SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2, Number 21. QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS CURO ET ROGO. *Thursday, February 12, 1835.*

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1835 FEB		SUN. rises h m	SUN. sets h m	MOON rises h m	MOON sets h m	Tide water h m
Th	12	6 54	5 6	4 36a		12 0
Fri	13	6 53	5 7	5 50		0 0
Sat	14	6 52	5 8	7 5		0 5
Sun	15	6 51	5 9	8 20		0 20
Mon	16	6 50	5 10	9 34		1 5
Tue	17	6 48	5 12	10 50		1 45
We	18	6 46	5 14	11 40		2 25

Moon's Phases.

First Qr. 5th 2h 50 P M | Last Qr. 20th 9h 8m AM
Full - 13th 6h 15 A M | New - 27th 7h 44m AM

Mean Equation—Watch fast - - 14 Minutes.

SAINT ANDREWS MAIL

Departs for	
St. John,	Monday, and Friday, at 3 P. M.
Saint Stephen,	Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M.
United States	Mon. Wed. Frid. at 10 A M.
Arrives from	
St. John,	Tuesday, and Saturday at 3 P. M.
St. Stephen	Thursday and Saturda at 4 p. m.
United States	Mon. Wed. Frid. at 2 P. M.

GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL P. M.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

MR. EDITOR,

A communication from the "*Limerick Emigrants' Friend Society*" having been handed to this Society at its last Annual Meeting, a Select Committee was appointed to enquire and report upon it at an adjourned meeting, to be holden for that purpose, and the following is their Report which was accepted. To such of your readers as may not be aware of it, it may be necessary to state, that the 'Limerick Emigrants' Society' consists of the principal Nobility, Gentry, Merchants &c. in that City and County. Those who will take the trouble to read the Report, will find that they are men actuated with the most benevolent motives and merit the most marked attention to their suggestions.

PETER STUDS, *Sec'y.*

The Committee, appointed at the last Annual Meeting of the CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND EMIGRANT SOCIETY, to take into consideration and report upon the contents of a letter submitted to the Society by MR. GEO. N. SMITH, to whom it was addressed by the 'Limerick Emigrants' Friend Society,' have attended to that duty, and beg to lay before this meeting, the following

REPORT.

The LIMERICK EMIGRANTS' FRIEND SOCIETY consists of a number of noblemen and gentlemen associated together for the philanthropic purpose of protecting the unwary emigrant against the numerous impositions to which he is exposed, and "to use every means to obviate the misery and disappointment which is frequently experienced by persons emigrating in total ignorance of the countries to which they direct their enterprise." For this purpose they addressed to the different British Colonies, circulars containing a series of questions, with a view to collect the most recent and correct intelligence as to the condition, resources, and demand for labour of each particular settlement."—Your Committee have therefore taken the several items contained in the letter laid before them, into consideration seriatim, and made such replies as to the best of their judgment appeared to be conducive to the end desired.

The heads, under which the questions are ranged, are as follows; viz.—Labour, Land and Agriculture, Trade, Roads, Education, Taxation, and Miscellaneous queries; and your Committee proceed to make their replies in the same order.

LABOUR.

1.—What are the usual wages of Agricultural Labourers, Smiths, Carpenters, Masons &c?

Young men of steady habits on their arrival here may be hired at from £14 to £18 a year, live in their employer's house, and be provided with wholesome and substantial victuals for the first year. Should they turn out expert and useful, they will afterwards get from £20 to £25 a year, lodging and board. *In the Country* they may be employed in farming in summer, and lumbering in winter and get from £30 to £35 a year and be well lodged and fed.

Masons get from 7s 6d to 10s. a day, but the climate prevents their working in the winter months, and it is to be remarked that few of this class of mechanics are employed, on account of almost all our houses being erections of wood. Carpenters are required in greater numbers and earn from 5s a day in winter, to 7s 6d. a day in summer. Blacksmiths are so situated as principally to be masters; there being no journeymen but in large towns.—They are paid according to their work; and sober, industrious men seldom or never fail in providing handsomely for their families. With respect to common day-labourers, of whom a great portion of the Emigrants to these shores consists, it is not easy to determine on any specific rate of wages: from 3s. to 4s. a day, without board, may be taken as nearly correct.

2.—What description of Labourers is most in request?

It may be remarked, that every circumstance should be explained to day-labourers at home to induce them to look for annual employment in the country when they arrive here, as most of our thriving settlers began in that way, whereas those who remain for daily employment in our towns, seldom rise beyond a state of daily dependence.—There are few instances in which Female servants of character have not materially bettered their condition by emigrating to this Country, particularly such as get into respectable country families.—Their wages vary from 10s to 20s a month: children in proportion to their age and capabilities.

3.—At what number do you estimate the total Population comprised within a circle extending ten miles in every direction, from the point at which you reside?

This cannot be exactly answered, as our maritime position and the peculiar formation of the tongue-land on which this town is situated, make our population extend back in one direction.

4.—How many Emigrants could be annually absorbed as Labourers, or located with advantage as Settlers in your district?

To name the number of emigrant labourers in reply to this question that we should annually require, would lead to such a wide range of considerations, as Your Committee are not prepared to encounter. So much depends on the prosperity of agriculture, trade and commerce, and so much upon the facilities afforded by the Colonial Government to the extension of settlement, that no estimate sufficiently near the truth can be offered.

LANDS AND AGRICULTURE.

1.—What is the usual price per Acre of cleared Land?

It is much to be lamented that great vacillation has occurred during the last ten years in the government disposal of wilderness Crown Lands, and it is difficult for your Committee to say precisely, what the present mode is. Since the long established method of granting lands, under the authority of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and His Majesty's Council, was superseded by the sale system, the prices demanded for lands, fit for cultivation, have been encreased from 2s to 3s 6d an acre, the latter of which it appears is now the minimum rate; this is the opinion of your Committee, is a burthensome imposition on the experienced inhabitant of the Province, and consequently almost a prohibition to the purchase of wilderness crown lands by the inexperienced emigrant. Your Committee would observe, that although wilderness lands *in private property* in the immediate neighbourhood of thriving settlements, and eligible for cultivation, cannot be bought perhaps, under 20s an acre, yet this forms no object of comparison with the value of wilderness crown lands, as there are none of the latter in such situations in this county, and these uncultivated private lands have generally remained in the hands of wealthy individuals, who could afford to let them lie in their wilderness state until they acquired their adventitious value from the industrious labours of the actual improvers of the adjoining lands—an advantage altogether out of the question with those who purchase to become real settlers, and totally denied to the emigrant whose means are limited and whose only aim is to become a farmer. It must not be omitted that wilderness private properties in such situations as that just mentioned, when they are covered with a good growth of useful timber, are truly esteemed as valuable lands partially cleared.

2.—What is the usual price per Acre of uncleared Land?

3.—What is the expense per Acre of clearing Land?

In answer to Nos. 2 and 3 it may be said that persons possessing £50 or £60, have opportunities of settling themselves advantageously; but in most cases, it is advisable that emigrants should avail themselves of at least twelve months experience of the climate, and endeavour to acquire a knowledge of the approved modes of culture. To effect this he should hire out with some reputable farmer, and put his hand to the axe, the hoe, the goad stick, and the whole routine of work peculiar to the Country. Every farmer to thrive here must be an operative. In the foregoing probationary service, the emigrant is actually paid for learning his business; and during that service, he may readily find a lot of land, partly cleared, which he can buy for a small payment in cash at first, and get time to make his other payments in easy sums; the general security for the credit being merely a mortgage on the land conveyed to him. Your Committee cannot advert to all the modes by which settlers can acquire lands, but they would express a conviction that it is advisable, in all cases when the emigrant has a little money, that he should endeavour to procure lands partially cleared. Persons possessing £100 and upwards, who intend to bestow the unwearied application of their own head and hands to a farm, with only a small family, have nothing to fear by emigrating to this country; or with a large family, if an equal number of them be over ten years of age, they have even better prospects of success. A farm of 100 acres with a dwelling house, Barn &c. and from 20 to 50 acres cleared may be bought at from £150 to £400, varying according to situation, quality of soil, and quantity cleared.

4.—What is the ordinary return of produce of different descriptions yielded by an Acre of cultivated Land?

Wheat is the most precarious grain to raise in this country; from 15 to 20 bushels an acre is the usual crop. The winchester bushel is invariably used. Barley is a sure crop and yields 25 bushels an acre on an average. Oats never fail and return an average of 30 bushels an acre. Beans and Peas are productive and sure. Potatoes seldom fail and produce from 200 to 300 bushels an acre according to the state of cultivation, and under careful management and superior culture, much greater quantities are frequently obtained. Hay is very variable in its returns, depending on the season, lay of the grounds, the soil, & length of time under cultivation. Seldom less than a ton an acre is saved—two tons an acre may be called a fair crop. The usual green vegetables are raised in great abundance. The average prices of the foregoing crops may be taken at 6s 6d a bushel for wheat; barley 3s 6d; oats 2s 6d; potatoes from 1s to 2s a bushel which generally weighs about 60 pounds; hay £2 10 0 a ton,—The monies are expressed in Provincial currency; five shillings of which is equivalent to the Spanish Dollar. Sowing and planting are done principally during May—the hay harvest, in August—reaping in September; and potato digging in October.—Ploughing is generally suspended about the beginning of December, and seldom resumed before the middle of April. On the seacoast, the soil is light, often rocky and sterile; towards the interior it becomes deep and fertile; barrens and swamps occasionally occur; intervales of great richness skirt most of the rivers; and extensive stretches of most valuable uplands are still in their wilderness state in various parts of this county.

5.—What are the ordinary prices of Farming Stock, as Agricultural Implements, Milch Cows, Sheep, Horses, Pigs, &c.

The axe, the hoe and the spade are the first, most useful, and most powerful implements in the hands of a new settler. Hoes, and especially the Irish spade should be brought out by Emigrants; axes proper for use in this country, are best procured here. Ploughs &c. are not required until the clearings are well advanced, and of these Your Society import metals of the improved kinds and dispose of them at reasonable prices. A pair of five year old working oxen can be bought from £15 to £20. A milch cow, from £5 to £7, in the spring. Sheep average 12s 6d. Horses from £10 to £30 each, and often as high as £50. Pigs, of which there are good breeds 25s per Cwt.

6.—What amount of Food beyond what is required for home consumption is annualy produced in your district?

This country does not produce any food beyond what is required for home consumption.

7.—Is there much Land in your neighbourhood still ungranted or open for Sale?

There are immense tracts of superior wilderness lands in this section of the Province still unengranted. Your Committee cannot refrain from expressing their surprise and regret that the proposed line of road from Oak Bay to Teel river, should not have received the countenance of government; especially as the liberal offers of individuals, to take an equivalent in lands, for the completion of the work, would relieve the Province from an outlay in money; and more especially, as the line would open up an extent of many miles to the enterprise of the settler, absorb a great number of Emigrants, and increase the agricultural population, and consequently the prosperity of the Country. Your Committee would suggest that it comes within the province of your Society to address a respectful memorial to the Executive, pointing out the advantages the undertaking would afford to Agriculture and Emigration, and praying that measures favourable to the project may be adopted.

TRADE.

1.—Of what Articles does the Trade of your district principally consist?

Exports, timber, deals, boards, shingles, fish &c. Imports—British Merchandize, West India produce, American flour and provisions &c.

2.—What is your nearest Market Town?

St. Andrews, St. Stephen, and St. George, are the Market Towns of the respective districts in which they are placed. The rivers on which the two latter are situated freeze up in winter, but the harbour of St. Andrews, with rare exceptions is open in ships throughout the year.

3.—What description of Shop-keepers are most wanted in the Towns of your neighbourhood?

The stores of the merchants and traders are abundantly supplied for the demands of the place, and your Committee does not consider that there is any opening here for shopkeepers from home, excepting for enterprising capitalists; hence they think it superfluous to answer the query.

4.—State the prices of the ordinary Articles of consumption, as bread, beef, mutton, &c

Beef and Mutton vary from 3 to 4 pence a pound by the quarter; pork from 3 pence to 5 pence according to the quality. Great quantities of flour, pork, beef, Indian meal and other provisions for home supply, are imported from the United States and Nova Scotia.

5.—Are there any Manufactories in your neighbourhood?

We have no manufactories in this district, with the exception of saw and grist mills and tanneries.

ROADS, &c.

1.—What is the state of the Roads in your neighbourhood?

This County possesses a fair proportion of main and cross roads as a young country, and these are in a progressive state of improvement. Those to the shores are adequate, perhaps, to the present purposes of the interior. It is to be regretted that the contemplated direct route from this County to the seat of Government, has not yet been carried into effect, as it impedes that access to Head-quarters which would be advantageous to the settlement of Emigrants, is a great inconvenience to the whole inhabitants, besides keeping a long tract of fine land inviting to cultivation shut up from improvement.

2.—What facilities of transport in the way of water carriage do you enjoy?

No country is better situated for water carriage, not only by sea, but by the fine rivers, streams and lakes that intersect the county in all directions;

3.—What is the easiest and cheapest mode of arriving at your settlement?

In vessels coming direct to St. Andrews.

EDUCATION.

1.—What is the state of Education in your district.

There are grammar, mistress, and parochial schools, where suitable education may be obtained; but as this subject is about to be examined by the legislature, your Committee decline entering further into it.

2.—Are Clerks and Schoolmasters wanted?

Clerks and schoolmasters are abundant.

3.—Is there much facility for the purchase of Books?

Books can be readily and cheaply procured, of American Editions.

4.—What newspapers circulate in your neighbourhood?

There is one newspaper published in St. Andrews—no other in the County; but the other provincial prints, those of the Canadas, Nova Scotia and the United States are in general circulation.—The English Scotch and Irish papers are regularly received by many individuals.

TAXATION.

1.—To what local or general Taxation are you subject.

Our taxes are—making our roads and supporting our poor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—What is the general character of your climate?

Our climate is not easily characterised. With regard to health, it is generally highly favorable.—Many instances of longevity are met with in the older settlers. This county has been remarkably distinguished in not being visited by that awful scourge the Cholera, although open to the casualties of emigration, and the marine intercourse with places visited by that mysterious malady. With respect to vegetation, the season is short, but the necessary food of man, under ordinary circumstances, comes to maturity, and as cultivation is extended and its modes improved, ample supplies can be raised within ourselves for the use of the inhabitants, and in the progress of time, a surplus may be produced.—With regard to the weather, requisite observations have hitherto been neglected, under the exigencies which naturally occupied the attention of the settlers of a new country; hence the average quantity in a given series of years, of rain and snow of dry weather, and of heat and cold, have not been ascertained. For a few days in summer the thermometer may rise to plus 90° in the shade, and in winter rarely falls to 20° minus Zero, but the former heat is never attended with concomittant fevers or other diseases, and the latter is frequently accompanied with clear blue cloudless skies, and a buoyant and elastic atmosphere. The severest cold is felt under the effect of wind; calm weather with the glass at 20° below zero; is pleasant and invigorating, but a northwester with the mercury 10° above the cypher is hardly to be borne.

2.—Are there any Mines or Mineral indications in your district? Is coal found in abundance?

The mineralogy of this part of the Province has never been scientifically examined. A sufficiency of silver ore was picked up in an adjoining district of this County to yield when smelted the materials for a pair of buckles and a spectacle case, but the knowledge of the place died with the discoverer and it has never since been ascertained. Although the valuable article of coal is abundant and even worked in several places of the Province, none has yet been discovered in this county; but a person experienced in mining, and considered a competant judge of such matters, maintains that there are indisputable indications of coal in our immediate neighbourhood, which will prove an important resource to the people in proportion as the firewood disappears.—The numerous chalybeate springs leave no doubt of our possessing that most intrinsic of all metals, iron; and the proximity of that rich lead ore at Lubec, gives us encouragement to look for the same useful material in this County.

3.—Are you in want of Medical men, or Clergymen in your district? What remuneration would persons of either of these professions be likely to receive in case they should emigrate to your neighbourhood?

To this we can give no favourable answer.

4.—Would persons in rank of Gentlemen, going out with a capital of from £300 to £1,000, have a good prospect of obtaining an independence in your settlement?

Replied to in our observations on queries No 2 & 3 under the head of *Lands and Agriculture.*

5.—What articles of Stock, Farming Utensils, Clothing, &c would you recommend an Emigrant to take out with him?

Answered under No. 5 of the same head.

6.—Are there many legal or technical difficulties connected with the sale, transfer, succession, or testamentary disposition of property in your settlement?

All lands in this Province are held from the Government in free soccage, excepting those under the sale system which are of a character similar to deed between private parties. There are no difficulties in the transfer or demise of property, but such as may arise from imperfect conveyancing, or the casualities to which the impossibility of legislating for peculiar cases leaves the subjects of all states subject to by litigation. All which is most respectfully submitted.

GEO. N. SMITH,
D. D. MORRISON,
HENRY O'NEIL.

Saint Andrews, February 2, 1835.

New-Brunswick.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, 26th Jan.

Extract from a Despatch of the Rt. Hon. T. S. RICE, *as communicated by Message.*

"The Members of the Legislative Council claim to be entitled to take rank, and to succeed in the administration of the Government, according to the Seniority of their appointments. The claim to precedence, and to succession to the Government, rest upon very different grounds, and involve considerations entirely separate from each other.—It is not easy to suppose any part of his Majesty's Prerogative more entirely beyond the reach of dispute, or one which it is more important to maintain unimpaired, than that by which He determines into what hands shall be delegated the administration of every other branch of His Royal Authority in the Dependencies of this Kingdom. Any claim which derogates from the unfettered right of the King to decide upon whom the Government of New Brunswick shall develve, is the assertion of a right incompatible with the just rights of the Sovereign, and inconsistent also with the interests. It is impossible, therefore, for His Majesty to relinquish a branch of His Royal Authority with which he is invested for the common benefit of His People at large, and the renunciation of which would effect a most dangerous change in the practice and principles of the British Government.

Whatever rules therefore may be established respecting the precedency of the Members of the Councils of New Brunswick, it may be assumed as a fundamental principle, that His Majesty's right of selecting the temporary administrator of this Government, in the event of your own absence, will not be dependent upon any such regulations.—That trust will always be committed into the hands of the Person, whoever he may be, whom His Majesty may consider as best qualified to discharge it with benefit to the Public at large.

It is not necessary for the present purpose that I should examine very closely into the accuracy of the general maxims laid down by the Legislative Council, respecting their own Constitution and inherent rights; but the choice of an Executive Council had no tendency to impair, it might indeed rather be said to have strengthened, that resemblance to the Constitution of the House of Peers, on which the Address insists. Although in their individual character, their Lordships enjoy an ancient and prescriptive right to tender their advice to the King, on questions of public interest, yet in their collective capacity, in which alone the analogy is to be found, the Peers of England have never possessed or assumed a right to act as Executive Councillors of the King.

The recent change left the Legislative Council unaltered in its constitution, and in all its appropriate functions. It withdrew from them an employment to which they were not considered to be as competent as the Body to which it was transferred. That employment was counselling the Governor in the administration of His Executive duties.—The rights of the King to select a person to whom the exercise of His prerogatives is to be delegated, necessarily implies and supposes the right of selecting the Persons, by whose advice the Governor is to be assisted in the discharge of that trust. In this, as in many other cases, the greater power necessarily involves the less.

To the proposal, that the King should constitute the Legislative Councillors, Members of that Body for life, His Majesty will not be advised to accede. His Majesty will at all times be most ready to receive, and to weigh attentively, any arguments which the Legislative Council of New Brunswick may wish to lay before Him; but with respect to the division of the two Councils, it is advisable to state, that His Majesty's decision was mainly influenced by the reflection, that this new arrangement might enable him to bring the Executive Government of the Province into that free communication with the House of Assembly, which is on every account so desirable. By calling some Members of that House to the Executive Council, a channel for constant and unrestrained intercourse was opened, from which it seemed reasonable to anticipate very considerable public benefit. Nothing has hitherto occurred to shake the foundation on which the opinion proceeded.

With regard to the question of precedence between the Members of the two Councils, it was certainly thought that, as in the absence of a Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or an Administrator of the Government, the succession most properly belonging to the Head of the Executive Council, precedence should be acceded to the Members of that Body. But I am at present disposed to adopt as reasonable, the modification suggested in the Address, that the Ranks of the Members of either Council should depend on the Seniority of their appointments; not however admitting, but rather denying, the consequence, that the succession to the Government should be regulated by Seniority of Rank. The persons selected to advise the Governor in the administration of his Office, are presumeably the best qualified to succeed, in case of necessity, to the discharge of it.

I have the honor to be &c.
T. SPRING RICE.

Major General Sir A. Campbell, Bart. G. C. B, &c. &c.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday Jan. 26.

Mr. Palmer moved for leave to bring in a bill, to provide for the payment of the Grand and Petit Jurors.

Leave granted.

The said bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Wyer, by leave, presented a petition from John M'Kean, as Foreman of the Grand Jury for the County of Charlotte, praying an Act may pass providing for the defraying the expense of the Grand Juries while in attendance on the Courts; which he read.

Mr. Wyer, by leave, presented a petition from Elizabeth Briscoe of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, praying remuneration for teaching a school at that place during the past year; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said petition be received and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Woodward moved for leave to bring in a bill, for the facilitating the recovery of the Wages of Seamen in the Merchant Service and coasting Trade of this Province.—Leave granted.

Mr. Wyer moved for leave to bring in a bill, to authorize the Grand Jurors of the several Counties within this Province to inspect the Public Accounts, and inquire into the nature of the public charges against the said Counties. Leave granted.

Division on the Resolution to impose an additional duty of 3d per Gallon of Rum.

YEAS.—Messrs. Speaker, Robinson, Hannington, Chandler, Crane, J. M. Wilmot, Burns, Woodward, Slason, Connel Hayward, Miles, Taylor, Johnson, Allen, Gilbert, Brown, Clinch, L. A. Wilmot, Freeze, Hill, Ford.

NAYS.—Messrs. Weldon, Stewart, End, Street, Partelow, M'Leod, Wyer. And it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. M'Leod, from the Committee appointed to take into consideration the Laws regulating the Militia of this Province, with directions to report to the House what alterations they may deem it expedient to make thereon, reported, that they had attended thereto, and submitted a Report; which he read, and is as follows:—

That the Committee deem it expedient that the sixth section of the act 6 George IV, chapter 18, and such part or parts of the 15th section of the said act as entitled the Adjutants and Sergeant Majors of Battallions to pay, be repealed.

Wm. M'Leod, *Chairman.* L. Burns,
Thos. Gilbert, L. A. Wilmot,
Philip Palmer, J. A. Street,
Thomas Wyer,

Mr. Weldon from the Committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Lieutenant governor with the address of the house, relative to the income and Expediture of the King's Casual Revenue, for the last year, reported; that they had attended to that duty, and that his Excellency was pleased to reply, that the wishes of the house should be complied with.

Mr. Slason, from the Committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of the house, requesting his Excellency would be pleased to direct the returns from the Custom Houses at St. John and St. Andrews to be laid before the house, reported, that they had attended thereto, and that his Excellency was pleased to reply, that the wishes of the house should be attended to.

Mr. Partelow, from the committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, with the Address of the house, on the subject of obtaining information regarding the income and expenditure of King's College for the year 1834, and other matters, as set forth in the address, reported, that they had attended to that duty, and that his Excellency was pleased to say, the information sought for should be laid before the house.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a petition from the Reverend James Dunphy, Roman Catholic Priest, at the City of St. John, and 230 others of his parishioners, praying aid towards establishing a School at that place; which he read.

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