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# The Standard.

## NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 5. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1838. Number 4.

MONTHLY ALMANAC.

| 1838. Jan. | First week | Second week | Third week | Fourth week | Old days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| Tuesday | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| Wednesday | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| Thursday | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | |
| Friday | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | |
| Saturday | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | |
| Sunday | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | |

USEFUL MEMORANDA.

Average time of Sun rise this week, 27m. after 7
Do ——— Sun set ——— 2m. before 5
Moon's First Quarter, on the 3d at 58m. after 1
Do. Full ——— 10th — 24m. before 3
Do. Last Quarter ——— 18th — 10m. before 8
Do. New ——— 25th — 7m. after 9
High Water at Full Moon ——— 5m. after 11

## ORIGINAL:

It will be recollected that a forthnight ago we gave a specimen of Mr. WIGHTMAN'S intended work on the Canadas, and as we were prevented from following up the subject last week, we wish to call attention to that which we now present as follows:—

ST. LAWRENCE CANAL.

The whole of the improvements in question may be effected at an expense of about eight millions of dollars. This may seem at first view, a very large sum, but let it not be forgotten that New York and Pennsylvania are each expending thirty, and Maryland twenty millions to secure the same objects. Indeed for less than four millions, Quebec will be placed in as good a situation for the trade of the North as either of those cities; and for four or five millions more, she can compete on nearly equal terms with them for the trade of the South. The prospect before her is most brilliant. The exports and imports have in the five years from 1831 to 1835, increased from £3,323,000 to £6,000,000 currency; and from the rapidity with which the upper country is settling, there is good reason for believing that this ratio of increase will not diminish for a long time to come.—Few countries possess greater facilities for settlement, than that around the lakes, and the time is not far distant when four orfive millions of people will make the St. Lawrence their principal channel of communication with the rest of the world. Nor will the benefit end here; the Fisherman of the coast will receive his share of the advantage; the moment a sea vessel can go to the lakes he will find a market opened for the produce of his labour extensive, rapidly increasing, and exactly of the kind best suited to his interests—a direct exchange of the fish of the Gulf for the cheap bread and meat of the West. This will be more advantageous than exchanging in the West Indies or Brazil for gold to be again exchanged for flour at New York.

The voyage of a vessel from Cumberland Bay to Toronto or Hamilton in Upper Canada would be, to Quebec 10 days, thence to Lake Ontario 4, having 200 miles of lake navigation for which we may allow 4 days more; making altogether 18 days. Or, if we wish to go further, another week will suffice for the voyage to Detroit, or three weeks to Chicago in the State of Illinois.

Allowing 18 days as above stated for the voyage to Toronto and an eqaal time for detention and return, the expense of a voyage of a vessel of 120 Tons will be nearly as follows,

| | |
|---|---|
| Wages victualling &c. at £42 per month, | £50 0 0 |
| Insurance | 10 0 0 |
| Tonage from Quebec to Lake Ontario and back again, say, | 50 0 0 |
| Custom House expenses suppose, | 6 0 0 |
| Making | £116 0 0 |

The expense of a voyage of the same vessel to Barbadoes will be

| | |
|---|---|
| Wages victualling &c. 2 1-2 months at £42 | £122 0 0 |
| Insurance | 32 0 0 |
| Custom House and other Port charges, say, | 25 0 0 |
| Making | £179 0 0 |

giving a balance in favour of the Canadian voyage of £63. This last however is to be further charged with the tolls upon the St. Lawrence canal. Thus we will be enabled to open a new market for our fish, equally if not more beneficial than that of the West Indies, among a people to whom fish will be a necessary, whose payments will be in the articles of which we are most in need, and which have now to be paid for in specie.

We have dwelt upon this subject at the risk of being thought tedious, on account of its vast importance to these provinces. The boundless and fertile West is about to be made as easy of access as the West Indies: and it only requires a little energy on our part, to make the Bay of Fundy not only the grand centre of a flourishing fishery, but a large participant in the transit trade between those important portions of the globe. Much has been said of the "reciprocity" which the Americans have given for the West India trade. Hitherto this "reciprocity" has operated, as regards us at least, all on one side; "Let us now endeavour to make something of it. Let us prepare to cultivate commercial connexions with the new States of the West; the richest, and as it will soon be, the most populous part of their dominions."*

It is highly probable that the Bay Verte Canal would pay good dividends. Supposing a thousand voyages to be made through it by provincial vessels in the fisheries and transit trade, and another thousand by American fishermen,† the tolls would, at ten dollars for each passage through, amount to ten thousand pounds; a sum amply sufficient to cover expences and interest. But even were no interest to be obtained, the advantages to the country would be cheaply purchased at the expence of the Canal.—If nearly all the Atlantic States are expending to the utmost extent of their resources, to secure a share in the commerce of the countries above alluded to, surely the expenditure of fifty or sixty thousand pounds by these Provinces for the same object, cannot be thought a very visionary proceeding; more especially when we consider it as connected with another object equally beneficial; namely, a ready access to the fisheries.

Funds for the accomplishment of the undertaking might be obtained by a Provincial loan. There is no danger to be apprehended from a public debt contracted for works that pay the interest. Nearly every one of the American States has contracted large debts for similar purposes. The greater part of their immense public works have been done upon public credit. They pay the interest upon the cost of construction and cause no taxation upon the people.‡ Upper Canada also, a province of yesterday, has contracted a debt of a million currency for similar purposes.

This is no "speculating mania;" it is a regular system, the result of much discussion; adopted by State after State, verified by experience, and may now be looked upon as the settled policy of the greater part of the North American Continent.

There is but little risk in our adopting the same means of improvement: the hazard of an untried scheme has been borne by others, and it only remains for us to reap the profits of their experiments.

* Bliss' Colonial System.

† In 1829 the American Vessels in the Northern Fishery were about 1500. Bliss' Colonial System.

‡ The people of several of the States have adopted an admirable plan for raising funds for Rail Roads, and which might be imitated in the case of the Bay Verte Canal. The State borrows money at a long credit—say 50 years—and then lends it to stockholders, taking mortgages upon land, and also upon the road, as security; the profits of the road go towards the liquidation of the debt. By this means public works are carried on solely upon the credit of the community, and the country gets the benefit, without danger of loss to the Government, or of its being led into improvident schemes for party purposes. The Capitalists of England have lent more than twenty millions sterling to the American State Governments: they would surely be no less ready to lend to their own Colonial Governments if asked. We hope this subject will be duly considered in the proper quarters.

(To be Continued.)

## A DAY ON LAKE ERIE.

BY WILLIAM E. BURTON,
*Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine.*

All ye woods, and trees, and bowers,
All ye virtues, and ye powers
That inhabit in the lakes,
In the pleasant springs and brakes,
Move your feet, to our sound,
Whilst we greet, all this ground.
*Fletcher.*

The first bell had sounded when I stepped from the wharf at Detroit, on board one of the mammoth steamboats that daily ply across the lake. It was a lovely morning, and the breath of the early day came from the warm south, "fragrant with nature's odors." I mounted upon the upper deck, and gazed upon the motley group assembled on the wharf. A steamboat had just arrived from Buffalo, and the embarking and disembarked passengers of the two vessels were mixed in sweet confusion. Emigrants hunting for locations; western men journeying to the seaboard cities for their supply of fall goods, tourists, of both sexes, from all parts of the states, crossing each other in their way to Niagara and the Upper Lakes; landspeculators from Green Bay and Chicago; Irish laborers and lake sailors; town and city growers, with pockets full of plats and plans of lots of wild land that under their care are eventually to become so many Western New Yorks. Indian traders, journeying to attend the pay-day of the rendezvous of the red men; Yankee dealers in every variety of down-east ware, travelling for custom. Two young men with moustached lips attracted universal attention—they were British officers, about to penetrate into the northern parts of the territory, the regions of ice and granite, with the enthusiastic intention of raising a regiment of half-breeds for the service of Texas. A cluster of hardy peasantry from the banks of the sunny Rhine were gabbling bad French with some Canadian *voyageurs*, who were anxious to descend the St. Lawrence to their homes in the island colony. Not a negro was to be seen on the quay, but a young Indian of noble mein stood on the hill rise, and gazed on the busy scene below with a curious eye. He belonged to the Potawottomies, a numerous and warlike tribe. He was considerably above the usual height of men: his black and shining hair was parted along the centre of his head, and hung in lengthy braids down his back, like a Swiss peasant girl—a huge mass of feathers, plucked from the eagle's wing or the wild turkeys tail, was fastened to the end of every braid. His whole attire was of Indian character, for the unmixed blood of the red man filled his veins.

A strong contrast to this genuine son of the forest was afforded by a ragged dirty looking Indian, who was standing at a grog shanty door, and begging for a drink of whiskey. He was an Oneida, a debased and worthless straggler from the reservation on the Saginaw. He had been loafing about the streets of Detroit for many days, living upon rum and tavern crackers, and sleeping in the corners of the unfinished houses. I had met with him in one of his bar visitations, and heard him tell the landlord that he had been eastward to visit his son who was a student at one of the colleges. He spoke English tolerably well, and said that he was the only Indian on the reservation who could write; he had been educated by the "mission mans," but the fascinations of the firewater had transformed him into a beast.

The last bell rung, the stragglers hastened on board, and the boat swung her huge bows towards the centre of the stream. The white cottages on the high bank of the Canada shore glistened in the beams of the morning sun: and the river, "big with the waters of the many lakes," bore us swiftly along—its current acquiring greater rapidity from the conjunction of its stream which had been divided by Hog Island, famous for rattlesnakes and pork.

I descended to the engine deck. A small circle of listeners had gathered round a tall old gentleman, in whom I immediately recognized a fellow sufferer during a long day's travel over corduroy roads, in one of the abominations, called Kalamazoo stages. He was somewhat eccentric in his opinions, and rather verbose in his diction, but he spoke in a round deep voice that commanded attention and enforced respect. He was dressed in a brown single breasted long surtout, which he always had buttoned up to his chin. A few straggling gray hairs hung over his coat collar, and he wore a drab wool hat of excessive breadth of brim. His small black eyes shone brilliantly, and his long hooked nose would not have disgraced the Cæsars. His mouth was large, but well made; and a general expression of good nature pervaded his features. He signed himself Colonel in the hotel registers, and had been politically conspicuous for several years.

"I know the Potawattomies," said he.—"The tribe now dwelling on the western banks of the St. Joseph's river are called the Indians of the Wood; they are soon to leave their native forest, and find another home in the boundless prairies west of the Mississippi. The white man wants their land. The young Indian whom you observed upon the wharf is one of this tribe, but he is in disgrace, and has bidden an eternal adieu to the friends of his youth."

The listeners pressed the Colonel to relate the particulars of the Indian's offence.

"Gentlemen, I speak from positive knowlenge of the facts I am about to relate.—Wee-sau was an Indian chief of considerable popularity amongst the Potawattomies; he was also in good odor with the whites, for he had not acquired the habits of drunkenness which too frequently degrade the red men of the west. Wee-sau was a handsome Indian—social and affable, but with all the native pride of the warrior of the woods. He was determined to avoid the compulsatory emigration of his tribe, and had signified to the settlers of the vicinity of the reservation that it was his intention to remain, and be as one of them.

"It is a custom with the Indians to hold a grand feast upon the first of July, which they term the month of blue fruits. At the least that occurred this year, a large quantity of whiskey and rum were provided, and the whole of the day and succeeding night were passed in the savages' heaven of intoxication. Even Wee-sau himself, who scorned the habitual drunkard, gave way before the excitement of the scene, and drowned his scruples in the liquid fire.

"Towards morning, the old chiefs squatted round a pile of blazing fagots, and vaunted to their individual prowess, in the days of blood; the warlike achievements of the tribe were recounted; and the songs in praise of the departed heroes of many scalps were chanted in the slow and solemn melodies peculiar to their hymns of war. The young man crowded round the veterans, and listened to the tales of other times; their eyes sparkled with delight when they heard of the bye-gone glories of their tribe; and the enthusiasm of the young warriors, heightened by a fresh supply of rum, broke forth in the war dance, and a mad interchange of blows.

"The son of Wee-sau, a noble looking fellow, joined in the sport; he was intoxicated for the first time, and gave loose to his fiery spirit with a freedom that defied all bounds. In the midst of the club play, a blow from an unseen hand, felled him with terrific violence, and he rolled several yards down a slight declivity. When he recovered from the stunning effects of the blow, his comrades laughed loudly at his mishap, and denied all knowledge of its committal. The young Indian slunk away in the darkness unperceived—his heart was bursting with the insult, and he resolved upon instant revenge.

"Fortifying his determination with another cup of rum, he stole to the lodge of his family, and loading his father's rifle, crept cautiously back to the scene of drunken riot.—In the dimness of the light, he saw a crowd of Indians dancing in triumph round a feathered chief—young Wee-sau's heated imagination fancied that the heroe of the mob could alone be the author of his disgrace.—The circle opened—the fire blazed brightly, and developed the outline of the chief—young Wee-sau took deliberate aim—and his victim fell.

"The war whoop resounded through the woods. The young Indians rushed to the spot; and the murderer, after a short chase was conducted a prisoner to the council fire. The smile of deadly satisfaction that had illumined his features gave way to a burst of agonised remorse, when the flickering light, fell on the countenance of the slain. He had shot his father through the brain.

"The parricide would have been slaughtered on the spot where he had committed the crime, but for the interference of the old chiefs, who restrained the drunken justice of the younger Indians. The neighboring settlers interested themselves in the affair; the customary rendering of life for life was not enforced, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case. An escape was connived at, and the murderer left his native woods never to return.

"The young Indian who was standing on the wharf at Detroit, was this very man—the parricide! he is on his way to the Canadas. The horror of his crime weighs heavily on his mind; he has abjured the touch of spirituous liquors—but he goes forth a vagabond, with the mark of Cain upon his brow, and the murder of his parent upon his soul."

The old gentleman bowed to his auditors, and taking my arm, proposed a stroll about the boat. He seemed to be acquainted with the majority of our fellow passengers, their occupations, and pursuits; and he depicted their peculiarities with graphic brevity and force.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

## THE HORSE.

TO PREVENT CRIB-BITING.

In all stables, on each side of the stall at the top should be placed a ring about two feet behind the manger, to each of these rings should be a pillar rein; have these reins buckled to the headstaff whenever the horse is cleaned, it is tidier and better than turning his head round, and not only saves trouble, but prevents his dirtying his manger nor can he in this position get to the wall, or to any other hard substance to hurt his teeth, when tickled by the brush or whisp, for this see remarks on cleaning horses, page 11. This is also the easiest position he can be placed in for the groom.

But there is a better use for the ring than this; all horses, particularly those that do little work, and above all, the young ones should the moment they have done eating be reined back to these rings, and that too very generally with the mouthing-bit on, do this and you will prevent many diseases and bad habits, particularly those of crib-biting, weaving, &c.* besides being of advantage in many other ways, which will be mentioned when treating on other subjects in this work, where we shall have to mention them again.

THE STABLE.

Let your stable be well ventilated, (they need not be cold) but fresh air is necessary. Clothe your horses as warm as you please, first considering the work they have to do. Respecting the degree of warmth necessary for horses in the stable, we consider there are two errors. One fault is, whatever work may be required of the horses, by one party they are kept too hot, with the other too cold. If your work is fast and a groom always ready to move the horse about the moment his coat stares while waiting, they may be kept as warm in the stable as the owner chooses; or where they are not kept too long at any time waiting in the cold, they may be kept sufficiently warm to keep their coats fine here a few beans will assist. But we do not see why stables should be kept as cold as ice houses. This is the case with many we could name. The good intention of this we cannot divine. We know that when out of doors the horse must bewarmer from exercise than ifitied in a yard, and that after exercise he can stand some time before he is cold, particularly if ridden or driven fast.—This being the case with the fine-coated, warm-clothed, thin-skinned horse, what effect must it have on a coarse-coated, thick-skinned horse, who stands with perhaps only one cloth (and that not to keep him warm but to keep him clean) in the cold stable above described. The least exertion makes him sweat violently; he is distressed, and hours drying in a nasty cold wet mess, his heels frequently cracking. They never look well, and require much more food to keep them in the same condition than horses which are warmer kept. Their eyes look dull and heavy; their whole aspect is sad. Take these horses and put them on the same treatment and food as the others; they will soon have bright eyes and smiling countenances; work as well, and dry as soon; instead of a hardly noticing whip or spur, as before, he will now be gay and cheerful. This is not theoretical; we speak from experience. It is on this principle that we have had severe horses clipped, it being far the quickest mode of getting short coats on them. We then bring them into the more temperate stable, and have found that those horses which were miserably dull while labouring under such excess of covering, became active sprightly animals. The man with a great coat can stand and move about slowly, while he more lightly clad is glad to quicken his pace to keep himself warm. We bought a cob three years ago out of one of these miserable stables; on the least exercise he became dreadfully wet, looking almost as bad as if he had been rode through a pond. He was dull, heavy, and spiritless. At last we had him clipped. The groom asked us, when finished, as we were going to use him, to make him sweat. We tried, till we were dreadfully hot ourselves, while he only seemed comfortable. He is one of many; but as we kept this one longer to try experiment before clipping, we lay most stress upon him. Now for the general objection to clipping.

Those who object say it makes the horse's coat worse the following year. We should say the contrary is rather proved by our experience, all those horses which we have had clipped always retaining fine coats every winter after; so much so, that they have never needed clip the following winters. However, we consider the different stable treatment to be the cause, (artificial covering answering nature's purpose,) and not that the clipping rendered the hair incapable of growing to its original length.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

*Tuesday, Jan. 9.*

Mr. Brown then moved the following:—Ordered, That the said petition of the Rev. Alexander MacLean and others, be entered at length upon the Journals of this House, to which Mr. Partelow moved as an amendment, to strike out after the word "Ordered" and substitute, "that one hundred and fifty copies thereof be printed." The question being taken upon the amendment, the House divided—Yeas 10, Nays 12, and it was decided in the negative. The question was then put upon the original motion, and the House again divided, when it was carried in the affirmative. And the Petition accordingly set out as follows:—

"*To His Excellency Sir* JOHN HARVEY, *K. C. H. &c. &c. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief;*

"*The Hon. Her Majesty's Legislative Council; and*

"*The Hon. the House of Assembly, of the Province of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened.*

The Petition of the Ministers and Elders of the Church in this Province, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, in Synod assembled,

"MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

"THAT by the Act of Union between the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, the reigning Sovereign is bound to maintain unimpaired all the rights and privileges of the Church of Scotland equally with those of the Church of England.

"That in this Province the two Churches are on an equality in point of Ecclesiastical Status; while a very large proportion of its inhabitants are Presbyterian in principle.

"That by the present Constitution of King's College, Fredericton, Clergymen of the Church of Scotland are excluded from the Chair of Theology, as well as prevented from obtaining Degrees in Divinity.

"That the Presbyterian youth of this Province, desirous of obtaining a Theological education with a view to the Ministry, are compelled, at great expense and hazard, to repair to Scotland for that purpose.

"Your Petitioners, therefore, respectfully pray that Your Excellency, the Hon. the Legislative Council, and the Hon. the House of Assembly, do recommend to Her Most Gracious Majesty to order such alterations in the Charter of King's College, Fredericton, as shall remove the restrictive clauses of the said Charter.

"And as in duty bound will ever pray.

"ALEX. MACLEAN, Minister of the Scotch Church in Saint Andrews, and Moderator of the Synod of New Brunswick.

R. WILSON, Minister of Saint Andrews Church Saint John, and Synod Clerk.

JAMES SOUTER, A. M. Minister of St. James' Church, Newcastle, Miramichi.

JAMES STEVEN, Minister of Campbelltown and Dalhousie.

JOHN BIRKMYRE, A. M. Minister of Saint Pauls' Church, Fredericton.

JAMES HANNAY, Minister of Saint Andrew's Church, Richibucto.

ROBERT ARCHIBALD, Minister of Saint Andrew's Church, Chatham, Miramichi.

SIMON FRASER, A. M. of Alnwick and Glenelg.

JAMES GILMOUR,
SAMUEL GIRVAN,
ROBERT ROBERTSON, } Elders.
JOHN CARRUTHERS,
RODERICK M'LEOD,

"*Chatham, Miramichi, 19th August, 1837.*"

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