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ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, BY
GEO. N. SMITH.

TERMS.
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17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Inserted according to written orders, on continued
till forbid if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under, 2s.
Each repetition of 12 lines and under, 1s.
Each repetition over 12 lines, 1d. per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

THE STANDARD.
SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1833.

In consequence of the dissolution of the
House of Assembly in Jamaica, the mem-
bers have been shown back on their consti-
tuents. The following address, by a Gentle-
man well known here, breathes such a bold
strain of honest manliness that we cannot
resist quoting it.

Friendship, 12th November, 1833.
To the worthy and Independent Electors of the
Parish of St. Andrew,
My Friends,
You will be called upon to exercise
again your Electoral Franchise. I am an old
man, and it was my intention to have retired
from public life, but I feel that at this most
important crisis, it would be moral cowardice
on my part to abandon my post, and I there-
fore, for the fourth time offer myself as a
Candidate for your suffrages.

There are many who could serve you with
more ability; but I can only lay claim to
integrity and independence. I have educa-
tioned, I believe, faithfully, to perform
my duty towards you—I yield to no man in
loyalty to my Sovereign, or in attachment to
the principles of the British Constitution, but
I never have succeeded, and I never will
succeed in unconstitutional dominion.

The rights and privileges which you in-
herited from your forefathers which, so far as
I am able to assist in maintaining them, de-
sired to be transmitted to your sons. These rights
and privileges may be wrested from us by
force, but they shall never be basely surren-
dered.

Your sincerely obliged Friend,
and faithful servant,
ROBERT WATF.

Jamaica, Nov. 14

We have recently say that to remark
respecting the new General Election. We
believe that most of the old members who
were in the majority will be re-elected
though we have reason to believe that Gov-
ernment will not call the House to Business,
and the Government from the House Gov-
ernment—Chronicle.

Speech delivered by Sir JONEL SMITH
to the Legislature of Jamaica Oct. 30 1833

The most important event, in the annals
of Colonial History, has taken place since
I last had the pleasure of meeting the large
assembly of the Island; and I am happy at
being able to declare, that the conduct of
the Labouring Population, who were then
the objects of your interest and enlightened
policy, evinced them in the highest praise
and acquiescence how well they were de-
served the honours of Freedom.

It was not to be expected, that the total
extinction of the Apprenticeship Laws would
be followed by an instantaneous return to
active labour; notwithstanding, as I do, the de-
ep interest in the successful result of the
great measure now in progress, I sincerely
congratulate you, and the Country at large,
on the improvement which is daily taking
place in the respectation of industrious habits;
and I trust there is every prospect of agri-
cultural prosperity.

Many important subjects consequent
upon the altered condition of society, with I
hope, recede your early and serious consid-
eration.

In calling upon you to provide for the
usual public exigencies, I make no doubt you
will support the credit of the Island, with
due regard to the interests of your Consti-
tuents.

The House adjourned for half an hour,
and having again met, Mr. Allwood report-
ed the following address which was read and
agreed to, Messrs. Hill, Lane, and Taylor
dissenting.

My friends, please your Excellency,
We thank your Excellency for your
speech at the opening of the session.

We feel, in common with your Ex-
cellency, the emergency in which the country
may be placed by the expiration of the anti-
slavery laws, and we also are well aware of the
urgency which in our present state of society
exists, that laws for the prevention of vag-
rancy for regulating the relative rights and
duties of masters and servants—for deter-
mining the qualifications of electors—for the re-
gulation of the militia, and for preventing
the unauthorised occupation of lands, should
be enacted, but we are keenly alive to the
fact, that our legislative rights have been
violated, and so long as these rights contin-
ue to be invaded, we feel ourselves com-
pelled to adhere to our resolutions of last ses-
sion.

At half past 5 o'clock the House waited
on his Excellency, and presented addresses,
when he was pleased to make the following
reply:

It is always my duty, and no less my in-
clination, to receive every communication from
you with sincere respect; but I must
express my regret at your reply to the
speech with which I opened the present
session.

The Standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 5. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1833. Number 51.

MONTHLY ALMANAC

Day	Week	Second	Third	Fourth	Day
Saturday	1	8	15	22	29
Sunday	2	9	16	23	30
Monday	3	10	17	24	31
Tuesday	4	11	18	25	
Wednesday	5	12	19	26	
Thursday	6	13	20	27	
Friday	7	14	21	28	

Usual Memoranda.
Average time of Sun rise this day 5.50, after
Do. Sun set 4.20, before
Moon's First Quarter, on the 24th at 11.40
Do. Last Quarter 29th at 11.40
Do. New 5th at 11.40
High Water at Full Moon 2.20, after

Immediately upon the above being read at
the table, the Provost Marshal General ap-
peared at the Bar, and announced the house
of Assembly was pleased to dissolve the House
on the following speech:

"It is with unfeigned regret I have to in-
form you, that although the House of Assem-
bly have acknowledged the emergency in
which the country may be placed by the ex-
piration of the anti-slavery laws, and have ex-
pressed themselves aware of the necessity
which, in the present state of society, exists
for the enactment of laws providing for the
important objects of this Session; that
notwithstanding the determination which
compelled me to bring the last Session to a
close."

"So little can I reconcile this determina-
tion with the true interests of the colony,
and less so with any change in the
sentiments of the present representatives of
the people, I have reluctantly resolved on tak-
ing the sense of the constituency; and
therefore, in the exercise of the prerogative
vested in me, I do now in the presence of
this general Assembly, and it is hereby dissolved accordingly."

Montreal Dec. 6
The annexed particulars, from the *Chroni-
cle*, of the proceedings of the Court Martial
at Kingston, are all that have come to hand
on the subject. Fortunately for the ends of
justice and the peace of the community,
there is no room for the brigands attempting
to prove an alibi, as some of our rebels are
endeavouring to do, and we make no doubt
the trial will be cleared up through.

COURT MARTIAL AT KINGSTON.
The Court Martial held its sittings daily,
at Fort Henry, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

On Wednesday came on the trial of Daniel
George, of Jefferson County, and to have
been P. M. for the parties. The prosecu-
tion was closed on Thursday forenoon, when
the prisoner requested to be allowed till this
morning to prepare his defence; which re-
quest was granted by the Court. The prisoner
is assisted in his defence by John A. Mac-
donald, Esq. Barrister.

On Thursday the trial of Niels S. Von
Shoderz, the leader of the brigands, came on
as a pleaded guilty. He is a native of Poland,
aged 31, of prepossessing appearance. His
father was a Major of a Regiment of Cra-
cove. The prisoner emigrated to the United
States in 1830, and lived at Salina, in On-
tario County, N.Y.

Yesterday the trial of Dorellas Abber
was brought on. He is said to have been
ranked as Colonel among the marauders.
He is a native of Connecticut, but has lived
for some time in Jefferson County.

We deem it proper to forbear publishing
any of the evidence before the court, while
the trials are pending.—Chronicle.

ON JUDGING JUSTLY.—A nobly just
and sound mind is a rare and invaluable gift.
But it is much more unusual to see a
man unbiased in all its actions. God has
given this soundness of mind, but to few;
a very small number of these few occupy the
line of some prediction, perhaps habitually
operating; and none are at all times and
perfectly free. I once saw this subject for-
tunately illustrated. A watchmaker told me
that a gentleman had put an excellent watch
into his hands that went irregularly. It was
as perfect a piece of work as ever was made.
He took it to pieces, and put it together
again twenty times. No manner of defect
was discovered, and yet the watch went but
tolerably. At last it struck him that possi-
bly the balance wheel might have been near a
magnet. On applying a needle to it he found
the suspension true. The steel works in the
other part of the watch went as well as pos-
sible with a new wheel. If the soundest
mind be magnetized by any prediction, it
must act irregularly.—Cecil.

THE LONG EVENINGS.
Now come the long evenings, and their
employment and amusements. Females,
especially, find enough to do. How much
of high in the evening, that "woman's work
is never done?" Why ever considered the
number of stitches in a pair of stockings, or
a shirt, without trembling lest a general mu-
tiny among females, might leave them to
tremble, or at least shiver, and cower? And
yet the fingers of our industrious, help mates,
and daughters, and sisters seldom tire.

Cannot some ingenious female—for inge-
nuity is not confined to one sex—devise a
seamless shirt, with its garters and wristbands
and collar, and servages, as durable as com-
mon?

Every "better half," immense as the task
is, prides herself on thinking that she could
never do too much towards making good
garments for man. Now is it not in our
power to relieve her if she cannot relieve
herself, from some of this labor? Not by
getting around the chimney fire-place, morn-
ing and evening, and by the light of a lit-
tle pine fuel, put our own hands to the spin-
dle and "take hold of the distaff," as do the

men in some parts of Austria; but by devi-
sing machinery for sewing and knitting by
steam.

AFTER THOUGHTS.
When fully has my pathway shown,
With false and fleeting flowers,
And time and thought have onward flown
Unheeded with the hours.

Thought even and anon his bow
With early in his bending,
And o'er his shoulder strikes a blow
With reckless and blinding.

When beams the baker on the board,
And reveals voice is waking,
Thought dilly in mingles in a word
Of hearts a home, half breaking.

When loud the revel shout he comes,
And reason flies before it,
Old thought still shouts the for he comes,
With morning thought deplore it.

And when the eye becometh dull,
And the hand is dived in Lethe,
Even then his arrows pierce the soul—
Oh, who would change hearts with these.

BEAUTY SOON FADES.
Beauty is but a transient glow,
The splendour of a day,
Which, like morning clouds and early dew,
Will soon have passed away.

All Nature's life of beauties fled,
Of flowers once in bloom,
Of towering oaks and waving trees,
Which venture now hath gone.

And while thus Nature chants a dirge,
O'er barren groves and glades,
Man joins the mournful requiem.
O'er beauties soon that fade.

He who, like yonder sturdy oak,
Stands firm, erect and proud,
May, ere to-morrow's setting sun,
Be laid beneath the shroud.

That opening, ruddy, beautiful flower,
That blooms on youthful cheek,
May, ere the without there,
Be its form's replica.

Then hasten thou not of beauty's worth
From which thou soon wilt part,
But value more that lasting wealth—
The beauties of the heart.

O. P. Q.
A Remancer of Real Life.
ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE ON THE VILLAGE OF
GRANT SHELLEY, WORCESTER ENGLAND.

"Truth is strange—stranger than fiction."

Mr. Erasmus Mapp, who formerly lived at
Rochester Hill, Staffordshire, and afterwards in
Chesham, London, was by a series of acci-
dents and unavoidable perplexities in circum-
stances, reduced to premature an-
nouncement. There is a modesty usually at-
tending faultless poverty which made him
rather choose to reduce his manner of living
to his circumstances than solicit his friends
in order to support the show of an estate when
the substance was gone. This wife was a wo-
man of sense and virtue, and behaved herself
on this occasion with proper spirit. Instead
of upbraiding him with the fortune she bro't
him, or the many offers she had refused for
her sake, she rebuked at the instances of
her affliction, while her husband was con-
tinually pouring out his heart to her in com-
plaints that he had ruined the best woman in
the world. He sometimes came home at a
time when she did not the least expect him;
and surprised her in tears, which she con-
sidered to be concealed, and always put on an
air of cheerfulness to receive him. To less-
en their expenses their eldest daughter,
Elizabeth, was sent into Worcestershire, to
the house of an uncle, farmer, who had mar-
ried a servant of the family. This young
woman was apprehensive of the ruin which
was approaching, and had privately engaged
a friend in the neighbourhood to give an ac-
count of what had passed from time to time
in her father's affairs. Elizabeth was in the
bloom of her youth and beauty, when Cap-
tain Holland, who often called at the farmer's
house as he followed his sports, fell passion-
ately in love with her. He was a man of
generosity, but from a loose education, had
contracted an aversion to marriage. He
therefore entertained a design upon Eliza-
beth's virtue, which at present he thought
it to keep private. She never suspected his
intention and was pleased with his person;
and having observed his growing passion,
which gave an account that her father had
lately been stripped of everything by an ex-
ecution. The squire who, with some diffi-
culty found out the cause of her grief, took

his occasion to make her a proposal. It is
impossible to express her confusion when
she found his propositions were not honourable.
She was now deserted by all her hopes, and
had no power to speak; but rushing from
him in the utmost disturbance, locked her
self up in her chamber. He immediately
dispatched a messenger to her father with
the following letter:—"Sir—I have heard of
your misfortune, and have offered your daughter,
if she will live with me, to settle on her
four hundred a year, and to lay down the
sum for which you are distressed. I will be
so ingenious as to tell you I do not intend
marriage; but if you are wise, you will use
your authority with her, not to be too nice
when she has an opportunity of favouring
you and your family, and of making herself
happy. I am, &c. CHARLES HOLLAND."

This letter came to the hands of Mrs. M.
she opened and read it with great surprise
and concern. She did not think it proper to
explain herself to the messenger, but desir-
ing him to call again, next morning she wrote
to her daughter as follows:—"Dearest Eliza-
beth—Your father and I have just now
received a letter from a man who pretends to
love you, with a proposal that results in
misfortune. How could this monster think
that the tenderest of parents would be tempt-
ed at a time when he thinks our necessities
most compel us to anything, but we will
not eat the bread of shame; and therefore
we charge thee not to think of us, but to
avoid the snare which is laid. * * * I
have been interrupted. I know not how I
was made to say things would mend. As I
was going on, I was startled by a noise of
one that knocked at the door, and hath bro't
us an unexpected supply of a debt which
had long been owing. Oh! I will now tell
thee all. For some days I have lived almost
without support, having conveyed what little
money I could raise to your poor father—
Thou wilt weep to think where he is, yet be
assured he will soon be at liberty. That
cruel letter would have broken his heart, but
I have concealed it from him. I have no
companion at present, besides little Fanny,
who stands watching my looks as I write,
and is crying for her sister. She says she is
sure you are not well, having discovered that
my present trouble is about you. Be not
grieved then; it is to content these not to
make them insupportable by adding what
would be worse than all. Let us bear cheer-
fully an affliction which we have not lost
on ourselves, and remember there is a power
who can better deliver us out of it than by
the loss of thy innocence. Heaven preserve my
dear child.—Thy affectionate mother—
MARY ELIZABETH MAPP."

The tiger, notwithstanding he promised to
deliver the letter to Elizabeth carried it to
his master, who he imagined would be glad
to have an opportunity of giving it into her
hands himself. Holland was impatient to
know the success of his proposal, and there-
fore broke open the letter privately to see the
contents. He was not a little moved at so
true a picture of virtue. But at the same
time was infinitely surprised to find his offer
rejected. However he resolved not to suc-
cess the letter, but carefully sealed it up
again, and carried it to Elizabeth. All his
endeavors to see her were in vain till she
was assured he brought her a letter from her
mother. He would not part with it but upon
condition that she would read it without
leaving the room. While she was perusing
it, he fixed his eyes upon her with the de-
epest attention: her countenance gave new soft-
ness to her beauty, and when she burst into tears,
he could no longer refrain from besting a part
in her sobs, and telling her that he lo-
ved her, and was resolved to make her
a reputation for having been the occasion of
it. Captain Holland immediately wrote to
Mrs. Mapp as follows:—"Madam—I am full
of shame, and will never forgive myself if I
have not your pardon for what I have done
to-day; for my intention to add trouble
to the affliction; nor could anything but my
being a stranger to you have betrayed me into
a fault, for which, if I live I shall endeavor
to make you amends as soon. You cannot
be happy while Elizabeth is your daughter,
nor shall be if anything can prevent it which
is in the power of Madam, your most obedi-
ent humble servant, CHARLES HOLLAND."

This letter he sent by his steward, and
soon after went up to town. By his friend-
ship and assistance Mr. Mapp was quickly in
a condition of retrieving his perjured affairs.
To conclude, he married Elizabeth, and en-
joyed the double satisfaction of having re-
ceived a worthy family to their former prospe-
rity, and of making himself happy by an al-
liance to their virtue.

DOMESTIC IRREGULARITIES.
To the Editor of the Standard.
I am engaged in a visit at a friend's house
in the country, where I promised myself much
satisfaction. I have, however, been greatly
disappointed in my expectations; for on my
arrival here I found a house full of children,
who are humoured beyond measure, and in-
deed absolutely spoiled, by the ridiculous in-
dulgence of a fond father and mother. This
unhappy circumstance has subjected me to
many inconveniences, and, as I am a mem-
ber of a grave reserved disposition, has been a
perpetual source of embarrassment and per-
plexity. The second day of my visit, in the
midst of dinner, the eldest boy, who is eight
years old, whipped off my wig with great
dexterity, and received the applause of the
table for his humour and spirit. This lad,
when he reaches his fourteenth year, and is
big enough, to be without the need, is to be
sent to a school in the neighbourhood, which
has no other merit than that of being seven
miles off. Six of the children are permitted
to sit at table, who entirely monopolize the
dishes of fowls, and the most delicate morsels
of every dish, because the mother has dis-
covered that her children have not strong
stomachs. It was on the first of September
when I first came; and the there were sev-
eral persons at table, and only two small
bids for supper, my friend observed to his
wife, that he believed his son Jacky loved
portulacas (though he was but three years
old, and had never seen one) and ordered
the best part of one to be put by for his din-
ner the next day. In the evening, when any
of them are to be put to bed, no one is suffer-
ed to speak above a whisper, for fear they
should be disturbed; nor to walk across the
room, except with a gentle tread, lest any of
them should awaken; and often when I have
been telling my friend a very interesting
story, he has broken through the thread of it
by addressing his wife with a "My dear, lis-
ten; don't I hear one of the children cry:
'daddy, and see?'" and it is some time before
we are recomposed. In the morning, before
my friend is up, I generally take a turn upon
the gravel walk, where I could wish to en-
joy my thoughts without interruption; but I
am here instantly attended by my little tore-
mentors, who follow me backwards and for-
wards, playing at what they call "running
after the Gentleman." My whip, which was
a present from an old friend, has been lashed
to pieces by one of the boys who is fond of
horses, and the handle is turned into a hob-
by-horse. The main-spring of my repeating
watch has been broken in the nursery, which,
as the mother's request, I lent to the
youngest boy, and who tried to play with
it. The father and mother's attention to
the children entirely destroy all conveni-
ence; and once, as an amusement for the
evening, we attempted to begin reading Nec-
tades Nectades, but were interrupted in the
second page by little Sammy, who is suffered
to whip his top in the parlour. I am com-
monly troubled with head-aches, notwithstand-
ing which, another of the boys, without con-
sulting me, or my regard paid to the com-
pany, is permitted to break out in the baying
of an ass, for which the strength of his lungs
is commended; and to let me kiss him—
because it is smart and clever; and a little
mist, at breakfast, is allowed to drip up all
the cream, and put her fingers into the sugar
dish, because she was once sickly. I am
troubled with familiarities, which I can only
repay with a frown; and pestered with the
petulance of ludicrous prattle, in which I am
unacquainted to join. It is whispered in the
family, that I am a mighty good sort of man,
but that I cannot talk to children. Nor am
I the only person who suffers by this folly:
a neighbouring clergyman, of great merit
and modesty, much acquainted in the family,
has received hints to forbear coming to the
house, because little Sally always cries
when she sees him, and his old mother-in-law
she can't bear that ugly parson.

My friend's wife, who is always as "Ladies
rich to be who love their lords," is a very
pleasant sort of woman, but her whole exis-
tence is spent in a series of pregnancies.—
The grandchild, and the man, midwife,
a serious sensible man, constantly reads in the
house, to be always ready on those solemn
occasions. As her kindlings have late been
in the vegetable way the garden is culti-
vated for this purpose alone, and totally fills
with forward peas and onion glasses, in hopes
that she may luckily long for what is at hand.
She preserves, to the utmost, the prerogative
of frequent pregnancy, and, conscious of the
dignity and importance of being "big," ex-
erts an absolute authority over her husband.
He once was a keen fox-hunter, but his
long ago dropped his bounds; his wife hav-
ing remonstrated, that his early rising
disturbed the family unseasonably, and he
decreased that he broke his leg in a leap.

I revere both my friend and his wife, and
only wish I could recommend them as a
type of children. I hope that latter will
fall into their hands, to convince them how
stupid it is to suppose, that others are as in-
terested in their children as them-
selves. I would teach them that what I com-
plain of as a matter of inconvenience, may
one day, prove to them a severe trial; and
that early licentiousness will at last meet
that paternal affection from whose mistakes
indulgence it arises. In the hope, I think, of
that they will correct these little domestic ir-
regularities, I am, dear Mr. Editor, your
very truly,
JONATHAN CHURCH.