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The Standard,

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 14

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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Wednesday, March 22.

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee appointed on the 31st day of January last, and to whom was referred the subject of the Roads of Communication in the Province, with directions to report the sums required for repairing and improving the same, submitted a Report, as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration what sums may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving the Roads throughout the Province, recommend that the sum of £5,254 should be granted for the Great Roads; to be apportioned as follows:—

From St. John to the Nova Scotia Line,	£500
" Ditto to Saint Andrews,	240
" Fredericton to St. John, via Nerepis,	200
" Nerepis to Gagetown,	40
" Dorchester to Shediac,	30
" Shediac to Petticodiac,	24
" Richibucto to Chatham,	160
" Newcastle to Bathurst,	220
" Bathurst to Campbelltown,	800
" Fredericton to Woodstock,	560
" Woodstock to the Arestook,	340
" Fredericton to the Finger Board	100
" Bellisle to Saint John,	80
" Fredericton to Newcastle,	480
" Ditto to Saint Andrews,	400
" Salisbury to Hopewell,	120
" Shediac to Richibucto,	80
" Woodstock to Houlton,	40
" Waweig to Saint Stephen,	20
" Oromocto to Gagetown,	30
" Oak Bay to Eel River,	150
" Arestook to the Grand Falls,	440
" Fredericton to Bend of Petticodiac,	200
	£5,254

"The Committee further recommend that the sum of £1,209 should be appropriated ratebly in sums of £100 each, to the several Counties in this Province to provide for sundry special objects required by the different Counties, and to meet the various objects under the notice of the Committee.

"The Committee also further recommend that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to issue the Warrants for the Bye Road Appropriations of the last year.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed by Charles Fisher, James Brown, David Wark, Alex Rankin, Thomas Gilbert, A. Barberie, W. Scoullar, Joshua Alexandre, Phillip Palmer, S. Z. Earle, John Rt Partelow.]

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Fisher; further,

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House have been engaged during the last two days in the consideration of the Revenue Bill, which was reported yesterday afternoon, and will probably be sent up to the Legislative Council today. By this Bill, the duty on British Goods is fixed at 4 per cent. imposed by the Loan Bill, and various alterations were made in the scale in other respects.

On Wednesday Mr. End gave notice, that he should lay on the table a Resolution, which he read; and which disapproves of the calling members of the House to the Executive Council as has hitherto been the case If the notice is proceeded with, an interesting debate will probably be the only result.

On the 23d, in Committe of Supply, a grant of £75 was passed, to make up the usual Salary of £300 to Mr. Whiteside, Treasury Clerk at St John, for 1842; that sum having been deducted on a former day.

While the Revenue Bill was under consideration yesterday, we went up to Legislative Council Chamber, where we heard a debate on the Bill for collecting the stumpage duty at the shipping port. It being the second debate upon the subject, and which will be resumed to-day.

The Bill was opposed by the Solicitor and Surveyor Generals and the Hon. Messrs. Hatch and Wyer, and was supported by the Hon. Messrs. Cunard and Chandler. We took notes what occurred, and if we have an opportunity shall publish an outline.—*Sentinel, March 24.*

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Johnston took his seat in the Legislative Council, pursuant to Mandamus received by the mail on Tuesday; and it will be perceived, with the Hon. Mr. Chandler, has been sworn in provisionally a member of the Privy Council. Messrs. Wilmot and Hazen will not, we believe, take their seats until the close of the session, as the Bill which is temporarily in operation for vacating seats of members, requires their returning to their constituents. As that Bill however has been decided by the highest authority, to be unconstitutional, it will either be altered during the present session, or will become a dead letter, through the withholding of the Queen's assent if it is not disallowed.—*Ibid, March 24.*

The Committee of the Assembly have declared the seat of John T. Williston, Esq., to be vacant; and they have farther recommended that no new writ be issued till the excitement in the County of Northumberland has had time to subside.

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill imposing a duty on timber at the shipping port, by a majority of two.—*Ib.*

RIGHTS OF SEARCH.

☞ The right opinions are rapidly prevailing about the question of maritime visitation. The speech of Sir Robert Peel, and the lately published correspondence of Lord Aberdeen with Mr. Everert &c., have so strongly directed public attention to the subject, that it is almost a matter of necessity that just discrimination should be made Nothing has appeared more sensible or more clearly and positively stated, than the following from the Richmond Whig:—

"Do they who resist this right of visitation by England, forget, that she also *concedes* it to all nations'?

If, for the protection of her own commerce, laws and maritime rights, she claims the right of visit, to ascertain if the American flag does not conceal and screen a *Pirate* for example—does she not extend to the United States precisely the same right, for the same purpose, to visit ships sailing under the British flag, to discover if a *fraud* was not practised, and the pretended British ship was not a Slaver or a Pirate, wearing false colors, as they always do?

Great Britain claims no exclusive right in the case. She yields to the Public Marine of every nation, the same right to visit her merchant ships, to ascertain if they be what they pretend, or if they be not Pirates, who have adopted her flag to escape detection, which she herself claims.

And thus reciprocating the right of visit to the Military Marine of every nation, is it possible that any nation on the Globe can regard it as a hardship, or as unequal? Let the country reflect for a moment The mercantile marine of England, is greater than that of every Christain nation united; and it follows, that if this right of visit claimed by her, is degrading or oppressive to the flag visited, she herself is liable to be more degraded and oppressed in the exercise of the practice of visitation than all other nations united.

But again: Can any human being think that a pirate—suspected or known to be such from his ravages on the High Seas, and which concurring circumstances trace to him—ought to be suffered to escape, ought to be visited even and required to prove his character, because he has hoisted the British jack or the American stripes at his mast head? May a Pirate station herself off Sandy Hook and capture and kill at discretion, and, because he wears British colors, be protected even from visitation? Or, taking up his station in the Downs, intercepts the commerce of the Thames, and got Scott free, because he has hoisted the American colours.

Such are the legitimate results of the denial of the mutual right of visit in time of Peace: results too monstrous to be borne, & which demonstrate the high and humane necessity for the exercise of the right. Far from infringing the Liberty of the Seas, this right is indispensable to secure the safety of the Seas, and of course their liberty. The fair and peaceful trader will never be injured by it. The lawless trader and the Pirate need only to fear it. Againts them only is it directed. *They*, we doubt not, will be highly incensed against Sir Robert Peel, and the Slaver and Pirate on the African coast, in the Indian Ocean, and the West Indies, will declaim in "good sett terms" against the tyranny of England in freeing the seas from them; but that civilization and humanity should oppose themselves, as they have done in France and partially in this country, to a principle so obviously necessary, so undeniably humane, and so indispensible for the protection of life and property on the High Seas, does seem to us most remarkable, and only to be explained by a morbid and unmanly jealously of England.

That the principle is liable to *abuse*, it is not neceseary to deny. So, however, are all things: so is Charity: so is Liberty: so is Religion itself. But is it not better, far better, that an honest merchantman should be detained in her voyage for a day, or even a week, by the *abuse* of this most righteous principle, than that the pirate should scour the seas, without molestation, in his trade of "cutting throats and scuttling ships?" We submit the proposition to the community in perfect confidence of what the answer will be."

Comparative value of Hay, Vegetables and Corn.—I wish briefly to draw the attention of Farmers to the value of hay, compared with other corps. An acre of hay yields one ton and a half of vegetable food. An acre of carrots or Swedish turnips will yield from ten to twenty tons: say fifteen tons, which is by no means an exaggerated estimate, It has been ascertained by experiment, that three working horses, 15 and a half hands high, consumed at the rate of two hundred and twenty four pounds of hay per week, or 5 tons one thousand and forty eight pounds of hay per year, besides twelve gallons of oats each per week, or seventy eight bushels by the year. An unworked horse consumed at the rate of four & one quarter tons of hay in the year. The produce therefore, of nearly six acres of land is necessary to support a working horse by the year; but half an acre of carrots at the rate of six hundred bushels to the year, with the addition of chopped straw, while the season for their use lasts, will do it as well, if not better. Let the Farmer, then, consider whether it be better to maintain his horse upon the produce of half an acre of carrots, which can be cultivated at an expense not greatly exceeding the expense of half an acre of potatoes, or upon half an acre of ruta baga, which can be raised at a less expense than potatoes, or on the other hand upon the produce of six acres of his best land in hay and grain; for six acres will hardly do more than yield nearly 6 tons of hay and seventy 8 bushels of oats.

These facts deserve the particular attention of the Farmers who are desirous of improving their pecuniary condition. It is obvious how much would be gained by the cultivation which is here suggested; how much the dairy produce might be increased, and how much the means of enriching the land and improving the cultivation would be constantly extending and accumulating. But when we find on a farm of two hundred acres that the Farmer cultivates only two acres of potatoes, one acre of ruta baga, and perhaps a quarter of an acre of carrots, we call this "getting along," in the common phrase; but we can hardl dignify it with the name of Farming I am aware that labor of a proper kind in many cases difficult to be procured, and with our habits, as difficult to be managed. Farming, likewise, can in few situations be successfully managed, unless the Farmer has capital to employ, equal at least to one years's manure and one year's crops. A large portion of our Farmers, also from the nature of their habits and style of living, are so prosperous and independent, that they have no occasion to extend their cultivation beyond what it now is, in order to meet their wants; and to incur all the trouble, vexation and risk of employing more labour, expending more capital, and increasing their cares.—*Colman's Agricultural Survey.*

POETRY.

THE FARMER.

Drive on thou sturdy farmer,
Drive cheerily o'er the field;
The pleasures of a farmer's life
No other life can yield.

Thou risest with the mosning sun,
To till the fruitful earth;
And when thy daily task is done,
Thou seek's thy peaceful hearth.

Thou lovest not the gaudy town,
With its tumult'ous roar;
Plenty and peace thy fireside crown,
And thou dost ask no more.

Go on thou sturdy farmer,
Tread proudly on the sod,
Thy proud and goodly heritage,
Thou chosen man of God.

Neurology.—New way of getting up courage.—At the Hospital, on Saturday last, a tumor was cut from the neck of a young woman by Dr. Warren.—Dr. Buchanan, the neurologist, arrived at the Hospital (to witness the operation) about ten minutes before it commenced. He found the woman depressed, fearful, and sick at the stomach. Thinking that she might be of the *impressible* class, he directed one of the gentlemen present to place his hand upon some of the organs of her head which have invigorating effects when excited. As she seemed to be relieved by this operation the doctor then attempted himself to excite the organs of firmness, hardihood, self-esteem, and playfulness, in which he succeeded so well that she burst into a fit of laughter at the doctors, declared that she knew as much as any of them, that they could'nt hurt her, and that she did not fear the operation at all. Her laughter did not cease until the doctor placed his hands upon the back part of her head to restrain it. Then continuing to excite her hardihood and self-esteem, he made her impatient to have the operation performed. She rose from her chair and insisted on rushing directly to the amphitheatre to have it finished. As soon as she was permitted to go, she went forward, pouted at the professor, and acted so singularly as to induce some who did not know what had happened, to suppose her under the influence of opium. The operation, which required an incision in the neck of about three inches in length, was skilfully performed by Dr. Warren, and borne by the patient with much steadiness. Being then taken to her bed, she seemed to have forgotten the whole scene, and could not recollect where or how the operation had been performed upon her.—*Boston Investigator.*

Mechanics' Institute.—Last evening, Dr. Gesner concluded his very interesting and highly scientific course of Lectures on Galvanism, Magnetism, and Electro-Magnetism, during which Galvanism, was applied to a large Ox's head, which was apparently restored to life by its operations. The application of Galvanism to the blasting of rocks was also well illustrated, with all the leading principles of the science. The Lecture on Electro-Magnetism, last evening, was delivered before a crowded and fashionable assembly. An Electra-Magnet, capable of holding up half a ton, was put in operation; several electro-magnetic engines constructed by the Lecturer were put in motion, and the application of the power to mechanical purposes was compared with steam. At the close of the Lecture, the Doctor adverted to Animal Magnetism or Mesmerism, and in very clear and forcible language expresssd his disbelief in the mysterious doctrines of its disciples. The whole of these lectures have been received as a rich scientific treat. —*Observer.*

Our Calamities.—This is the theme of an able discourse, delivered by the Rev. Dr. Sharp. The sermon embraces many topics not usually commented upon from the pulpit, and only introduced on those days appointed by the civil authority, when public affairs naturally suggest themselves to the mind, and call forth regret, or thanksgiving, according to their influence and effect, for good or evil In the present discourse, the unjustifiable method of loans, the former factitious prosperity of the country, and in fact, the great evils of an injudicious credit system, are introduced for the sake of showing the gradual degeneracy of the times from those honorable and upright principles which have heretofore distinguished business transactions. Dr. Sharp, with the full exercise of those great moral precepts, which no one can apply more forcibly than himself, shows, in the action & reaction of our public events, their causes and effects, the sad but certain proofs of the folly of discontentment, rapacity, and sensuality. He says, the benevolent purpose, for which we have been visited with so many serious disasters is that we may learn to be contented with our lot, and to practise the virtue of self-denial. These are the lessons which Providence has been teaching us, in the failure of banking institutions in the diminished value of real estate, in the stagnation of trade and the general feeling of poverty which has come over the people.—*Boston Transcript.*

Children.—Rewards and Punishments.—Rewards and punishments should, as far as possible, be proportioned to the degree of virtuous or criminal intention. A child who has tried its utmost to do something that he thought would be acceptable and useful, although he may have been mistaken, should be approved for the goodness of his intention. His error should be kindly corrected, that his way may be better directed in future; but his good-will should be duly appreciated and acknowledged. A child may, through accident or carelessness, having injured or destroyed something valuable, when there is no reason to think that he either understood its value or intended to destroy it. Then the value of the article is not the proper measure of punishment; and severely to beat a child for such an offence would not be a necessary or likely measure either to repair the mischief or to cure the child of his fault. He should be made sensible of his carelessness on which the accident originated; he should be led to observe the inconvenience occasioned by the destruction of the article, or the expense incurred in replacing it; if he possesses any thing of his own he ought to give up some part of it toward repairing the mischief. This however, should not be carried so far as to be discouraging. It will answer all the good end of punishment if it serves to make him remember and act with more caution another time. He should also be told that now having it fully explained to him and having seen the mischief resulting from such an act of carelessness, if he repeats it, it will become an act of disobedience, and must be punished accordingly.—*Mrs. Copley's word to parents.*

Chinese Nobility.—The nobility of China are of two kinds, hereditary and official. The former class is not numerous, nor greatly influential. It consists chiefly of the relations of the Emperor, who are called *Princes*, and are bound to live within the precincts of the Imperial palace. The real nobility, or aristocracy of the country, are the mandarians. Of these there are estimated to be, on the civil list of the emperor, not less than fourteen thousand. The mandarins are divided into nine ranks, or pin, each of which is indicated by a double badge—the colour of the globe on the apex of the cap, and the embroidery on the front and back of their official robes. The colors employed are red, blue, white, and gold; and these, with certain modifications of shape, serve to distinguish what are denominated "Kew pin," that is, "the nine ranks," into which all persons possessing any rank in China are devided. The nominal rank and course the distinctive costume of any of the official grades, may be purchased of the Emperor. The sum demanded for the distinction is, however, proportionably large. Howqua, for instance, the richest of the Hong merchants, purchased his nominal rank at the enormous price of 100,000 dollars, or £20,000 sterling.

A Consummate Villain.—A man named Charles Sterling, who some years since under the title of Mark Anthony Sterling, married five wives within a short period of each other, and who was tried and sent to Sing Sing for bigamy, was arrested on Saturday in New York, charged by Mrs. Mary Ann Duly, a fine buxom English woman, with an intent to outrage her person in his own apartment. Mrs. Duly occupied apartments in the same house with Sterling, and while her husband and the wife of Sterling were absent, he requested her to step into his room for an instant. When she entered, he closed the door, seized her and threw her upon the floor and choaked her severely. She escaped, and he is now in prison.

The Lord looked upon Peter.—Surely on malefactor condemned to suffer for the violated laws of his country ever heard his last hour strike upon his prison bell with half the agony of feeling with which that cock-crowing rang upon the ears of Peter. Still there was a sight which smote far deeper than the sound: 'The Lord turned and looked upon Peter.' Who can portray the silent eloquence of that last look? What volumes must it have spoken to the fallen apostle! Could he behold that well-known countenance and again repeat, 'I know not the man!'—Could he then see his Divine Master 'as a sheep before his shearers is dumb,' and again break forth into oaths and imprecations?—Could he bear the reproach of that meek eye, and yet remain in the guilty scene amidst those enemies of the Saviour and his own soul? No! that single glance was all that was required to send home the arrow of conviction and repentance to his bosom: he instantly remembered the word that the Lord had spoken and he went out and wept bitterly.'—*Blunt.*

Many Facts in Few Words.—A legal stone is 14 lbs. or the eight of an hundred, in England, and 16lbs. in Holland.

The fathom, 6 feet, is derived from the height of a full-grown man A hand, in horse measure is 4 inches.

An Irish mile is 2240 yards; a Scotch mile is 1984 yards, an English, or statute mile, 1760 yards; German, 1806; Turkish 1826.

An acre is 4840 square yards, or 69 yards 1 foot, 8 1-2 inches each way. A square mile, 1760 yards each way, contains 640 acres.

In marching, soldiers take 75 steps per minute; quick marching 108; and in charging 150 steps.

Potatoes planted below 3 feet do not vegetate; at 1 foot they grow quickest; and at 2 feet, they are retarded two or three months.

Fresh water begins to freeze at 32 deg., called the freezing point; but salt water does not freeze till 38 1-2 degrees.

A cylinder of water may be converted into ice by placing it in 51lbs of sulphate of soda and 41lbs. of sulphuric acid, at 36 deg., well mixed. The ice is extracted for use by putting the cylinder in hot water.

Sober versus Drunk.—A tavern-keeper, not a hundred miles from Toronto, lately said in a taunting manner to a staunch teetotaller, "And so you make your converts believe they are all going to heaven now that they have become teetotallers?" "Indeed, I am sure if they don't go to heaven SOBER, they wont get there DRUNK," was the ready answer, and nobly silencing as it does that oft-repeated groundless slander.

The Toad.—Common a reptile as is the toad, its habits and its history are very little known. Few would suspect that toads feed upon mice; such, however, we can vouch, for having been witness to an instance of the fact but a few days since. The reptile jumped at his prey, a full grown house mouse, with the agility of a thoroughbred grimalkin, and made but a single mouthful of him! This is as good a fact as political papers tell.

Pleasures of Knowledge.—How much pleasure of reflection and contemplation is lost to the ignorant, whose outward sense wanders over the objects that surround it, deriving from them but half the delight that they give the wise and well-informed; even fancy is a fault, for fancy itself scarce devises images more strange, and beautiful, and wonderful, than the reality of things present, to those who understand their properties and natures.

☞ Among the passengers by the Columbia we find the name of Mr. HENRY RUSSELL, the distinguished vocalist, who has returned from one of the most successful and triumphant professional expeditions ever made to Europe

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