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VOLUME 9

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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1842.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

MANURES—LIME. (CONTINUED.)

MR. EDITOR.—
The application of quick lime to soils containing a large quantity of soluble vegetable manure, is highly injudicious. It is impossible to state, with any degree of exactness, what quantity of lime is necessary per acre; as the quantity will be guided by the lightness or heaviness, depth or shallowness of the soil; and also, by the quantity of calcareous matter which it may already contain. It is a curious fact, however, that the farther land is situated from the neighborhood of lime kilns, the less it requires to produce vegetation. The application of quick lime to animal manures is very injurious, in consequence of the chemical action which it performs upon their numerous particles. It should then, in no case, be applied to animal manures, unless when it is too rich for the soil; or, for the purpose of destroying noxious effluvia. It is also injurious to common dung; but in cases where fermentation is necessary for producing nutriment from vegetable substances, as for instance, with tanners' bark.

Experience and judgement are the best criterions to guide us in the application of lime, for although a small quantity may promote the putrefaction of vegetable matter, yet, when too large a quantity is applied, it may have a decided contrary effect; and instances have been known of quick lime, when added in sufficient quantity to fermenting stable dung to set it on fire, when the whole mass has been consumed. It should therefore be never mixed with farm yard manure, unless a small quantity is considered necessary for the destruction of seed-seeds, or in order to quicken the decomposition of roots. If quick lime be put too abundantly upon sandy land, and the application be followed with much rain, it does much injury, and forms hard compact matter similar to mortar, although its caustic state is in a great measure, corrected by the moisture of the soil, and the absorption of carbonic acid from the air; still the mischievous effects of its caustic nature are powerful, in even a short time. Lime, however, when used by itself, is not possessed of any vegetable quality. Experience has proved that lime has different effects upon different soils, rapidly improving some, producing less benefit on others, and on others again retarding vegetation; this depends upon various unascertained properties in the soil, or upon differences in the qualities of the lime arising from its mixtures with other soils or earths. Calcareous earth is produced from the ashes of all vegetables, whose growth is promoted by calcareous manures; viz.: wheat, clover, and other plants; some vegetables will not ripen in some soils without its aid. Experience has established the utility of lime as a manure, but science has yet to discover many important facts, connected with the use of it.

Application of Lime.—When moorish or waste soils are greatly infested with the roots of rushes and other weeds, which resist the harrow, and putrify slowly; the ground should however, be tilled, and allowed to remain in this state one or two years, before the lime should be applied to it. It should then be applied in the autumn, and immediately ploughed in, or thoroughly harrowed, so that the minute particles of the lime will come in contact with the vegetable matters. After these operations, the land may be sown two years successively with oats, without any other following; along with the second crop of oats may be sown grass seeds for pasture. Lime is the only alteralier known, which has the power to heal poor, weak, and wet clay soil. It is also known to impart peculiar vigour to certain plants. Lands which have been well laid down with a good coating of putrescent manures, and kept a considerable time in pasture, are greatly improved by lime. Some farmers take a crop of oats from the land, without lime, and apply the lime after the oats for the turnip crops, and those which are to follow. Others apply the lime in spring, when it is ploughed in shallow, and well harrowed. Others again scatter the lime in drills, immediately before applying the dung, without any other operation; each mode has its advocate; the "British husbandry" is in favour of the latter. In all arable lands, impoverished either by nature or bad management, a first dressing of lime occasions a visible improvement in the soil, the second also, but not until that and every succeeding repetition be accompanied with a liberal supply of farm yard or putrescent manure. The longer the land continues in pasture, the application of lime becomes the more efficacious; as it must have a greater quantity of vegetable matter to act upon.

The best mode of applying lime to the soil, is an important subject, and therefore, the attention of our farmers cannot be too often called to this useful fossil. I have endeavored to develop the opinion of the most eminent agriculturists in the Old Country, on the utility of lime as a manure, particularly the opinion of the Professor of Agriculture in the National Model Farm in Dublin, and the volume called "British Husbandry." Then I

beg to call the attention of farmers here to the following general suggestion. In the application of quick lime, we must remember, that it favours the decomposition of hard vegetable substances in the soil, preparing them as fit for the food of plants, that it improves a soil destitute of calcareous matter, and becomes one of its ingredients, that it separates the particles of cohesive soils, and gives to light soils firmness and cohesion. Lime, when applied to land abounding in vegetable matter, should be in a hot and powdery state. Its effects in this state continue long, and converts new into the character of old and well cultivated lands. But when lime is applied in a quick, caustic state, to land almost constantly in tillage, it has no vegetable matter to act upon; and therefore, can have no other effect than to make the earth expand, and become one of its ingredients. The application of lime to most ground acts as a manure, and not as a stimulant. As a manure it gives luxuriance to the crop, and is a useful auxiliary in husbandry. One part of lime compounded with six or ten parts of earth answers for light soils; and one of lime to two or four of earth, to heavy lands. Almost every kind of soil will answer for this compound, but soil similar to that to which it is to be applied is preferable. Many of the sub-soils make good compounds with lime. Sand and lime should be mixed together for a clay soil, sub-soil clay and lime, for sandy land, gravel, free loams, and moss lands in particular. No farmer need complain of want of lime since every sort of land can be used for this purpose. These compounds produce immediate fertility and correct the constitutional defects of the soil. Quick lime may be applied with advantage on deep loams, but the compounded lime will be much better.

(To be continued.)

Your's, &c.,

AGRICOLA.

Jan'y 20, 1842.
A Meeting of the St. Andrews Local Committee of the Church Society of New Brunswick, was held in All Saints Church, St. Andrews, on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

The Rev. the Rector in the Chair.
The meeting being opened with prayer, and Geo. D. Street, Esq. chosen as Secretary, the following Address was read by the Rector.

ADDRESS:
My Christian Brethren and Friends,
According to usual custom, I feel much pleasure in addressing you on the subject of our present meeting, a subject, which I am convinced will always excite a lively interest in the mind of every christian. Not unto us, but to God's holy name is all the praise due, for the prosperous advancement of our infant society, which I now, with the most sincere gratification, have to report, well knowing that the hearts of you all are with our work, and your sympathies easily enlisted, in favour of any cause connected with our venerable and apostolic Church.

The report of the last year has been placed in your hands, and by it you are informed of the state of the society's funds, and of its disposal of the same. The appropriations, I have no doubt, will meet your approbation, particularly those in favour of this County, which have been liberal; and I anxiously hope, that the Parish of Saint Andrews, will not, in proportion to its means, be inferior to others in the Province, in endeavours to forward the interests and promote the objects and views of a society which is so closely connected with the interests and advancement of our dearly beloved Church, and in aiding the benevolent exertions of that venerable society, which has been the means, under God, of establishing that church in this adopted Country.

When we reflect upon the gigantic efforts which have been already made, and are still with increased energy, making in our parent state, for supplying the destitute with spiritual sustenance, for disseminating the word of truth which has been bestowed on man, by his all-merciful God, to make him wise unto salvation, for sending forth ministers of his holy word and sacraments, and in distributing with an unsparring hand the writings of the learned, the pious, to assist the prayerful and anxious enquirer after religious truth; when we consider that our church has been most wonderfully protected by Almighty power, from the time when she emerged from darkness in all her beauty, even to the present day, defying, under the protection of her great and divine head, the powers of this world, or the malice of devils. When we see thousands and tens of thousands of pounds expended in this holy work, arising not only from the contribution of the opulent, but the offering of the poor man's mite. Every pious and good man amongst us will be stirred up to a correspondent and proportionate exertion, and even the drowsy christian will be awakened from his stupor of indifference, and at the call of religion will arouse himself, and zealously form that christian band which has before him laboured in the Lord's field, all contributing from their worldly means, towards the promotion of so great a cause, and all uniting in humble and hearty prayer to God, that divine grace may accompany their endeavors

in advancing the kingdom of God, and that all may be excited to a more diligent use of the means and instruments of religion, such as prayer, reading, and hearing of God's holy word, and receiving the blessed sacraments; all which are instruments which God hath appointed for the begetting and increasing of holiness amongst us.

Such being the views of our Church Society; she surely cannot fail in enlisting the aid and co-operation of every churchman, who has at heart the advancement of sound religion, and who after securing his own happiness, by doing his duty, is desirous of consulting the edification and salvation of others, and views with anxious care, the thousands of souls who live without any one (whom they acknowledge as their appointed minister, and are earnestly desirous of worshipping God according to the faith professed by the united church of England and Ireland.

Scarcely ever do we enter into conversation on the progress of the church in this Diocese, without hearing complaints respecting the lamentable deficiency of her ministrations in many places, and of the great anxiety exhibited by thousands, I may say, too poor to contribute much pecuniary aid for a house of prayer, where they can worship the God of their fathers. It has not hitherto, by many, I fear, considered, to what a lamentable extent religious destitution extends in this Country, but now, when our population is yearly increasing, it is surely high time to be up and doing, and unite with our fellow subjects in forwarding the organized plan of our Provincial Church Society, (adopted in strict accordance with the two great societies for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, and for promoting christian knowledge,) to supply such destitution.

No one amongst us can entertain the smallest doubt of the readiness of our venerable and unwearied Bishop, to aid us, in every endeavour we make. But we ought always to bear in mind, that it has pleased the Lord and head of the Church, to make him an overseer of a still enormous Diocese, and that from every quarter he continually receives complaints of spiritual want, and continued entreaties to be furnished with ministers of God's word and sacraments. Great exertions are making by him, and his desires on the subject are not only made known to the two societies already alluded to, but they have also excited a correspondent anxiety on the part of those societies, to supply such wants. It behoves us then, cheerfully to unite with every systematic plan in aid of objects of such great importance and interest, and cast into the treasury of the Lord, such funds as may be raised by a system of contribution regular, tho' small, and thus show our attachment to that Church of which we profess ourselves to be members. Let us then not loiter on the road, lest while we do so, the glory and happiness of enlarging the Kingdom of God and of His Christ, be taken from us, and given to others who place a greater value on it; and while with our lips, we thank God for the blessings which he has vouchsafed, and continues to pour upon us; let us show our gratitude by action, and exhibit our love of God's bounty and liberality, by a correspondent endeavour on our part, to assist those who are in need.

Before I conclude, it gives me much pleasure to report a donation of £20, from the Church Society towards the erection of the intended Chapel of Ease at Chamcook, and also a grant of £75 sterling, for the same purpose, from the Society, for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts.

Finally Brethren—may the blessing of God rest upon you, may he prevent you in all your doings with his most gracious favor, and further you with his continual help, that in all your works begun, continued, and ended in Him, you may glorify His holy name, and finally attain everlasting life through Jesus Christ our Lord! Amen.

JEROME ALLEY, D.D.,
Rector.

St. Andrews, 19th Jan'y, 1842.
After which the following Resolutions were passed:

Moved by Thos. Jones, Esq., seconded by Thomas B. Wilson, Esq.

Resolved, That the Church Society of New Brunswick, still most deservedly claims the regard and cordial support of every member of the Church.

Moved by Wm. Garnett, Esq., seconded by James W. Street, Esq.

Resolved, That our respectful thanks are due to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, for his unwearied exertions in favor of the church in these Provinces, and for his anxiety and endeavors to procure an additional number of clergymen to serve in the different parishes, and as travelling missionaries.

Moved by Chas. V. Forster, Esq. seconded by Mr. Thomas Turner.

Resolved, That our sincere and heartfelt thanks are due to the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, for its paternal and unremitted care of the Church in these Provinces, and also to the Society, for promoting christian knowledge, for its liberality in supplying Bibles, Testaments, Prayerbooks, and Tracts to this Parish, as well as to different places in the

Province.
Moved by Capt. Peter Smith, seconded by Geo. D. Street, Esq.

Resolved, That this Committee views with deep interest and gratitude, the exertions made by the people in the Mother Country, towards the wide spread of true religion in these Colonies.

Moved by Thos. B. Wilson, Esq. seconded by Charles V. Forster, Esq.

Resolved, That our most respectful thanks are due to the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, for the liberal grant of Seventy-five pounds sterling towards the erection of a Chapel of Ease at Chamcook, in this Parish.

Moved by Mr. John Jarvis, seconded by Wm. Garnett, Esq.

Resolved, That Geo. D. Street, and Thos. B. Wilson, Esquires, be lay-Delegates from this parish, at the ensuing annual meeting of the Church Society at Fredericton.

Moved by Dr. Gove, seconded by Jas. W. Street, Esq.

Resolved, That while the Committee notice with thanks, the grant already made by the Church Society, of £20 to the Church at Chamcook, it be recommended that a further grant of £20 be made to the same, and that a supply of Testaments, Prayerbooks, Tracts, and lending library books, be made to this parish, and also to Campo Bello, and West Isles.

Moved by Jas. W. Street, Esq., seconded by Dr. Gove.

Resolved, That the Secretary request the Editors of the St. Andrews Standard, Royal Gazette, and St. John Chronicle, to insert the proceedings of this meeting in their respective papers, and that the same be forwarded to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

GEO. D. STREET,
Secretary.

19th Jan'y, 1842.
OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Extracts from His Excellency's Speech.
"In the consideration of measures by which the general welfare may be promoted, I have been impressed with a conviction of the paramount importance of providing for the introduction of those principles of Municipal Government which are recognised in the Constitution of England, and which I am persuaded will be found peculiarly adapted to the situation of the people of this Province.

"On the local Institutions recently introduced into a neighbouring Province, some important ameliorations have been based, for the success of which, the support and co-operation of the people is essential.

"In these views I recommend the subject to your early attention.

"The judicious application of the public credit for the investment of capital in works of general utility, and in assisting the local communities where there own resources may be inadequate for such objects, would accelerate the improvement and settlement of all such works, I recommend to you the incorporation of a Board of Works, to be invested with adequate powers and subject to due responsibilities.

"Amongst the most important which have been proposed are the completion of the Great Road to Canada—the opening of direct communications to the Restigouche, and the survey of that River—a Canal for connecting the waters of the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of Saint Lawrence—the construction of Dry Docks in Saint John—the Port of which is open at all seasons—and the improvement of the navigation of its river.

"In some of these projects the neighbouring Provinces are interested.

"The communications with Canada should be completed as soon as practicable, and the other works, if ultimately approved, may be executed in the order of their importance. I recommend to you that the necessary surveys should be immediately undertaken.

"The Geological Surveys which have been executed have developed the Agricultural capacities and Mineral resources of the Province, and the further prosecution of these useful researches will merit your encouragement.

"A revision of the Laws for the regulation of Prisons is also required, with a view to the introduction of a reformatory system of Prison discipline, upon the principles adopted in England, so far as they may be applicable.

"I earnestly recommend to you a revision of the Criminal Law, and the adoption of these ameliorations in the statutes of the present Reign, by which capital punishment for certain offences has been abolished.

"The Laws regarding the imprisonment of Debtors having also undergone important changes in England will merit your attention.

made—after defraying the ordinary expenses of the Government, and the bounties which your liberality has hitherto extended to useful undertakings—for raising and ultimately redeeming the Funds required for the construction of Roads and other reproductive Works, and the improvement of School Houses and Prisons.

"As the ordinary Appropriations will be fully adequate to provide for these objects, no additional charges on the Province will be required, and the people may be relieved from the burden of Statute labour by the substitution of a moderate rate.

"The consolidation of the Departments of Revenue, and the establishment of an efficient audit of the Public Accounts is required to facilitate these financial arrangements, which would be further assisted, with general advantage to the Province, by the adoption of British Sterling as the money of account, and by an improvement and consolidation of the Banking system, in accordance with the views recommended by Her Majesty's Government.

Pride.—Two little boys were going along the street—one of them had a new fur cap, and being very proud of it, said to his companion, 'See what a nice cap I've got' to which the other replied.—'La' you needn't make so much fuss about it—the coon and the otter had that far afore you, and was'n't half so proud of it.'

Thus it is with human nature. We pride ourselves upon the fine dwellings and rich clothing, but seldom reflect that the little busy bee builds a far more perfect house than we do, and the lily of the valley is clothed in more beautiful drapery than we can weave. How little is there on earth to feed the pride of thoughtful man.

Curious Remarks on the Bible, by a widow at 65, who had nothing to do, and could not sleep.

The Bible contains 3,566,489 letters, 810,697 words, 31,173 verses, 1,159 chapters, 66 books. The word "and" occurs 46,227 times; "Lord" 1,854; "Remember" only once, and that in the 111th psalm. The 27th verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains the alphabet. The 19th chapter of the 2nd book of Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The first man recorded as buried in a coffin was Joseph, 50th chapter of Genesis and 26th verse. No where but in the 1st chapter, 2d Timothy, is the name "grandmother" mentioned. Two particularly fine chapters to read you will find are the 2d of Joel and the 29th of Acts. There is no name or word of more than six syllables in the Holy Bible.—English paper.

Lawyers and Painters.—A sign painter carried a bill to a lawyer once for payment. The lawyer, after examining it, said, "Do you expect any painters will go to Heaven if they make such charges as these?" "I never heard of but one who went," said the painter, "and he behaved so bad that they determined to turn him out, but there being no lawyer present to draw up a writ of ejectment he remained."

Interesting Astronomical Facts. The quantity of solar light received at the planet Uranus is 300 times less than that of the earth.

To an inhabitant of Mercury the sun appears 7 times larger than to us.

If the degree of heat upon the different planets is in proportion to their distance from the sun, the average temperature of Mercury will be 333 degrees, or 131 degrees below the freezing point.

Mercury's density is equal to that of lead, being the densest planet in the system. Saturn, the rarest, has very nearly the density of cork.

It would take Uranus nearly fifteen years to fall to the sun, if left to the force of gravity alone.

A locomotive moving without intermission, at the rate of 20 miles per hour, would be 524 years in traversing the distance between our earth and the sun.

A body that weighs one pound upon the earth, would weigh twenty-seven and a half pounds if transported to the sun, and an ordinary sized man would there weigh 4000 pounds.

Had a steam carriage set out from the earth at its creation, moving at the rate of 20 miles per hour, it would still require 367 years to reach the orbit of Uranus. Where the sun's centre placed over the earth, it would entirely fill the Moon's orbit, and extend 200,000 miles beyond it. The sun is 545 times larger than all the planetary bodies of the solar system, taken together.

Little Sins.—A man may stand a great temptation, and satisfy himself in that, and think he hath done enough in the way of spiritual valour, and then fall as irretrievable under the custom of small sins. I might as well tie under a millstone as under a bill of sand; for although I might have blown away every grain of sand if I had watched it as it fell, yet when it is a hill, I cannot blow it nor push it away.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.
FROM PAPERS BY THE
STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA.

(From the Liverpool Post, Jan. 4.)

In our first number for the new year we have some intelligence of consequence which we fancy will be more than commonly acceptable. The British Government has a language given convincing evidence of its desire to act with vigour tempered with the soundest discretion.

The revenue returns, which will not be made up until the evening of the 5th inst., we have reason to believe will present an increase in every department except perhaps the excise. It is expected that the customs there will be an increase on the year of about £100,000; whilst the increase on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year will be about £100,000.

Depression, distress, and embarrassment, have been the prevailing features in nearly all departments of trade during the past year; but a change, we are assured, is at hand for the better, and we trust will be permanent. The ruinously low prices that have ruled during 1851, not only for manufactures, but also for many leading staples, give a better index to the cause of these general complaints than the actual returns of exports and consumption, for these would lead to the supposition of prosperity. The monetary system in England is beginning to assume a healthy position; the stocks of bullion in the bank now amounting to nearly one-third of the circulation.

The reports of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts are still unsatisfactory; and we are sorry to observe, so great is the prevailing distress of the operatives employed in the cotton trade, and of persons dependent upon it, that it has been found necessary in many towns to open subscriptions for their relief. We trust, however, that this deplorable state of things, will be of short duration, as we observe some slight symptoms of improvement in the last accounts from the Manchester market. Prices of cotton goods are more steady, and upon some descriptions of yarns a small advance has been obtained. It is indeed confidently anticipated by many well informed persons that as the season advances there will be a gradual improvement, and that we are on the eve of much better times than we have lately experienced.

We have heard that it is the intention of ministers, on the meeting of the parliament, which is fixed for the 3d of February, to propose some alterations in the existing poor law; the precise nature of those alterations is of course at present unknown.

A treaty has been signed in London by the representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, having for its object still further to check the carrying on of the slave-trade.

The speech of the King of the French, on opening the chambers, assures the world that there is no reason to apprehend that peace will be disturbed.

Colonial Disputes.—It is stated that at the Cape of Good Hope and in New Brunswick wars will immediately be established; and that the same arrangements will be entered into throughout the colonies in general.

Mr. E. B. Smith pleaded guilty to the charge of forging the Exchequer Bills, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

There was a disgraceful riot in the Catholic derry on Monday week between the Catholics and protestants.

The Countess of Durham died at Genoa, on the 26th of November, from the effects of a violent cough and sore throat of about 14 days duration. The deceased lady, who was in her 45th year, was the eldest daughter of Earl Grey, and sister to Lord Howick, and has left behind her four children.

Parliament has again been prorogued from the 21st December to the 3d of February, then to meet for the despatch of business.

The young Queen Isabella of Spain has written an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, congratulating her upon the birth of the Duke of Cornwall.

His Grace Dowager, we are happy to state is better, and that her majesty still continues in a convalescent state.

Amongst the victims of the Exchequer bill fraud is a major in the army, who has nearly £40,000 worth of forged bills. Thus has a brave and veteran officer been suddenly reduced from affluence to poverty.

The baptism of the Prince of Wales is expected to take place at the end of the next month, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The sponsors invited are—The King of Prussia; the Duke of Cambridge; Ferdinand, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, uncle to Prince Albert; the Princess Sophia; and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg.

Two troops of the Emiskillen Dragoons have been sent to Bilton to keep guard against some anticipated disturbance among the colliers.

Forgeries to the extent of nearly £600 have been lately committed on the Bank of Ireland by Henry Lippie Smith, of Guefnay. He has been tried by the court of that island, and sentenced to seven years transportation.

We have heard that her majesty has already announced her intention to open the ensuing session of parliament in person, and it is generally expected that our beloved sovereign will be accompanied on that important and interesting occasion by all the royal and distinguished foreigners invited to witness the christening of the infant Prince of Wales.

The Dowager (Mary Ann) Countess of Balmoro died on the 13th ult., at Bath, aged 86.

Lady Elizabeth Mathew, the last of the last of the Llandaff family, died rather suddenly on the 14th ult.

The charities in the neighbourhood of Birmingham have lately, been very active.

Lady Anne Fitzpatrick died on the 11th ult., at Farming Woods, Northamptonshire, after a short illness.

The Tower has again been opened to the public. The terms of admission to view the regalia and relics are the same as usual.

We hear that there is every prospect of the Crown Prince of Hanover recovering his sight.

Major Sir Walter Scott, who is with his regiment in India, is now the sole remaining member of the Abbotsford family.

The infant heir to the British throne has been created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

Ten of the Irish stipendiary magistrates, appointed by the late government, are to be removed forthwith.

There is no truth in the rumoured pardon to convicts on the birth of the Prince of Wales.

A commission de lunatic inquiring lately sat in Dublin on the Right Rev. Robert Fowler, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ossory. The Jury found his Lordship of an unsound mind.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Saturday consider the tone taken by the American president as decidedly hostile, and many of them contend that a collision between Great Britain and the United States is nearly inevitable.

ENTER FROM CANA.—By way of Mexico, we have advices from Canton to the 25th of August, being three days later than before received. Admiral Parker sailed on the 26th, with most of the land and sea forces, to make a demonstration upon Peking. The Chinese had offered Sir Henry Pottinger, (the new British Superintendent) Ten Million Dollars, if he would cause the expedition to be relinquished. This he declined; and on the other hand declared that in case any hostile demonstration was made by the Canton forces, he would again take the city, and treat the Chinese with the utmost rigor.

If however they keep quiet, he would respect the Six Million treaty.—A few foreigners remained at Canton, and several ships at Whampoa, but Sir H. P. had advised the former to be ready to come at a moment's notice.

UNITED STATES.—The conduct of Congress, in endeavoring to embarrass the raising of money to meet engagements created by themselves is in the highest degree reprehensible.—The Treasury is now announced to be empty, and the national credit endangered, and yet our representatives are amending, shuffling and procrastinating, instead of pursuing a straight-forward course. It would seem as if they actually desired to impair the public credit and raise the rates of interest—as if they were acting as agents for the money-shavers and Jew brokers. It is even stated that Mr. Everett's draft on the Government for his outfit as Minister to the Court of St. James, has been protested. No funds!

Retort of the St. Louis Government Jewels.—Yesterday morning (says the Baltimore American) information having been received by police officers Hays, Zell and Ridgely, which led them to suspect that the jewels recently stolen from the Patent Office at Washington, were on board the schooner Mary Bright, bound for Richmond, and then lying at the head of Smith's wharf, they repaired to the office of Henry Snyder, Esq. from whom they obtained a search warrant.

Accompanied by this gentleman, at their urgent request, they proceeded to the vessel, and having made known to Capt. Bright the object of their visit, they were conducted to the cabin, where they were shown a large black trunk, labelled "James Anson, Richmond, Virginia."

suspecting that the treasure was concealed in this, the officers broke it open, and there found, carefully wrapped up in a straw map, the costly pearl necklace, the golden snuff box studded with diamonds and two large pearls, and the golden sword sheath, weighing two pounds and a half.

Fraud.—Three drafts for \$10,000 each, drawn in Havana, on different persons in New York, without authority, or their knowledge of the drawer at all, came on to New York, from a Mobile bank, on Friday, for acceptance. There are some good names on the drafts.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 6.—It is with great extreme regret that we have to inform our readers of the melancholy and untimely end of Mr. Unisacke, a meritorious young officer belonging to the 71st Regiment, now stationed at St. John's. We decline stating the circumstances respecting the cause of the catastrophe, until the verdict of the Coroner's jury shall have been declared. The deceased was on a visit to his brother officers of the 70th regiment, stationed at Isle-aux-Nonnes, when in a moment of irritation, but without previous meditation, one of the latter discharged a musket at the unfortunate soldier. The Coroner held the body yesterday to hold an inquest on the body.—*Herald.*

The verdict of the Coroner's jury on the body of the late Mr. Unisacke, of the 71st Regiment, is "accidental death." Mr. Carew, of the 70th Regiment, the unfortunate gentleman who was the immediate and to a certain extent innocent cause of taking the life of his brother officer, will be admitted to bail, and go through the customary form of the law, by being tried for the deed by a jury of his countrymen at the ensuing criminal term. It appears that the officers at mess had partaken too freely of the pleasures of the table, and had used liberties with Mr. Carew, which, under other circumstances they would not have done, and that he threatened to shoot them if these liberties were persisted in.

His threat was not heeded, his fowling piece was discharged unintentionally, and its contents were lodged in the leg of the deceased, about two inches below the groin. Mr. Un-

isacke fell back in the arms of Captain Jones, Q. L. D., and every assistance which could be procured was had but the gallant young officer was doomed to die. Twelve shots were extracted from his body on the post-mortem examination, one of which had ascended to the interior of his stomach, causing inflammation, which produced death. As may be imagined, Mr. Carew and all concerned in this unfortunate catastrophe are plunged in the deepest grief. Mr. Unisacke repeatedly expressed his conviction that Mr. Carew had not the slightest attention of shooting him, and spoke to him in the most warm and affectionate manner. The deceased joined the 71st Regiment on the 24th of April, 1838, was a native of Ireland, an only son, heir to a fortune of about five thousand a year. He was a keen sportsman, and a liberal supporter of the turf. We hope his melancholy end will prove a warning to all who are in the habit of making practical jokes, or who allow their passion to get the better of their judgment.—*Herald.*

The Female Impostor in Toronto.—All our readers without doubt remember the performances of one Mrs. Jones, of Rochester, some months ago, who by large stories of high connexion in England induced a young man named Hunter to become her husband, whom she plundered of what little money he had, and involved him largely in debt and then de-camped. She has lately been performing a similar imposition in Toronto, representing herself as head cook in the late Sir Ashley Cooper's establishment, who she stated had left her an annuity of £100. This soon increased to £300, and a man residing in Yonge Street believed her story and married her.

The following remarks are from the pen of the Editor of the *Nonsectarian*—

Agriculture.—There is something in the very name of Agriculture that bespeaks men's sympathies. The antiquity of the culture of the soil, and the cultivation of grain and fruits and flowers, is at once suggested. We think of Adam's amusement before his fall; and his labour after, when the "world was all before him where to choose." We see the patriarchs and their flocks, Boaz among his reapers, and the great Shepherd of Israel, and his disciples, walking by the ripe corn, plucking and eating as they went.—We acknowledge the vast importance of the art, as the basis of manufactures and commerce and nobility, the first essential to the existence of mankind, the mother of nations.—We consider its haunts, and the lovely solitudes of nature; by streams and groves and surrounded by fragrant zephyrs;—we behold it subduing the forest and the barren, making gardens and the swamps, and rearing cottages and mansions where the wild fox and the bear had their dens. This great humanizer and precursor of civilization, blends the essential and the picturesque, in its recommendations, and every man feels as if he had somewhat of the nature of a farmer in his own bosom. To keep his horse, and cow, and to till his garden, form the usual day-dreams of the citizen, as he rises above dependence, and feels himself able to select his lot for the evening of life. No wonder then, that the practical agriculturist sometimes, in legislation, expects his full need of attention, if he does not "overstep the modesty" of his profession, and ask for more than the claims of his fellow men would warrant.

Fire at Gagetown.—On Monday evening about 9 o'clock, the House owned and occupied by Henry S. Peters, Esq. as a dwelling and Records office, was discovered to be on fire—and is supposed to have ignited in consequence of a defect in the stove pipe.—All the public documents, furniture, &c. were saved.

Wolves are getting to be quite numerous in the neighbourhood of Eel river, a short distance below here.—*Woodstock Telegraph.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.
EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. January 19.

On motion of Mr. Brown.—*Ordered*, That two hundred copies of His Excellency's Speech be forthwith printed for the use of the Legislature.

COMMITTEES.
Finance.—The Hon. Mr. Johnston, Messrs Brown, Partelow, L. A. Wilmot, Fisher and Woodward.

Roads.—The Hon. Mr. Johnston, Messrs Partelow, Fisher, the Hon. Mr. Weldon, Wilson, Hill, Rankin, End, Freeze, Connel, Hayward and Barberie.

Expanding Laws.—Messrs Wilson, Street, and End.

School Petitions.—Messrs Jordan, End, H. T. Partelow and Palmer.

Trade.—Messrs Woodward, Rankin, Hanington, J. M. Wilmot, Owen, M. Leod, and Taylor.

Public Accounts.—Messrs Partelow, Taylor, Woodward, Boyd, Stewart and Rankin.

Light Houses.—Messrs Woodward, Rankin, Owen, Boyd and Hanington.

Agriculture.—Messrs L. A. Wilmot, Palmer, Jordan, Street, Stewart, Gilbert, M. Leod, Brown, Hayward, Barberie, M. Almond, and Connel.

On motion of Mr. Fisher.—*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the Fees and Emoluments of the principal Public Officers in the Province, and of the expenses of the Public Departments of the Government; and whether any of the Fees and Emoluments can be abolished or commuted, and the expense of the present Departments diminished without impairing the efficiency thereof in such manner as the said Committee may deem most advisable.

Ordered, That Messrs Fisher, Woodward, Hill, L. A. Wilmot and Brown, compose said Committee.

A Bill to vacate the seats of Members of the Assembly in certain cases, was read a first time.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from George McKay and Samuel M. Farlan, Trustees of Schools for the Parish of St. Patrick, County of Charlotte, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted, to enable them to remunerate Jeremiah Scott, a licensed Teacher, for teaching a School in that Parish for a period of six months in the year 1841; which was referred to the Committee on School Petitions.

COMMUNICATIONS.

(From our Fredericton Correspondent.)

FREDERICTON, 23d Jan'y, 1842.

MR. EDITOR,—

Here I am again, your friend Jack Robinson, on the old ground, after a long silence and a year's absence. I started from Charlotte the other day, with father's old horse, and a toboggan of my own, determined to spend a few weeks here, just to see and hear things, and to tell you what our wise men are doing. I found the new road to Fredericton in an excellent state for travelling, the whole way. In the afternoon I came to Brockway's, where I found that great improvements had been made since last year,—the house enlarged, well fitted up and provided,—a splendid sign board over the door, with the owner's name, and the distances to Fredericton and Saint Andrews. The hostler, Tom Walsh, put my old horse Charlie up in the stable, and took good care of him, and I sat down by the side of Brockway's Franklin Stove, (well filled with blazing rock maple) and amused myself with a book of the old Indian Wars.

At sunset Vail's Stage drove up to the door with Col. Wyer and Mr. Brown;—they told over all their former Legislative matters, and I spent a very pleasant evening with them.—In the morning we all started from Brockway's, and came in about a mile, where we found that Vail has a large establishment in progress, for the entertainment of travellers also. The house is in a forward state, and will probably be fitted up early next summer.

I could not but admire the beautiful tracts of wilderness lying waste between the Maguadavic and the Harvey Settlement; and again between the Harvey and the Hanwell Settlements. The Harvey settlers are all now in a comfortable condition, and the Settlement looks uncommonly well; but the misfortune of having all the best land on the line of road locked up in large tracts by non-resident proprietors, is a great damage to the country.

On reaching Fredericton, I found things, to all appearance, the same as they were at this time last year; there are great complaints among the merchants, and the usual cry of "hard times," appears to be louder among them than ever.

On Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, Sir William Colebrooke came from Government House in grand style, surrounded by a splendid escort, to open the Session. The Council Chamber was filled and crowded with people of all classes, to see the show, and hear Sir William's Speech. His Excellency sat on the great chair, dressed in a blue uniform, as an officer of artillery. He looks like a man of fifty years of age, plain and care-worn in his appearance, with none of that proud aristocratic bearing which generally distinguishes military men in high command. He read the Speech in a clear and distinct manner, so that the vast audience could hear every syllable, and when he had finished, the manifestations of approbation which were loudly breaking out, were promptly suppressed by the Sheriff and the other officers in attendance.

I listened to the Speech with much attention, and when I returned from the Council Chamber, I went into the gallery of the Assembly, where I heard it again read by the Clerk of the House. It recommends a number of measures novel in their character, and neither understood nor appreciated by the people of this Province. Among these are the establishment of Municipal Corporations,—the incorporation and appointment of a Board of Works to superintend the Road making and other internal improvements,—the borrowing of a large sum of money to keep these works in operation,—the consolidation of the Treasury and Customs House departments,—the civilizing of the Indians, &c. Besides these novel propositions, the speech extends to the Schools, Fisheries, settlement of the wild lands, and other matters with which the people in general are quite familiar. The usual number of Committees were raised, the ordinary commencing arrangements made, and the morning and the evening were the first day.

The next morning a select Committee prepared an answer to the Speech, which was laid before the House, discussed and adopted without any amendment, and the members in a body went and presented it to Sir William, at Government House. Since that time the principles of the opening Speech have been fully discussed in a full Committee of the whole House, with Mr. Barberie in the Chair. The debate was opened by Mr. Speaker, who in the most unqualified manner, approved of every measure recommended by His Excellency, and explained them all in order, one after another. He was followed by Mr. Johnston, who also approved of all the important matters recommended, and more particularly that part which proposes to unite the Customs House and Treasury. The next speaker was Mr. Street, who eulogized the two Executive members for their unanimity,—acknowledged the great importance of the measures recommended,—was favourable to many of them and would carefully investigate them all in the order in which they might come before him. He was followed by Mr. End, who, giving due credit to the Governor, for the goodness of his intentions, disapproved of the most of what was recommended.

He branded the municipalities as rank democracy—opposed the loan with all his might—called the Board of Works an *Ignis Fatuus*—would not listen to the idea of giving up the right of granting the public money in the usual way, or allow the Executive to interfere.

Mr. Wilmot opposed Mr. End, spoke highly of the intended Municipal Corporations and the Board of Works—counted the cost of the Roads—condemned former proceedings—and advocated the necessity of a loan. Mr. Brown said considerable, in reply to Mr. Wilmot—spoke in favour of some of the measures and against others, particularly the loan of money. Mr. Allen generally agreed with Mr. End, and warned them to be cautious.

Mr. Owen spoke highly of the measures generally, maintained that the recommendations were purely British, and if properly put in force, would be a great blessing to the country. Mr. Fisher spoke in high terms of the whole speech, and after some discussion between Messrs. Partelow, Johnston, Street, End, Allen, and M. Leod, about the raising of the necessary Committees, the Chairman reported, and the House resumed.

Bills have been introduced to vacate the seats of Supervisors and others—to amend the Election Law—to reduce the time of service to four years, and to break down parliamentary privilege.

There are two reporters in the gallery taking notes; they will give the proceedings in detail. I write from memory, and candidate matters at greater length were not that I fear you would not have room in your paper to print them.

Yours &c.
JACK ROBINSON.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Milo's letter is received.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—George D. Street.
DISCOUNT DAY—TUESDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS AND NOTES FOR DISCOUNT must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over next week.

King and York House.
Commissioner next week—John Lechery.

Marine Mercantile Association.
Director next week—Lea H. Hulse.
Office hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephen's Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week—Geo. S. Hill.
DISCOUNT DAY—SATURDAY.
Hours 2, 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. Montreal, Jan. 28.
Liverpool, Jan. 4. Quebec, Jan. 28.
Edinburgh, Dec. 27. Halifax, Jan. 20.
Paris, Dec. 27. New York, Jan. 22.
Toronto, Jan. 20. Boston, Jan. 21.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.
The Steamship *Britannia* arrived at Halifax on the 29th inst. bringing dates to the 4th inst. The English mail reached here on Tuesday evening last by the Stage. A summary of the most important news by this arrival will be found in our preceding columns.

Lord Ashburton has been selected for a special mission to the United States to negotiate for the immediate and final settlement of the existing differences on the boundary, the Caroline, and the right of search questions, and was to embark during the present month. From the known ability and integrity of his lordship, we entertain strong hopes that these vexatious questions will soon be adjusted.

Our friends will observe in this day's paper, that their old and respected friend Jack Robinson, is again at his post, in the gallery of the House of Assembly, and has sent us his first report. As Jack is a universal favourite, not only in this town, but in other parts of the Province, we trust that he will send us his reports as early as possible, and shall endeavor to find room in the paper for them should they be twice as long as his first—Jack will please accept our thanks for his attention.

There are twenty thousand persons already belonging to the Catholic Total Abstinence Society in the Diocese of Charlottetown. The Society is increasing daily in every Parish, and to encourage the heavenly work, which has already done so much for the welfare and comforts of society, the Venerable and pious Bishop of the Diocese, the Right Rev. Doctor McDonald, has himself set the example by becoming a teetotaler.

We have the melancholy duty this week of announcing the death of Captain HORATIO N. MOWAT of this Port, which took place at sea on the 21st Dec. of fever, on the passage from Jamaica to New York. Capt. Mowat was well known in this town, from his childhood; he was universally and deservedly esteemed for his integrity, urbanity, and skill as a navigator, by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. In common with the whole community, we deeply sympathize with his afflicted relations in their loss.

It is said the progress of temperance

Pennsylvania rapid rate. one county.

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