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From our Correspondent Jack Robinson!

FREDERICTON, 17th Feb. 1846.

Mr. Editor,

Thursday last, being the day appointed to go into consideration of the Governor's Message, was something like a Field Day here, but the dominant party having obtained a decision in their favour, there was little room for opposition, and therefore the debate was neither long nor animated. After the messages were read announcing to the House that the Queen had received the address of last winter, and had been graciously pleased to approve of the same.

Mr. Wilnot objected to the message as being merely the Governor's sine declaration on a most important matter at issue between His Excellency and the House, and that although it went so far as to inform the House that Her Majesty had decided in their favour, it was not the despatch in answer to the address. He reviewed with more than usual calmness the principal points in dispute; affirmed, that in all previous cases of the kind the House, on appeal to the Throne, had ever been found correct; and concluded, by moving, that application be made to His Excellency for further information.

Mr. Hazen declared that Sir William had received a public despatch in answer to the address; that the decision had been given in a private despatch, wherein His Excellency was directed to give the House certain information, which had all been given. The House had been informed that their address to the Queen had been graciously received; that their moderate course had been approved; that in refusing to define abstract principles of Government they had acted wisely, and that Mr. Reade did not belong to the class of persons eligible for the office.

Mr. End expressed himself satisfied with the explanation; spoke well of the Governor, and blamed the members of the late Council in severe terms.

Mr. Simonds, denied what Mr. End had stated, and called it "false slander"; was sorry that Mr. Reade's appointment was cancelled; and declared that the Governor's power to place the members of the Council was a power to place the members of the Council.

Mr. End replied in very severe terms. Mr. Simonds, out of respect to a defeated opponent, would seek no further information; he begged Mr. Simonds for granting Mr. End.

After a few further remarks from Hazen, Wilnot, and Fisher, no Responsible Government.

Mr. Barbic rose, and reading a verse of a song, exhorted over the downfall of the Council in terms not unlike those of the Puritans, when assembled in the hope of Oregon to thank him for the downfall of Simon their enemy.

The despatch on the subject of the College was then read, and after some discussion this was referred to a select committee to report thereon, and the debate closed.

Since that time a great number of local Bills have passed without much discussion. One Bill passed to allow justices in their General Sessions to levy assessments, with the consent of the Grand Jury, to the amount of £120 without any special enactment. The Bill to establish the Road from Brockway's to Saint Stephen as a great Road, passed the House and was sent to the Council for concurrence.

There was something like a drawn battle to day between the six Saint John's members on the one side, and all the rest of the House on the other. It appeared that some years ago the people of Saint John built a Penitentiary, which, to confine to hard labour had people of both sexes.

Having contracted a heavy debt for the building and only paid a part of it, they offered to give it up for the use of the whole Province as a receptacle for all Thieves and other blackguards that might be found there, provided the Province would pay the balance of the debt. An act was accordingly passed about five years since, wherein, the Province became bound to pay £4000 by annual payments of £500 each. It now appears that there is over £1000 more of the old debt due, and Mr. Simonds brought in a Bill to get the Province to pay that also. The debate was carried on with much animation for half the day, when on a division the six men of Saint John appeared on the one side, and all the rest of the House on the other.

No more at present from Your obt. servant, JACK ROBINSON.

First Minister.—There was one of the largest congregations ever known at a village church, not twenty miles from Ipswich, a short time since, during a visit of Sir Robert Peel at the seat of a gentleman in the parish. The rural population went with the full expectation of hearing the Premier preach, having been informed that he was the first minister.

WORK FOR THE NEW COLONIAL MINISTER.

(From the Colonial Gazette.)

After such a predecessor, Mr. Gladstone is entitled to every consideration that can be afforded him consistently with the safety of the colonies. The necessities of party arrangements, rather than any peculiar aptitude for the department or acquaintance with its details, have placed him in the Colonial office. It is now a new field for him, and he will be embarrassed by the tone and temper of the office. But Mr. Gladstone, though more of a bookman than a practical statesman, possesses powers of continuous regulated application, a naturally clear and strong intellect carefully cultivated, a kindly disposition, and a conscientious desire to do what is right. He is entitled to no slight degree of confidence and forbearance; but the state of the colonies is such that he cannot afford to lose a moment before setting earnestly to work.

The West Indies require delicate and careful handling; and here alone, of all the colonial groups, Mr. Gladstone may expect to be watched at first with something approaching distrust. The family name does not stand very high at present in the West Indies; and the part taken by Mr. Gladstone in the sugar discussions has not tended to make him an exception to the feeling generally entertained towards the family. We believe that in the part he took, he acted perfectly conscientiously, though it must be confessed he betrayed not a little of the over-weening confidence in his own views and knowledge that characterise the college logician. He can facilitate immigration—for an adequate supply of combined continuous labour is the great want of this group. He can in the Crown colonies, by direct prescript, and the chartered colonies by judicious negotiation, contribute in so far to regulate railway enterprise, that its benefits may be enjoyed with comparative exemption from its contingent dangers. He can give representative institutions to the great colonies of Guyana and Trinidad.

In Canada he has to replace Lord Metcalfe. The career of that great and good man as Governor of Canada, it must not be forgotten, was exceptional and exceptional. We fought his battle unflinchingly, and do not regret having done so. But the onward collision between Lord Metcalfe and his original Cabinet diverted him (unavoidably) from the prosecution of a preconceived system of policy, to battle with circumstances. In justice to Lord Metcalfe—whatever offence we may give—we exonerate him from all blame in the collision; we repeat in his retirement what we said when he was in office, that the donkey like presumption of Mr. Baldwin, the cold heartedness of Mr. Lafontaine, and the low rabid virulence of Mr. Hincks, were alone to blame for the partial arrangement of the constitutional progress of Canada. But now that Lord Metcalfe is removed, a free field lies open to his successor: he can begin de novo, and ought to ask nothing about preceding trends. He ought to govern constitutionally by the Canadians; and to that end take the best men he can find anywhere, who, in the sincerity of patriotism, will act honestly along with him, and can command the confidence of their countrymen. A man is wanted to govern Canada who thoroughly knows the country, its institutions, and its inhabitants. He must be familiar with the working of Parliament, and Parliamentary forms in this country. He must have a system of which he never loses sight, though he may keep it in abeyance when it would be impertinent to insist upon it. He must have the talent of working by others; of leaving all the burden of details to his Ministers, yet of attending to all they do, and imperceptibly guiding them, so that under him they can accomplish what of themselves they could not.

The seaboard provinces also require looking after. Prince Edward's Island built on the water, making no industrial progress, and festering with sorrows. In New Brunswick, what Judge Halliburton would call "blue-nosed" luxuriates rankly. Perhaps the best thing that could be done for the seaboard provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, would be to combine them, by an incorporating union, under one Government; but in that case another and very different man from Lord Falkland would be required at the head of affairs. Newfoundland, from its insular and isolated position, must of necessity remain a separate province.

Mr. Gladstone will find his hands full if he incline to do his duty, as we feel confident he does. Alone, he cannot do it; and, with out making any personal reflections, the office is an inadequate instrument. His staff needs to be both augmented and reorganised.

"MORRIS, TONKIN."—A Weardale Doctor was lately summoned to a cottage, at Harwood-in-Teesdale, and found a boy-patient in need of his services. "Put out your tongue," said the Doctor. "The lad stared like a 'gas' vinous." "Mr. good

boy," repeated the medical man, "let me see your tongue." "Talk English, Doctor," said the mother, and then turning to her son, she cried, "Hoppen thy gobblet and push out thee lollip!" The lad loited out his tongue in a moment.

CATO REDIVIVUS.

A new Edition, with Improvements, by Senator Allen.

My voice is still for war!

Olds niggers! can the Senate long debate Which of the two to choose, "the whole or none?"

No, let us rise at once, snatch up our broomsticks, And with the force of forty thousand wild cats,

Set on John Bull, eat up the Rocky Mountain,

Pump dry the Atlantic, and charge home upon him.

Perhaps some fist more knuckly than the rest, May smash his ribs and give him a sound licking.

Rise! fathers, rise! the coons demand your help:

Rise and revenge your murdered musquashes Or lose their skins. The corps of slaughtered woodchucks

Manure the fields of Oregon, while we Sit here on wages of eight dollars a day,

Besides the plunder of red tape and pen-knives,

Chopping cold logic on a "previous question."

Halloo! betwixt a paltry hawk and buzzard, While this great cause impends, whether we shall

Now sacrifice our pantaloons to honor, Or wear them out with 'long heroic sitting,

Rouse up, for shame! ye western snapping-turtles,

And show yourselves true sons of gunpowder! Rouse up, ye horse and alligator Trojans; Rouse up, I say: our brothers of old Bunker's

Flourish their speeches, and cry out, or battle!

Tom Thumb's great shade complains that we are slow

And Falstaff's ghost walks unrevenged among us.

The "supposed Expresses."—There is a great deal of speculation afloat in the papers and in private circles as to the cause of the sailing of the clipper "Romer" from New York on the 9th instant, and the movement of an Express Messenger from New York through this city to Portland and perhaps to the British Provinces. The wisest way for all parties would perhaps be to take the course of the old lady, who having nearly swept herself to death in reflecting upon a story of a pestilential disease which, it was said, had broken out among the Arabs, said—"At last I called to my mind that Scripture, 'What need you care Betty?' and gave up crying." Since we cannot help the project if it suits our plans, or prevent it if it does not, we may as well wait till we learn what it is, before detaching much thought to it.

To keep our readers advised of the opinions of the day, however, we may state that some continue to consider the pilot boat an express either of our Government or the British Government; others suppose it to be a "half speculation"—which others consider rather fresh; and still others suppose it to be an express for the London Chronicle office. Perhaps the most probable supposition with regard to both these movements is that, more is expected from the return of the messengers, than from their original expeditions.—The one via Portland is probably to arrange an express overland from Halifax with the Cambria's news, and it may be expected that the pilot boat will bring back news worth paying for, by selecting a proper time to start between two steamers.—Boston Advertiser

The Buckeye Women.—The ladies of Ohio are regular armazons when they have a will to exterminate a social pest in the shape of a liquor distiller, as may be inferred from the following incident related in the last Western Washingtonian.

In Medina county the last distillery has been stopped, and converted into a Temperance Hall by the ladies. The incident related by the delegate from that county is as follows: The ladies appointed a committee of six to wait upon the distiller and request him to desist. He refused—but it happened that the husband of a lady in the neighborhood (who was a strong abolitionist) was in the habit of visiting the distillery, and remaining often days at a time, in the most beastly state of intoxication. She had often remonstrated with the distiller but to no effect, he would sell. One day he had been absent longer than usual; she went to the distillery to hunt him. The distiller informed her that he was not there, she persisted in the declaration that he was. He attempted to put her out, when she turned upon him and threw him into a mud-hole some two feet deep, and his clerk coming to the rescue she treated him in the same way. She then

found her husband lying in a dying state in the office. She lifted him up, supported his feeble frame to her humble home, told the distiller that she would give him three days to close up business, and if he did not, she would bring a reinforcement of ladies and tear it down. On the second day he sent her word that he had closed up, and opened his distillery for a temperance meeting.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

February 10.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all Decked Vessels and Boats claiming Bounty under the Act for the encouragement of the Fisheries.

Ordered, That Messrs. Boyd, Payne, and S. Earle, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copy of any Despatch or Despatches which may have been received from Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the contemplated Railway of Railways throughout this Province; together with copies of any correspondence which His Excellency may have had with the Governments of the adjoining Colonies regarding Railway Communication; as well as any other information in His Excellency's possession which he may be pleased to afford.

Ordered, That Messrs. Partelow, Rankin, and W. H. Street, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from B. R. Fitzgerald, of Saint Andrews, praying a return of Export Duty paid by him on a Cargo of Lumber shipped to Jamaica on the thirteenth April last; referred to the Committee of Trade.

Mr. Partelow presented a Petition from Ward, W. Crookshank, M. Jarvis, Kirk, H. DeVeber, V. Thurgar, and 1209 others, Merchants, Bankers, Ship-Owners, Traders, Mechanics, and other inhabitants of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass for the encouragement of the establishment of a Railway between St. John, and the Grand Falls, via Fredericton and Woodstock, and for such Provincial aid towards the accomplishment of that great undertaking as to the House may seem meet; referred to the Committee appointed on the second day of February instant, to take into consideration the construction of a Railway throughout the Province.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

February 10.

The Hon. Mr. Wyer, presented a Petition from B. R. Fitzgerald, of Saint Andrews, in Charlotte County, praying a return of Duties paid by him in April last.

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

A Petition from the President and Directors of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, praying a sum of money to enable them to procure Seed Potatoes from abroad, to supply such persons as may be considered entitled to assistance, subject to such regulations as the General Assembly may think proper to prescribe; and

A Petition from the Trustees of the Estate of the late James Rait, praying that certain sums of money paid into the Crown Land Office, by the said James Rait, in his lifetime, and not credited in Account, should be repaid to the Trustees, for the reason set forth.

February 11.

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

A Petition from Walton M. Andrews, and 120 other inhabitants of St Andrews, praying a modification of the Import Duties on Flour and other articles;

A Petition from Nathaniel Doggen, of the Island of Grand Manan, setting forth an act of incendiarism his property, while pursuing his duty as Wreck Master at that Island, and praying relief for losses sustained in discharge of his duty; and

A Petition from the Reverend William McDonald, Roman Catholic Pastor at Saint George, with 58 others, praying that an Act may pass to enable the Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick to hold Real Estate belonging to their Church.

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

SECURITY EXTRAORDINARY. An old money-grub in the city of Glasgow, who discounted bills for his friends "on promise to pay" and who held good back security in the shape of underdressed, was applied to by a friend to cash a small bill for him, when old Discount required additional security. The friend, who little expected a request of the kind, flew into a rage. "Security, sir? I'll

give the d—l for security!" "Well then," exclaimed the bill-discounter, "just bring him forward; and as I ne'er ha'e seen the gentleman, get a decent man to say that it's really him, and ye'll get the silver."

Melancholy Accident.—A melancholy accident took place at Marginal on Friday last. As a son, child of Mr. W. Brown, Blacksmith, aged about eight years, was running about her father's mill, her clothes were accidentally caught by an upright shaft, which was employed to drive a carding Mill in connection with the other machinery, and which was revolving at the time with great velocity. Her clothes were wrapt round the shaft, and she was whirled round with much rapidity, her head striking at each turn a gainst a post near by, so that she was dead before the mill could be stopped. Her father was immediately at the spot; but could not save her.—East. Chron.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. We learn, from the Missionary Record, that the Colonial Committee have unanimously resolved, as a means of immediate and temporary relief, to offer £100 a year for five years, to each of the five Missions, (being a sum of £2,500) who may be willing to accept the situation and labour under the supervision of the respective Synods in the Colonies. The Committee are now waiting for an opportunity to appoint those Missionaries, and they have requested their brethren in the Ministry throughout the country, to make every effort within their respective bounds, to find persons qualified and inclined to undertake this important Mission.—Halifax Guardian.

The attention of the friends of the Free Church of Scotland, appears to be principally directed at present to the Maine scheme. Meetings have already been held in different parts of the country, for raising funds for this object, and at present, Mr. Edinborough, Mr. Garth, the chief speaker, is estimated that he had received, in all, £10,000 in support of this scheme. The

An old Man's War.—A correspondent of the Colonial Magazine, writing of a war, in the December number, remarks: "At this time of course, as a young man, I was much given to soldier reflection on this sort of war, but as I grow older, and experience and increased knowledge expand the mind, I am taking a very casual view of the matter, and can be altogether disinterested in the idea that it is, turn about, and as I may say for excuse, a great deal of the same sort of creatures, Christians and heathens, are engaged up in a fighting war to be killed and with body and soul, they strive to kill and mangle their own species. And this without any personal animosity, or hatred, or hatred! Nay, not only that, but more loved still, when they have done their work, slaying those whom they are called to slay, to death by the hand, and saying all manner of kind and pleasing things to them, as though they were most loving brothers! Can any conduct be more inconsistent, more unreasonable? And yet, it is the way of being rational, refined, and most humane beings!"

WESTERN RILLS. The Rev. Dr. Beecher said, on a public occasion, that he had a dream, which, like other dreams, did not exactly explain itself, and in which some of the natural objects had the power of speech. "He was travelling near the source of the Mississippi, and in passing over a rough country, as every stout distance met little water, which he could step over; but all of a sudden, deep water was there. At last he asked one where it was, and 'Why,' replied the little river, 'I am going to New Orleans.' I heard the people there went a great canal a thousand miles long and fifteen hundred feet wide, and I was going to help to make it. And you, what can you do? I don't know what I can do, but I shall be there. And so saying, it vanished on. He came to another, and asked the same question, and received the same answer.

All were baffling on to make the grand canal, on which steam ships of the West, with their heavy burdens, were to be transported. On the heads of the Alleghany, the Scioto, and the Mississippi, he found thousands more of biful streams, hurried on by the same impulse, and which, while he yet spoke to them, hurried out of sight. Now knew what it could do, but all were determined to do something. He passed on the mighty Mississippi, and there he found the canal was made! The noble stream, though proud on its surface, and as it were, diminished, they were again replenished to the brim by every mountain spring and every stream. Thus do the little rills under the stream, the stream the river, till the united waters of the whole point on their way rejoicing to the glorious ocean.

So is man to the mass, and the mass to the grand tide of human effort. Each little mortal, weak and weary, though he be can do something in making up the mighty stream.