other information to be embodied in the work,  
he being most anxious to render it as accurate  
and comprehensive as possible.  
The work will be published in London, and  
will be illustrated and embellished with maps  
and plates.  
M. H. PERLEY.  
St. John, 8th January, 1842.—2 am

#### NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to in-  
form his friends and the public, that he  
has received  
Fall and Winter Goods,  
embracing a large and varied assortment  
suitable for the season, among which will be  
found:

Fine and superfine BROADCLOTHS, in  
various shades and colours.  
BEAVER CLOTHS do do  
PILOT CLOTHS do do  
Tweed, Backskins, and Diagonal Cassi-  
meres.  
Red, white, plain and twilled Flannels,  
Rose and White single and double mil-  
led BLANKETS.  
SAXONS and ORLEANS CLOTHS  
ALI PASHA CLOTHS, a new article for  
Ladies Dresses.  
Roslyn Plaid SILK.  
Lbs. Wool, and Saxony Plaids for Ladies  
Cloaks.  
Printed Calicos, grey and white Shirtings.  
Twilled and plain REGATTAS.  
Large and small Rob Roy Plaid Shawls  
and Handkerchiefs.  
HOSIERY & GLOVES in great variety.  
Gents Silk and Beaver HATS.  
Fur and Worsteds CAPS.  
Ladies and Gents. BOOTS and SHOES.  
Fur MUFFS and BOAS.  
CARPETING and Hearth Rugs.  
A large assortment of Ready Made CLO-  
THING and Lingerie SLOPS.

A stock of FLOUR and GROCERIES.  
All of which will be sold at the lowest pos-  
sible prices.

#### PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

WM. GARNETT,  
OF SAINT ANDREWS,  
AGENT of the PROTECTION INSURANCE  
COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, of-  
fers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Fac-  
tories, Barns, and their contents, and all other  
descriptions of insurable property.

#### OR AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The rates of Premium offered, are as low as  
those of any other similar institution, and  
every man has now an opportunity, for a tri-  
fling sum, to protect himself against the ra-  
vages of this destructive element, which of-  
ten, in a single hour, sweeps away the earn-  
ings of many years.  
The course the office pursue in transac-  
ting their business, and in the adjusting and  
payment of losses, is prompt and liberal. For  
terms of Insurance, application may be made  
to the above named Agent who is authorized  
to issue Policies to applicants without delay.  
WM. CONNER,  
Secretary.  
Hartford, Connecticut, July, 1841.  
Mr. GARNETT also offers his services as  
an Auctioneer and Commission Agent.  
St. Andrews, 28th Nov. 1841.

#### Notice.

THE Subscriber will make advances on car-  
goes consigned to his friends in Barbados,  
to amount of \$5 per M on Lumber and \$2 per  
M on Long Pine and Cedar Shingles by drafts  
on Messrs. Cavan Brothers & Co., London a  
90 days sight, or Messrs. Howland & Aspen-  
wall, New York, on receiving Bill of Lading  
to insure the cargo in London.  
The Bill of Exchange for the advance to be  
endorsed on the Bill of Lading in Sterling mo-  
ney. The Premium to be settled in the West  
Indies, where the Shipper of the Cargo will  
have the advantage of receiving a higher pre-  
mium than here.

The Vessels after touching at Barbados will  
be allowed to proceed to the following Islands  
provided the markets are better to leeward than  
at Barbados on their arrival—namely—  
TOBAGO, ANTIGUA,  
GRENADA, DOMINIQUE,  
St. VINCENT, St. KITTS,  
TRINIDAD, TORTOLA,  
St. LUCIA, NEVIS, &c.  
WM. KER  
Saint Andrews 17th March, 1841.

#### NOTICE TO OUT-PENSIONERS OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

THE Lords and others Commissioners of  
Chelsea Hospital having required that all  
OUT-PENSIONERS resident in the Colonies  
should be examined by means of interrogato-  
ries, to which they should reply before the issue  
of any further Pension; Notice is hereby given  
to those PENSIONERS resident in the County  
of Charlotte, that they are to appear before  
the Commanding Officer at Saint Andrews, and  
those Pensioners resident in and about Wood-  
stock before the Commanding Officer at that  
station, for the purpose aforesaid: and notice is  
hereby also given to all other PENSIONERS, resident  
in New Brunswick, who have not yet replied  
to the questions as above directed, that unless  
they present themselves at the Commissariat  
Offices in Saint John or Fredericton, no issue  
of Pension will be made to them from and after  
the 1st April next.  
Commissariat, New Brunswick,  
St. John, 1st January, 1842

#### Notice.

THE subscriber will make advances on consign-  
ments to his friends in Kingston, Jamaica,  
to the amount of  
\$5 Per M on Boards and Plank, and  
\$2 Per M on Long Pine and Cedar Shingles.  
By drafts at 90 days on Messrs. A. & Co., New York,  
upon receiving Bills of Lading and order for Insur-  
ance.  
The Shippers will be allowed the advantage of  
selling at the Out-Ports when the prices are better  
than at Kingston; and will be instructed to call on  
Messrs. Hay for orders.  
WILLIAM KER,  
Saint Andrews 15th July 1841—2 am

#### JOB WORK

Executed at this office on the most liberal terms



