

RE.  
L GOODS.  
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DS,  
g as follows:

Prunella, Calfskin and Morocco  
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nglish, French and Indiana Moss-  
all shades and colors.  
assortment of Figured and Plain  
s, Saracens and Persians.  
ALSO.  
of Rich dark Winter Ribbons,  
assorted Winter Artificial Flow-  
ery Description.  
wool double breasted SHIRTS and  
sliers; Gents Italian Black Silk  
Black Neck Ties—an article as  
rior) to the above Italian Hike,  
and Embroidered satin and Silk  
d and Indian rubber double stitched  
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ATS, JACKETS, PANTALOONS & VESTS.  
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ags, Umbrellas—silk and cotton.  
ricted CUTLERY,  
and Shave BRUSHES,  
own WINDOW GLASS,  
OBACCO PIPES,  
assorted London Winter SLOPS,  
and bottom TUMBLERS,  
PASTE BLACKING,  
DRESTICKS,  
d Heath BRUSHES,  
rince and Letter PAPER,  
Wrapping do. different sizes,  
ON HAND ALSO.  
L ASSORTMENT GROCERIES,  
VIZ:  
London, Liverpool, and Glenfield  
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rthong and Congon TEAS  
and Crushed CGAR,  
y Tobacco, Mustard, Ginger, Peppercorn,  
and Rice.  
SALT; Bloom RAISINS,  
ply of Superior FLOUR; Rye do.  
HEAL.

for the liberal patronage  
VERY LARGE STOCK on  
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Book Account standing  
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D. BRADLEY.

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is of LAND on PLEASANT RIDGE,  
merly occupied by JOSEPH HERRING-  
LAC HOUSE & BARN, and 14 acres  
under cultivation; and the other by  
more, with about 4 acres under til-  
above Property lies on the Frederic-  
will be worthy the attention of any  
is Property not be disposed of previous  
y of APRIL, 1842, it will on that day  
Public Auction at KELLY'S TAV-  
STRAITS.  
ules apply to Wm. McLELLAN, Esq. St.  
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CHURCH S. MARKET WHARF,  
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Quantities Codfish,  
Quanta's Fathead Fish,  
Barrels of No. 1. Fat Herrings,  
Boxes scaled No. 1 and 2, smoked Her-  
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VOLUME 9

# The Standard,

## OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

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### COMMUNICATIONS.

[From our Fredericton Correspondent]

Fredericton, 13th March, 1842.

Mr. Editor,  
The debate in the Committee of Ways and Means, was opened on Monday last, in a long and able speech by Mr. Weldon. After noticing the clamour which had been raised against the Province, he reviewed the public accounts, and having noticed the great improvement on the Roads, showed that £189,000 had been paid for that service in four years. He then enumerated various grants made in consequence of the late border troubles—Canadian sufferers—sufferers by fire in St. John, &c., amounting to nearly £10,000. In reviewing the finances in his own peculiar way, he showed that on the 31st of December last, all possible demands against the Province then payable, as well as such as were in future payable by existing laws, could not exceed £233,000, and that there were sums due, and on hand, enough to meet this, making a large allowance for bad debts. On estimating the revenue of the current year, and enumerating the various services to be provided for, he maintained, that without any additional taxes, there would be very little against the Province at the year's end. He proposed to issue treasury debentures, and sell them for money to lay out this year on the Roads.—Several other members took an active part in the debate, and all matters of finance, revenue, expenditure, &c. were once more very fully investigated. The Committee passed a Resolution to continue the present duties, and adjourned to sit again.

The Bill to abolish the Treasury and to collect all the duties under the direction of the Officers of the Customs, was fully discussed. On the one hand it was maintained, that by pensioning of the present deputy Treasurers, and paying a sum additional to the Custom House, a saving of £300 a year would be effected, and the trouble of making two entries and doing the business at two offices entirely avoided. On the other hand it was contended that no such saving could possibly be made; that the sum additional would have to be granted in gross to the Custom House, and that the whole of the Revenue would thus be put into the hands of a body over whom the Legislature could have no direct control. The principle of the Bill was however sustained, and at the end of two days, the details being nearly completed, the question came up upon the section for paying the present officers of the Treasury. There then appeared a disposition to select a certain number of the most needy as pensioners, and to let the rest go; but where to draw the line of distinction they could not tell. Some were for paying all, others none, at last the pension clause was struck out, and the Bill passed. A new Bill was brought in to regulate the pensions, and having passed through the necessary stages, was taken up in full Committee. It was then maintained that this Bill would lay the foundation of a pension list, which the Province would never get clear of; and that if they would pension deputy Treasurers, they must also be prepared to pension some two dozen of Supervisors, who would be dismissed on the establishment of the Board of Works. This was a startling proposition, and the pension Bill was thrown under the table. The principal supporters of the other Bill seemed discouraged, and I do not think it will become a law after all.

The Bill to regulate the sale of Timber and Logs came down from the Council amended, by merely altering the title, and adding a suspending clause. The Speaker declared this to be a money bill, that the Council had no right to touch.—This was denied by Mr. Weldon, who seemed to know the law of Parliament as well as the Speaker. Upon this a curious debate arose, in which the House divided into three parties.—One party maintained that there was no tax in the bill, which, as it related to the disposal of certain public property, was a common subject of legislation between the two Houses, and might be amended by the Council the same as any other bill. Another party considered it a tax bill, but as the Council had not altered the price, their amendments were legal. The third party maintained, that it was to all intents and purposes a money bill, and that the Council had no right to touch any part of it. This last party outnumbered the other two, and a Resolution was entered on the Journals, declaring the privilege of the Council a breach of privilege. The House divided; and when I saw the division, and in the majority many of those who were a few weeks since so anxious to surrender to the Governor the initiation of all money grants, it reminded me of certain characters "a long time ago" who were said to "strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel." The whole matter was reconsidered the next morning;—the previous record struck from the Journals, and a new bill passed similar to the one amended by the Council.

The Government Bill for building Gaols and regulating prisons was examined, and laid over till next Session.

The Election Bill, having for its object the

reduction of the time of polling to two days, was fully discussed and finally rejected. The machinery was considered as too complicated, and tending to increase trouble and cost to all parties.

The Municipal Bill, the only one of the new measures, which passed the House, was severely handled in the Legislative Council, where it was branded as a measure Republican in its tendency, and neither called for by the Country, nor at all adapted to the wishes and condition of the people.

All these Government Bills were so framed and linked together as to form one entire and powerful machine, which if put in operation will introduce into the Province a new order of things—a radical change either for good or for evil. The consideration of these great measures has taken up at least a month of the present Session, and this weighty subject will no doubt be resumed at the next meeting of the Legislature, with all the advantages of public opinion formed and matured during the coming recess.

Yours &c.  
JACK ROBINSON.

The Bankrupt Bill passed the Committee of the whole House on the 15th inst. with amendments of the Bill as printed. The Bill for consolidating the Customs and Treasury departments, was brought up to be read a third time, when Mr. Johnston moved to postpone it for 3 months, upon the ground that no provision had been made, for those persons whose services might be dispensed with by the law. The Bill however passed.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

**Suicide of the Belgian Minister of War**—The Independent of Brussels gives the following particulars of the suicide of General Buzen, the Belgian Minister of War:—Some days ago a Radical Journal, the Patriote Belge, published a statement of the services of General Buzen in France and Holland, under the government of the King of the Netherlands and in the Belgian army. From these accounts it appeared that General Buzen was a Belgian by birth, but had deserted the ranks of the French army in 1807, and that he never was a member of the Legion of Honour. This publication was repeated by several Journals. At a meeting of opposition Deputies on Friday last, held at the residence of M. Puisseant, it was proposed that the Minister of War should be questioned on the subject at the next meeting of the Chamber of Deputies, but in the end it was resolved that a deputation of two members of the strong opposition party, and two of the moderates, should first call upon him to demand an explanation. These four gentlemen, Messrs. Verbeegen and Orts, D'Hoffschmidt, and De Billiet, waited upon the General, and executed their mission with all possible delicacy. The General replied that a full explanation should appear in the next number of the Monitor Belge. On Saturday, however, he put an end to his own existence by discharging a pistol against his right temple in a small wooden building in the garden near his house, outside the Louvain gate.

**The Timber Trade**—The circular issued by Messrs. Duncan & Ewing timber merchants, contains observations on the suggested alteration in the timber duties, which proposes to favour the importation of that material from the North of Europe, at the expense of the Colonial trade. They represent such a measure as fraught with danger, and deem it highly impolitic to hazard the injury of so important a branch of trade as that with the North American Colonies, for a doubtful prospect of increased gain by establishing a trade with foreign nations. The present trade in Timber with our North American colonies is stated to have employed in Liverpool during last year, 75,000 tons, a proportion equal to one sixth of the whole engaged in foreign colonial commerce entering the port; and since foreign timber is almost exclusively brought here in foreign bottoms, the interest of our shipowners shown to be involved to so important an extent will also suffer by an increase of foreign trade and that nearly in the same proportion as the displacement of colonial by Baltic timber. They then alluded to the opinions which some have industriously circulated, setting forth the immense inferiority of colonial fir timber compared with the European, and show that each has useful properties which are not shared by the other; that although European timber is stronger and more durable than colonial (red pine excepted), and accordingly obtains higher prices, yet there are many purposes for which it is unfitted, and where colonial common yellow pine is used in preference, and many to which the latter is equally adapted. They observe that an increase of duty on colonial timber is at variance with the acknowledged principle of encouraging the importation of raw material, tends to oppress the poor classes, to whose wants it is more especially applicable, as being cheaper. At the same time they are not opposed to a reduction of duty on foreign timber, but rather recommend it as tending

to reduce the price to the consumer. After advertising to the general distressed state of the whole trading community, they add, that the timber trade is of course involved in the same difficulties, though perhaps they are less serious than those of others.

**Emigration**—The Colonial Secretary has brought forward a report to amend the laws for promoting Immigration. His Lordship said he was opposed to any general scheme of emigration on a large scale; still he thought much might be accomplished to ameliorate the condition of poor emigrants. His Lordship's report had peculiar reference to protecting passengers from imposition on board their voyage out, and suggesting a new principle for the disposal of Crown Lands in the Colonies.

Mr. Gladstone has proposed a series of resolutions, which have caused considerable discussion relative to a modification of the duties on corn and flour in the West Indian and North American Colonies. His proposition is to allow the importation of American Corn into the Colonies at a duty of 2s. per barrel, which, when ground into flour, may be imported here. This plan is considered by some as extremely feasible, and if carried, will operate as a relaxation of the present prohibitory laws against the importation of foreign grain. With some slight modifications and amendments, the scheme of Mr. Gladstone is in substance the same as the one introduced by Mr. Labouchere during the late administration; and as such, it is only justice to the Right Hon. Gentleman to state, he waived all opposition, and gave it his cordial support.

For the Standard.

### TEMPERANCE SONG.

Let ages praise Fairness, and its effects on the brain,  
Let toppers praise their spirits, and its properties exultant,  
While the demon of dire discord, invests them cap-a-pie,  
Regardless of their frenzied state, I'll praise my cup of tea.  
When competence does favour me, I'll embrace the marriage tie,  
With the chaste and pretty fair one, whom I have in my eye;  
When her dear angel's approbation, our fate it'll decree,  
When she finds through long experience, I drink nothing else but tea.  
A party on the wedding night, shall testify our bliss,  
Composed of every member that swells the roll of this;  
And as competence in our motto, we will all enjoy with glee,  
The pleasures that arise to us from drinking Congou Tea!

### TEXTOTALER.

St. Patrick's Day, 1842.

**A Rich Spinster**—The will of the late Miss Jane Innes, spinster, formerly of Picardy place, Edinburgh, but late of Stow, in North Briton, has just been proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Doctor's Commons, by George Scott and John Thomson, Esqs. the executors. The deceased was possessed of £800,000 in the lands, and property in different parts of Scotland to the amount of £1,200,000, making, together the enormous sum of two millions, the whole of which the testatrix has bequeathed to be equally divided amongst all her relations, who can be found, without respect to the nearest of kindred. About five years since, the testatrix became entitled to £500,000, upon the death of her brother, he having died intestate, and she being the only next of kin. It is a most extraordinary fact that notwithstanding the immense wealth of the deceased lady, her habits were very parsimonious; and as a proof of it, it is only necessary to mention one fact in particular: on one dark evening she had occasion to go up stairs, but would not even light a candle, and in consequence of her advanced age, (nearly 80), she slipped down and broke her leg, which accident ultimately caused her death. The amount of probate duty alone will amount to a princely fortune, and the supposed wealthiest spinster in the world (Miss Burdett Coutts) was not entitled to that appellation until the present time. There is every reason to believe that the property of the deceased is the largest ever proved in Doctor's Commons.—London paper.

**Memory**—It is strange—perhaps the strangest of all the mind's intricacies—the sudden and instantaneous manner in which memory, by a single signal, casts wide the doors of one of those dark storehouses in which long passed events have been shut up for years. That signal, be it a look, a tone, an order, a single sentence, is the alchemical word of the Arabian tale; at the potent magic of which, the door of the cave of the robber, Forgetfulness, is cast suddenly wide, and all the treasures that he had concealed displayed. Upon the memory of the traveller rushed up the visions of his youthful days; the quarrels of boyhood, the transient cares, the quarrels—soon forgotten, the pains which passed away like summer clouds; the pure sweet joys of

youth, and innocence, and ignorance of ill, that never return when once passed away.

Extracts from Dr. Gesner's Fourth Report on the Geology of New Brunswick.

### SCHOODIC AND CHEPUTNETICOOK RIVERS

About ten miles above the Canoes Stream, the river passes through a narrow fissure in the slate and over another dike of trap rock, forming the Little Cheputneticook Falls; this was the site of our next encampment.—The river here falls perpendicularly about ten feet; just above the cataract is a small but very beautiful little island, which completes the resemblance, in miniature, of this fall to the magnificent cataract of Niagara. For the information of those who may hereafter take this route, it is proper to state, that the portage, at this fall, has been well beaten by the Indians, who passed this way to their hunting grounds, long before the country was visited by Europeans. About six miles farther up the stream, the river expands into a lake, surrounded by a tract of low ground, called "Porter's Meadows." From these meadows to the first Cheputneticook Lake, the distance is about eight miles. Four miles are occupied by rapids; the most dangerous of these are the "Elbow Rips," at the foot of the lower lake. Our canoes were pushed up, over an evenly inclined plane, two miles long, where all our strength and skill were required, to overcome the swiftness of the current. After much labour and difficulty, the light barks were urged upward over the last rapid; and we paddled along the surface of the lake, where the water is quiet, and its gloomy stillness is strongly contrasted with the roaring of the river below.

The Cheputneticook is an exceeding rapid river. The distance from the mouth of the Schoodic to the first lake, is nearly seventy miles, along the course of the stream. Above the Canoes River, the sides and bed of the Cheputneticook become rocky, and the granitic boulders, of large dimensions, scattered over the surface, obstruct the passage of the water in its descent. It is evident that all these boulders have been transported from the north, as they are identical in their composition with the rocks of the mountains surrounding the lakes. They are all rounded, or water-worn; and, frequently, upon their sides, the deep grooves and scratches, produced by friction against each other, or the rocks over which they passed, remain distinctly visible. These boulders, and the causes of their transportation, will be again referred to.

All the rocks, from the syenite of St. Stephens to the lower extremity of the lakes, consist of varieties of greywacke and slate. At the outlet of the lake, these rocks are met by the granite; and the physical features of the country are immediately changed. Instead of the low undulating surface of the stratified rocks, the country becomes elevated and mountainous; and lofty hills appear in every quarter. Instead of the fine, argillaceous and productive soil of the slates, the surface is spread over with immense boulders; or broken by cliffs and precipices, so as to render it, at many places, unfit for agricultural use. The boundaries of the granite, where it meets the slate and greywacke, may be traced by the eye, as it wanders over the uninhabited forests; and the bold and mountainous aspect of the country, from these lakes in a north east direction to the Saint John, are sufficient indications of the rocks beneath.

The lands between the above river and the Digequash, are, for the greater part, of a good quality; they do not attain any considerable degree of elevation, and the surface is sufficiently furrowed to secure the necessary drainage from the numerous springs and rivulets, that flow in every direction. The timber consists of pine, hemlock, birch, and maple; the lower grounds abound in cedar and alder, and sometimes in "blue-joint" and other kinds of wild hay. Extensive settlements might be made in this part of the Province, and the success of those who have already commenced to open the sides of the great forest, offer the best encouragement to persons who may be disposed to follow their example.

The Cheputneticook Lakes are about forty-five miles in length; their breadth is very irregular, being not more than a quarter of a mile at some places, and ten miles at others. They present a series of narrow straits and wide bays, with deep inlets and creeks. The general course of the chain is about north-west on the northern side of the lakes, there are a great number of deep and narrow bays and coves. Some of these bays are seven miles in length; and all of them run in a direction nearly parallel to the main lake. The south-west side is also remarkably indented. From these circumstances, and the numerous islands and narrow passages, the navigation of this beautiful sheet of water is rendered very intricate, and we were sometimes much perplexed to find the passage from one part of the lake to another.

Notwithstanding the water is generally

deep, and capable of being navigated by vessels of considerable size, vast white granitic boulders rise above the surface, or may be seen at various depths beneath the transparent water. The shores are also lined with these boulders, which, at many places, form natural wharves, with twenty or thirty feet of water around them, gradually sloping down to the shore, where the blocks of white granite appear like solid masonry, and exhibit a degree of neatness and beauty seldom seen on the borders of lakes. The numerous islands are thickly covered with cedar, hemlock, spruce and birch. The hills on the sides of the lakes bear lofty groves of pine, hemlock and larch; elm, ash and cedar being the productions of the less elevated lands. The surface of the country is generally occupied by vast collections of granitic boulders, having their interstices filled, and being sometimes covered, with granitic sand; above which, there is a strong and fertile soil. There are also large tracts of diluvial sand and gravel, which are capable of cultivation. The sand produced by the disintegration of the granite, is peculiarly favourable for the production of forest trees, which, in this quarter, have attained the largest size. Even in situations somewhat remote from the lakes, and where the boulders apparently cover the whole of the earth's surface, groves of beech and sugar maple were seen strongly rooted in the interstices of the rocks. The chief part of the best pines, that grew near the lakes, have been felled, and floated down the river to Saint Stephens and Saint Andrews; there are, however, in situations remote from the means of transportation, large quantities of excellent timber.

(To be continued.)

### PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

MARCH, 1842.

The following persons have been re-appointed Sheriffs of the several Counties for the current year:—

Edward W. Miller, York.  
Thomas Jones, Charlotte.  
John Hazen, Sunbury.  
Nathaniel H. DeVeber, Queen's.  
Asa Davidson, King's.  
William F. Syre, Westmorland.  
John M. Johnson, Northumberland.  
LeBaron Drury, Kent.  
Henry W. Baldwin, Gloucester.  
John F. W. Winslow, Carleton.  
James Paul, Restigouche.  
By Order of His Excellency in Council.  
WM. F. ODELL.

The following report of "Fashion for the Month," is from Punch in London:

"Costs are very much worn, particularly at the elbows, and are trimmed with a shining substance, which gives them a very glossy appearance. A rim of white ruff runs down the seams, and the covering of the buttons is slightly opened so as to show the wooden material under it. Hats are now slightly indented at the top, and we have seen several in which part of the brim is sloped off without any particular regard to the quantity abstracted. Walking dresses are very much distressed just now with brown spots of a mud colour, thrown on quite irregularly, and the heels of the stockings may sometimes be seen trimmed with the same material. A sort of basket work is now a great deal seen as a head dress, and in these cases it is strewn over with a little silver fish, something like a common sprat, which gives it a light and graceful character."

**Death of Mr. Edward Howard**—We are sorry to announce the sudden death, by apoplexy, of the popular and distinguished writer, Mr. Edward Howard, the author of "Rattin the Reeler," "The Old Commodore," "Outward Bound," "Jack-a-Shore," "The Life of Sir Sidney Smith," and many other works of distinguished merit. Mr. Howard was one of the most copious and successful contributors to the higher branches of periodical literature. In his temper he was cheerful, in his habits temperate, and in his domestic life mild and affectionate. As a husband and a father he was much beloved—esteemed as a friend, and admired in society, of which however he had latterly been deprived by his total deafness.—London Globe.

Corpulency is often but a symptom of vigorous health. Nature, to relieve the system of its redundancy of blood, causes an increased deposition of fat. Good humour and this affection are the most common causes of this affection. Solomon remarks, "A merry heart doth good like a medicine; but a broken spirit drieth the bones." Laugh and grow fat," says the old proverb. Stern observes, "Every time a man laughs he adds to the duration of his life." In alluding to the influence of a life of ease in causing corpulency, Dr. Arbuthnot says, "You may see an army of 40,000 soldiers, without a fat man among them; but I dare affirm, that with plenty of rest, 23 out of 43 shall grow fat." Who ever saw a fat pig-boy?—Polytechnic Journal.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

[From our Frequent Correspondent]

Frederickton, 18th March, 1842

Mr. Editor, The members of the Legislature appear to be getting tired, and as they have out on their pay already about ten days, it is reasonable to expect that they will soon bring their labors to a close.

A Bankrupt Bill, or a bill relating to debtors and creditors, passed through the House and was sent up to the Council for concurrence. Should it become a law, it will allow all persons in circumstances of pecuniary embarrassment to surrender their effects to their creditors, and having done so to obtain entire freedom, and be allowed to make the best of their way in the world again.

The Bill for the abolition of the Treasury, was lost at the third reading. Its supporters abandoned it, because no provision was made for the discharged Deputy Treasurers.

The third reading of the Bill relating to the sale of Logs and Timber, was strongly opposed. It passed however in the shape in which the former Bill came down amended by the Council, and will probably become a law. It will be a great relief to the lumberers.

A Bill for the incorporation of a company for the manufacture of Lumber at the Grand Falls, on the River Saint John, underwent much debate and was finally passed. Also a Bill for raising a Revenue. The duties remain nearly as they were last year.

A Resolution was laid on the table, and afterwards debated, having for its object the borrowing of a sum of money in England. The whole subject of Finance was again investigated, and the House finding itself bound down by the strict rules of debate, resolved itself into a Committee of ways and means, but no resolution was passed; and the Committee adjourned without coming to a decision.

The Road Committee then met (all hope of effecting a Loan in England being now lost) and reported a majority of the last year's grant on the Great Roads, and on the Bye Roads, the same as was granted last year. I infer from the debate in Ways and Means, that Treasury delinquencies will be issued, and sold, to obtain money for the Roads, if the same be required.

In the Committee of Supply, a number of grants formerly carried, have been reduced, and some altogether rejected. The usual grant to Stage Coaches and Carriers is a sum reduced one half. The Provincial Geologist has been discontinued. The usual grants to the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and the Secretary's office allowance, have been augmented. The proposed grant to the Marine School in connection with that to the Baptist Seminary and Methodist Academy, was warmly debated. The relative merits and claims of the several Christian denominations, were examined; and although it was generally admitted that all had equal claims, it was shown that grants of the public had been made to one or two denominations only. All three of the grants were passed. A proposed grant of £1000, for the protection of the Revenue, was discussed, and reduced to £500. We gallery members, were much amused by the description of an insurrection among the Resolute lumberers. It appeared that these poor laborious fellows—teamsters—beavers—and bushwhackers—having been cheated out of their wages, by their employers, as lumberers some-times are, assembled at the close of river driving at the shipping port, and threatened to destroy the timber unless they were paid. Their employers, the master lumberers, having disappeared, the resident merchants who had paid for the timber were compelled to attempt to appease them—not succeeding with the compromise, the infuriated fellows, to the number of three hundred, first followed the Town Pound into the river, then went to cutting up the Timber with their axes, and at last broke open the Gaol and released a number of prisoners. It appeared that they did comparatively little damage after all, considering their numbers, and state of complete insubordination. Order was restored, and an expense of about \$200 incurred in hiring and paying men to guard the place; and this sum was applied for out of the Province Treasury. Many of the members maintained that the County ought to bear part of the expense, say one-half, and the Province might pay the rest. Capt. Owen called the County authorities a pack of cowards, who, as they made no effort to help themselves, did not deserve any consideration. After a long debate and several divisions the demand was allowed.

A Bill for the incorporation of the City of Frederickton underwent a full discussion. It had been before the House a long time, and having been printed, and a day appointed to consider it, a Petition signed by a number of persons in and out of town appeared against it. The petition, the signatures to which seemed to have been collected by various persons at the same time, when unfolded with all its additions and appendages, had an odd appearance, and gave rise to some ludicrous observations. The bill passed by a small majority, but it is supposed that the Council will not allow it to become a law.

A number of select Committees have reported; and four bills have been sent down from the Council for the amendment of the criminal code.

The news from England, with regard to the West India trade, has alarmed all parties, and weakened the good opinion of the present ministry hitherto entertained here. A Committee of both Houses is appointed to draw up a Petition to the Queen and the Imperial Parliament against the proposed alterations.

I went to the Church one evening to attend

what they call an "Oratorio." The building was beautifully fitted out, and brilliantly lighted, and a great number of persons in attendance. There was a large company of men singers and women singers, with musical instruments of almost all sorts. The performances were highly applauded by those who preceded to understand them. For my own part, their tunes, if times they were, were all new and strange, I could not understand one of them, and

"Wadon's is one of our first strategists" For my friends, some of them.

Yours &c. JACK ROBINSON.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

1842. MARCH 11.

Mr. End presented to be granted, brought in a Bill to regulate the Stamp duty on Tannery and Logs cut on Crown Lands, which was read.

March 12.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to improve the Law relating to the Election of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, the following was moved—Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed until the next Session of the General Assembly.

Yeas.—The Hon. Mr. Weldon, Messrs. Hanington, M'Almon, Allen, Jordan, End, Stewart, Barberie, Wilson, Patelow, Beardsley, Freeze, Gilbert, Hayward.

Nays.—The Hon. Mr. Speaker, The Hon. Mr. Jordan, Messrs. Street, Taylor, Connell, J. M. Wilson, Fisher, L. A. Wilson, Owen, Brown, Boyd, Hill, Rankin, Woodward.

March 14.

Mr. Hill presented a Petition from Justice Wetmore and John E. Messinet, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed the amount paid for the support of Emigrant Poor in the said Parish during the past year, which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Owen brought in a Bill, to amend the Acts now in force for regulating the Elections of Representatives in the General Assembly. And upon the question for granting leave, the House divided—

Yeas, 11.

Extract from the Report of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Coast and River Fisheries.

The Petition of W. F. W. Owen, and 99 others, praying that measures may be taken to prevent foreign Fishermen for taking Fish in the Bay, Rivers, &c. within the County of Charlotte, &c. and the Petition of Henry Henev, Samuel Fountain, and 84 others, who considered as a protest against the alleged reasons and reasons in the first named Petition, and the Committee are of opinion that the interests of both Petitioners will be best promoted by leaving them to their legal rights, and such further protection as may be thought necessary, and which your Committee think might be afforded by extending the powers of the Overseers of the Fisheries, in regard to seizures of Nets, &c. to the Boats in which they are employed.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

March 9.

The Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Saint Stephen's Marine Assurance Company, as amended; passed the Council.

March 10.

The Bill to continue the Acts relating to Highways, as amended, passed the Council. The Bill to impose a tax upon Wild Lands, was lost in the Council.

The Bill to appoint Inspectors of Flour and Meal, in the Towns of Saint Andrew, Saint Stephen and Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, was lost in the Council.

March 11.

The Bill to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province, was lost in the Council.

Domestic Manufacture.—We have much pleasure in announcing that a Fire Engine, manufactured by Messrs. Baylow & Co., of this City, and tested on Monday, has proved to be an article of the first quality. She is of beautiful model and construction, and the workmanship we understand cannot be excelled in any country. Her power it is expected will exceed any Engine that has ever been seen in this city. There is two circumstances connected with this Engine that calls for public commendation, (i. e.) first that the article is manufactured in the city and extends the best American Engine recently imported from the States, although it cost £50 less; the second circumstance is that the Engine is intended to be made a present from the Protection Fire Club to the city. We sincerely trust that such palpable facts as these, will go far towards destroying that unaccountable predilection for the manufactures of our Yankee neighbours.—Chronicle.

Resumption.—The Philadelphia and Commercial Banks have determined, by a vote of their Directors, to resume specie payments if their Resumption bill becomes a law. The Western Bank, the South-west, and the Bank of North America, professed themselves ready for specie payment some weeks since. Their circulation small, and most of the specie belonging to the Bank of Pennsylvania, has been bought up by the North America. Here are five banks, at least, ready, according to their own admission, for specie payments.

A letter from Washington states that the balance due from Swartwout to the government has been struck, and that it is \$300,000.

LATER FROM CHINA.

By the arrival of the ship Venice, Capt. Perit, of New-York, letters and papers from Canton to the 25th Nov. have been received nine days later than the intelligence brought by the overland mail from India.

Affairs at Canton remain without material change from our last advices. The Canton papers give full details of the series of successes which have attended the northern expedition under Sir Henry Pottinger, the capture of Chumhai, Ningpo, &c.

These successes, however, had not as yet, it is believed, drawn any pacific overtures from the Chinese. It is understood that Sir Henry had sent to India for further reinforcements, to proceed to Teensin and Pekin next season; as the season was too far advanced to do so at once.

Every thing remained quiet at Canton, and teas were shipped off without interruption. The high prices, however, had not been maintained.

It is said 8,000,000 of dollars are demanded for the reason of Ningpo, and for the non-arrival of Hong-Chow-Foo, the capital, and other towns of that province.

A great quantity of cash was found at Ningpo, supposed to be a million of dollars worth in the metal of the country.

The British have issued orders to disturb the country trade; the trade between Formosa and China is to be interrupted.

The trade between Canton and Whampoa is not to be interfered with for the present; and, it is thought a large portion of the tea no longer may be shipped off before the Chinese put astay to the trade.

There can be little doubt that it is intended to retain possession of Hong Kong as a British colony. An official notice has been issued for the contract of a large quantity of goods of various qualities to be landed at the place we have named, for the purpose of supplying Her Majesty's steam vessels now engaged, or to be employed, in the China seas.

Thus by many parties is held to be proof that the ministry do not anticipate an early termination of the war with the "Celestial" empire. The first contract to be taken by Government, is for 120 tons. Other supplies will, it is understood, be forwarded to the same destination.

From the Canton Register of Nov. 16.

China, Oct. 2.—Letters by the clipper Ariel, confirm the reports of the determined resistance the Chinese made on the 1st October, when Tientsin, the capital of Chusan, again fell to her majesty's arms.

The town had been well fortified on the same principles, and in the same manner as Amoy; the principal battery, mounted upwards of 100 guns.—All the reports agree that the Chinese lost about 1500 men; a number of very well made brass guns were captured, 24 pounders and mortars, which were in the long fort.

On Oct. 24 the Chinese made a gallant defence of a small hill upon which they were posted. So determined was their resistance that the bayonet and spear crossed each other several times. A soldier of the 55th had his bayonet in the body of a Chinese at the moment he received his adversary's spear through his own ribs.

The man—corporal or sergeant—to whom the keys of the city of Tientsin were delivered last winter, when the British abandoned the island, is now a prisoner on board the flag-ship.

Letters have been received here from Amoy to the 29th. All was then quiet, and the Chinese merchants were beginning to confide in their new masters. Supplies were abundant.

National Courtesy.—The following letter from the American Minister at London describes the gallant behaviour of the Captain of an English vessel in rescuing from death the crew of an American merchantman:

The undersigned Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, has the honour to inform the Earl of Aberdeen, &c., that a letter has been received at the Legation at Madrid, from the Consul of the United States at Malaga, containing information of the rescue from imminent death of eleven persons of the ship's company of the American vessel Mary Anne, of New York, founded off Sardinia, on the 25th of August. This noble act was performed by Captain Stamp, of the English brig Rover, bound from Smyrna to Cork, with imminent danger to his own vessel at the time, and great subsequent inconvenience.—A representation of Captain Stamp's generous act has already been made to the Government of the United States, by the Consul at Malaga, and the American citizens at that place have endeavoured to convey to Captain Stamp, in a proper way, their sense of his humanity. The undersigned feels not the less his duty to seize this opportunity, on behalf of his government and country, to express the feelings of admiration and gratitude with which he contemplates the behaviour of Capt. Stamp, and to bring it in the most favourable manner to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government.

EDWARD EVERETT, Legation of the United States Dec 21 1841.

Father Mathew in Scotland.—It gives us great pleasure to be able to announce that the Apostle of Temperance is about to be invited to Glasgow, on the occasion of consecrating the new church of St. Mary, in that city.—The principle of total abstinence has already made great progress in Scotland, but this happy event will crown it with complete success. Father Mathew may rest assured that, in no place to which his glorious labours have led him, was he received with more enthusiastic than he will be by his fellow-countrymen in Glasgow, with whom his name is a household word.

The Temperance Pledge.—Extraordinary Circumstances.—At the last meeting of the Waterford Board of Guardians, Mr. Curtis called to the recollection of the board the fact

of an application for admission, on a former board day, by a young man named Gray, from the county of Wexford, who was paralysed and dumb. His admission had been refused, as he had no claim on the union, but the guardians had humanely contributed out of their own pockets on the occasion to send him back to his native place. During Father Mathew's recent visit to this city this poor fellow came up to Waterford, took the pledge, and received the blessing of the apostle, and to the astonishment of every one in the chapel where he took the pledge, he threw away his crutches, walked off with his friends, and was able to speak to them, but in an extremely low key. This circumstance was witnessed by thousands.—Waterford Chronicle.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, in his way to Kingstown, to embark for Liverpool, of two hundred pounds. This sum was abstracted from a carpet bag. The city gold chain had an escape; but this ancient puritanism of authority is quite safe, as his Lordship had the childish vanity to walk into the House of Commons with the ornament round his neck.—Dublin Mail.

The boy Jones, who, as we have already stated, has entered on board the Warspite frigate, has written to his father stating that he is very uncomfortable on board the Warspite, and that every sailor in the ship is aware that he entered the palace, which renders his present situation still more miserable than it would otherwise be. Mr. Jones has written to Lord John Hay the commander of the Warspite, stating the circumstance under which his son's abduction took place, and requesting his lordship to liberate him from the engagement he has entered into. The father has also written to Lord Ashburton on the subject, humbly requesting his lordship's interference on behalf of his son.

The Right of Search.—The right of Great Britain or any other nation to search our vessels is our, which, as a general principle, we can never submit to. We cannot, even if she concede the same right to us in regard to her own vessels. Yet when we speak of that right, we ought to know what we mean by it. Anterior to the last war with England, her cruises were in the habit of searching our vessels in order to ascertain whether there were any British sailors on board; and if there were, to impress them into their service. This was an outrageous doctrine, and we resisted it unto blood. We should do the same again.

But it is obvious that the "right of search" as now claimed by England, is a different thing entirely. In the first place, she has manifested no purpose nor desire to exercise it, save on or near the African coast, or along the track of slave vessels. Then as to the search itself—it is not a search for seamen, nor for any thing else, except the national character of the vessel. If she proves to be an American vessel, even though engaged in the slave-trade, the cruiser will at once leave her and go about her business. If on the other hand, she has hoisted our flag, in order to conceal her real character, the stricture is detected, and the vessel seized. Knowing the object which the British Government has in view, viz: the suppression of the most abominable traffic that ever disgraced humanity, it seems not to us that we ought to fetter her energies any more than is absolutely necessary. The suppression of the slave trade is of ought to be a common cause. England is no more interested in it than we are. Then why cannot we concede something for its suppression? For ourselves, we should be willing to see a law passed, permitting British cruisers, within certain parallels of latitude and longitude, to overhaul our vessels, so far as may be necessary in order to ascertain her national character; she at the same time conceding to us a similar right in regard to her own vessels; provided always that the examination should be made in a courteous manner, and so as to cause the least possible inconvenience and annoyance. In the early part of the proceeding there were a few unfortunate cases, in which the cruisers were not sufficiently cautious. It is not at all probable that such cases will occur again;—it having been officially announced by the British Government that the most rigid instructions have been sent out to its cruisers on the African station, not to molest American vessels;—and in the necessary proceedings for ascertaining their character, to abstain from every thing calculated to give offence. Can we expect more than this? Need we require more? We think not.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Grasshoppers in Winter.—A gentleman who teaches a private school in one of the towns in this county, informs us that his scholars picked up in a field, one day last week, grasshoppers which he has been eating them in the fields since the middle of February. [Western Palladium.]

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce gives the following account of the depressed state of trade in New York:—

Trade in all its departments has been rather dull during the winter, and now when spring is about to open, upon which high hopes had been fixed that it would be more brisk than last autumn, accounts have come from the country which overthrow all such expectations. The recent auction sales of dry goods have been at heavy sacrifices to the importers. A large sale of French goods the other day produced but about 100,000 dollars upon a cost of 110,000 dollars. The sales within a day or two have not been quite so bad. On English goods the loss is less severe. The importations of sugar and some other articles of heavy goods, have resulted after the same fashion. As to the great staple of cotton, it has been declining for these two years; so that almost every body who has touched it, has lost money. The very low prices of beef and pork which ruled last

fall, seemed to warrant the expectation of a profit on packing provisions. But prices have continued to give way, and the expected profit has turned into severe loss. As to Bank stocks, State stocks, and all sorts of stocks, they have as a general thing tumbled headlong; and now even the Exchange bills of the National Treasury are not paid at maturity, and so the climax of pecuniary dishonor is capped.

The Wisconsin Tragedy.—The judicial examination which has been made into the circumstances attending the late distressing occurrence in the Legislative Council of Wisconsin, by which one of its members (Mr. Arnd) was deprived of his life by a pistol shot discharged from a weapon in the hands of James R. Vineyard, another member, has resulted in the committal of Vineyard to answer the charge of murder.

Previous to the termination of the investigation, Mr. Vineyard sent to the Council his resignation, which was returned to him unread, and he was immediately expelled from the body by a vote of 19 to 1—the member voting in the negative being one of the counsel of Mr. V.

A Warning.—Mr. Eliazzer Hart, of Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, a citizen in good standing and circumstances, but a moderate drinker who declined taking the Washington pledge because he "hated to sign away his liberty," repaired to the tavern on the 10th ultimo, took three moderate drinks, and started for home, which he never reached alive. On the 23d he was found dead and frozen in the woods not far from his dwelling.

Mississippi Life.—They have high times among the members of the Legislature, at Jackson. Challenges have passed, and refusals to fight have been followed by "posting." The correspondent of the Natchez Free Trader, under date of the 15th says:—

Members are going about with double-barrelled guns in their hands, and loaded down with other weapons. Mr. J. S. Fall has posted Mr. Tompkins for not receiving a communication from another, which he bore, and it was apprehended that bullets would settle this matter in the public streets to-day; but so far as this is concerned, no blood has been spilt, and I sincerely trust for the honor of Mississippi none will.

From the Cornwall (Jamaica) Chronicle

Great discontent prevails throughout this parish among that class of the people, who, in comparison with the laborers of other countries ought morning and evening to be grateful to the Giver of all Good for the bounty he has shed so abundantly among them. This was foreseen by every discerning man, so likely to result from the sudden transition from bondage to entire freedom. Intoxicated with the change, they are determined to hold fast the intoxicating cup and to despise all moderation. The benefits they have received and still receive, have made them independent. They have revealed to luxury—they have acquired a pride of their independence, and uncaring of the consequences, they stand upon it on all occasions. They refuse to labour until their unreasonable demands are satisfied. An advance on their wages is the present all engrossing object; they wish with that a diminution of rent. Thus they use the two-edged sword, and cut both ways. Then how is the employer situated? He sees that markets are depressed, that prospects are any thing but brightening, and that, taken at so unpropitious a period, he looks forward with any thing but the hope of fair remuneration—reward is out of the question—for his labour, his outlay of capital, and the anxiety of mind, which invariably attends the man, anxious to discharge with faithfulness and integrity his portion of the compact. It is impossible that this can last; for either will the employer or the employed be severe sufferers in the long run. The cultivation of the country must cease—and the British laws will relax, which have hitherto operated for our protection—the foreign competition must gain an ascendancy—the capitalists will abandon her shores—and Jamaica, thus bereft, must return to her almost obnoxious condition.

It affords us sincere gratification to know that an Address to Sir Howard Douglas, from this community, upon his election as a member of Parliament for Liverpool, is about to be forwarded for presentation to that distinguished Officer.—Courier.

St. John, March 19.

The Teetotal Procession took place on Thursday last, according to the programme previously published. The number of members who joined in the procession amounted to about a thousand, nearly all of whom wore green sashes, and their medals suspended by ribbons of the same colour, which, added to the five beautiful Banners made expressly for the occasion, had a fine effect. The display, in a moral point of view, could not be otherwise than pleasing to all who have the regeneration and welfare of the human species at heart. No accident nor interruption from any quarter occurred to mar the proceedings, notwithstanding the streets were densely crowded with spectators; and the whole was got up and conducted in a manner highly creditable to Mr. Fitzgerald, President of the Society, and the other Officers. The Teetotalers, after listening to a short address from the President on King's Square, and giving repeated and hearty cheers for Her Majesty Queen Victoria, His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, His Worship the Mayor, Colonel Maxwell, and the great Apostle of Temperance, Father Mathew, and last, though not least, the President of the day, simultaneously took off their badges and retired to their homes; and St. Patrick's Day, we may venture to affirm, never passed off with such a total absence of all drunkenness and rioting in our streets, as did the one we have just witnessed.—Id.

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