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ST. ANDREWS STANDARD,  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,  
AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, BY  
ADAM W. SMITH.  
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# SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 4. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1837. Number 4.

1837.	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	MOOD
January	1	8	15	22	29
February	2	9	16	23	30
March	3	10	17	24	31
April	4	11	18	25	—
May	5	12	19	26	—
June	6	13	20	27	—
July	7	14	21	28	—

  

M	R	A	R	A	M
2	7	26	4	6	4
6	7	35	4	11	9
10	7	24	4	16	14
14	7	33	4	21	19
18	7	32	4	26	24
22	7	23	4	31	29
26	7	22	4	1	34
30	7	21	4	6	39

## New-Brunswick. PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS

Monday 9th Jan. 1837.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, that he had received returns from several incorporated Companies, made up in pursuance of the Acts of Incorporation, and are as follow:—  
New Brunswick Bank, up to May 1836;  
Central Bank, half years ending in June and October last;  
Charlotte County Bank, up to April 1836;  
City Bank, Saint John, up to October 1836;  
New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company, up to March 1836.  
Mr. Wyer, by leave presented a petition from J. W. Chandler, and others, Members of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Association, praying an act may pass in amendment of the Act incorporating the said Company; which he read.  
Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.  
Mr. Wyer then brought in a Bill, to alter and amend an Act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company; which was read a first time.

Mr. Wyer, by leave, presented a petition from John Baldwin, of Saint George in the County of Charlotte, an old Soldier in the Revolutionary War, praying pecuniary aid; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Wyer.

Ordered, That Mr. Clinch be added to the Committee to inquire into the Petition of Hannah Rogers presented on the 30th ult., praying the Provincial allowance for teaching a School, in place of Mr. End, who is absent from the House.

Mr. Allan, from the Committee of this House associated with Thomas Barlow, Lauchlan Donaldson, and John Ward, Jun. Esquires, of St. John, to investigate the subject with regard to the Herring Fishery at the Island of Grand Manan, reported; that they proceeded to the Island in September last, and then inquired into the matters referred to them, and also took under their consideration the subject of the deep sea fisheries, and examined witnesses touching these important questions; and now submitted two reports together with the evidence taken before them;—which was accepted.

Mr. Hill, brought in a Bill, to continue several Acts relating to the importation and spreading of infectious distempers in the Counties of Charlotte and Northumberland; which was read a first time.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Hannah Rogers, submitted a report thereon, which he read, and then handed the same in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the Petition of Hannah Rogers and the several documents accompanying the same, Report:

That they have attended to that duty; and that in addition to the aforesaid documents, they have had access to the minutes of evidence and the separate reports of the Rev. Doctor Alley and the Reverend Alexander M. Leach, Commissioners alluded to in the Petition, with sundry other papers connected with the same; that after a careful and full investigation of the whole subject, your Committee find that the following facts are substantiated by undoubted testimony.

That the said Petitioner did several times utter expressions of a Deistical tendency, and advance such opinions as would show a disbelief in the Christian Religion;—implied as it would appear, from reading the works of Paine, Volney, and other writers of that stamp, with which it appears she was conversant.

It also appears, from the most unequivocal and respectable testimony that, at a subsequent period of her life, the said Petitioner taught a private School for six months, which School was numerously attended, and conducted in a satisfactory and proper manner.

That she afterwards obtained a Licence, and taught a public School for one year, in a manner also highly satisfactory and in every respect unexceptionable.

That the moral conduct, deportment and professions of the said Petitioner, during the whole of that time, were in all respects proper and unblameable as a teacher of youth and a member of society.

That while your Committee consider infidelity and irreligion to be a complete disqualification for a teacher of youth, yet the instances of such as were adduced against the said Petitioner having occurred long before she was engaged with the School, and when she was quite young; and she having long since disavowed such principles, and followed such a disavowal by a strictly moral and religious deportment; and having also

## TO MY CIGAR.

The lovers of smoking will be pleased with the eulogy on their favourite amusement, contained in the ensuing stanza; and it is believed that some of our readers will admire the ingenuity which could adorn so familiar a subject with so beautiful a moral.

Yes, social friend, I love the weed,  
In learned doctor's pipes  
I love thy fragrant misty spell,  
I love thy calm delight.

What if they tell, with phizzes long,  
Our years are sooner past;  
I would reply with reason strong,  
They're sweeter while they last.

And oh, mild tube, to me thou art  
A monitor, though still  
Thou speakst at a lesson to my heart,  
Above the preachers skill.

When, in the lonely evening hour,  
Attended but by thee,  
O'er his pipe's varied page I pore,  
Man's fate in thine I see:

Awful, like thee, the hero burns,  
And smokes and fumes around,  
And then, like thee, to ashes turns,  
And mingles with the ground!

Thou'rt like the man of worth who gives  
To gladness every day;  
Thou'rt like the grace of whose virtues lives  
When he has passed away.

Oh, when the snowy column grows,  
And breaks and falls away,  
Leave how mightily remains this rose,  
Thou'rt humbled to decay!

From the pipe's fizzle to monarch's robe,  
O'er the nation thou'rt passed;  
Sweet nature's works, the mighty globe,  
Melt all burn out at last!

And what is he that smokes thee now  
A little moving heap,  
That soon, like thee, to fate must bow,  
Like thee, in dust, must sleep!

And when I see thy smoke roll high,  
Thy ashes downward go,  
Thy thus, methinks, my soul shall fly:  
Thou leave my body low!

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. L. A. Wilnot brought in a bill, to explain the true intent and meaning of an Act, intituled "An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province." which was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the House went into Committee of the whole, on a bill to continue several acts relating to the importation and spreading of infectious distempers in the Counties of Charlotte and Northumberland; which was agreed to and the bill engrossed.

Mr. Rankin brought in a bill, in amendment of the acts relating to the Fisheries in the County of Northumberland, which was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Wyer the House went into committee of the whole, on a bill to alter and amend an act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act to incorporate the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company." The Chairman reported, that the bill being under consideration, it was moved, that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months. And upon the question the committee divided as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Speaker, Palmer, Partelow, Robinson, Johnston, J. M. Wilnot, L. A. Wilnot, Taylor, Gilbert, Freeze, M. Leach, Crane, Hayward, Mides.

Nays—Messrs. Street, Woodward, Morebosse, Wyer, Brown, Clinch, Rankin, Hill. And it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a petition from Duncan Barber, Alexander Campbell, and others of the County of Charlotte, praying an act may pass to incorporate the Shugomack Lake Company; which he read.

Ordered, that the said petition be received, and lie on the table.

Mr. Brown moved for leave to bring in a bill, to incorporate The Shugomack Lake Company; Leave Granted.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The Quebec Gazette contains the following statement, which is of considerable interest. If we are about to lose the tract of country in question, it may seem to mitigate a feeling of mortification at the course which the negotiation has taken, to learn that it is of little value.—  
Belfast Journal.

The Disputed Territory.—We have conversed with persons whom we know to be accurate and impartial observers, who were employed on the survey of the Quebec and St. Andrews Rail Road. They proceeded from the head waters of the Etchemin, crossing the St. John's and in nearly a straight line south of the River as far as Mar's Hill. This report is very unfavourable as to the quality of the land and the growth of timber. There is no good land or timber after leaving the waters of the Etchemin, till near Mar's Hill, the soil being generally thin and very stony, and the growth small black timber, as far as the eye could reach from the greatest elevations. Generally the valley explored is favourable for a Rail Road.

[Now that the British have discovered that the Territory is good for nothing, we hope they will give it up to its owners. We rather guess the Yankees could make something of it. At any rate they are not to be quitted by losing the land is good for nothing.—  
They know much of it is well timbered and some of it fertile.]

## SUPPORT YOUR MECHANICS.

There is scarcely any thing which tends more to the improvement of a town, than a fair and liberal support offered to mechanics of every description. Population is necessary to the prosperity of any country; and the population being of an honest and industrious character, renders prosperity more certain, uniform and unvarying.—Scarcely any place has risen to such importance, even if possessed of the best commercial advantages, without the aid of the encouragement of the mechanic arts. For though the exportation of merchandise forms the leading feature of such a place, the various arts of mechanics are put invariably into requisition, and are indispensable to render the progress of commercial operations safe. To an inland town mechanics are equally important as elsewhere. They constitute a large and respectable portion of society in all countries, but in towns and villages they are almost a leading constituent part of their growth and population. To afford ample support to this class, so highly useful and necessary, is certainly the duty of those engaged in other pursuits. Some branches of mechanics have to sustain no competition from abroad the nature of their business preventing such invasions or interferences; others are, however, subject to be inundated by the importation of similar articles of foreign produce made at rates, indicating a preference over our own productions. Although trade and commerce in all their various branches should be free and unshackled a regard for our prosperity should induce us to afford a reasonable support to our mechanics; we should at least give them a preference when we are not losers by it.

POLICE OFFICE. A Case of Gratitude.—Robert Muirhead, Captain of the Schooner Oracle, St. Andrews N. B. made a complaint against Morris A. Herring, who came with him as passenger. It appeared from the Captain's testimony, that Herring was to pay him \$5 for the passage, and to "ate himself"—that is, find his own provision. After he set sail, Capt. Muirhead found that Herring had nothing to eat himself himself, and was obliged to feed him at his own expense, or let him starve; which latter alternative he could not conscientiously resort to. The Oracle was nineteen days on the passage, and of course the Capt. found Herring an unprofitable customer. By way of gratitude for his good treatment, soon after the arrival of the vessel at Boston, Herring stole the Captain's wallet, which contained \$33 in cash, and notes to the value of several hundred dollars. A \$5 bill which Herring paid to a Mrs. Culhanna in Broad street, was recognized by Muirhead as one of those in his wallet. It was so marked with iron rust that no one who had seen it could mistake its identity.—  
[On this evidence Herring was bound over to

## LIBERALITY OF SENTIMENT.

Those who imagine that violent language, bitter epithets, and personal aspersions, severely set forth in controversial or party disputes, serve any good purpose, are certainly most egregiously mistaken. The mere exertion of dictating harsh and angry terms, works the mind into a passion, leads the reasoning powers astray, and unfits the judgment for its proper exercise.

We dislike these carping and bickering which, although they may gratify the excited feelings of such as take a decided part in them, can never be countenanced by the friends of order and propriety, nor ever effect any benefit to society, whatever the parties contending may think of their importance. A private injury or a public grievance, may be better remedied or redressed, by a calm and plain statement of facts, than if that statement were made in slight vituperations, with a running accompaniment of incorrect allusions and unsubdued invective. Anthony's oration over the body of Julius Caesar carried a more direct conviction to the hearts of his hearers by its modest recital, although under the keenest irony, than if he had belabored and blustered like Zang in the Revue. But an authority has just occurred to us, which, if we had thought of it sooner, might have saved us the expression of these remarks. He who preferred the possession of wisdom and knowledge to riches and honour and length of days, has recorded, in the immaculate oracles of truth, that "a soft answer turneth away wrath: but grievous words stir up anger." who dare presume to deny this? Let us, then, act on it.

It is perhaps the interest of an Editor to throw a sufficiency of pepper and salt into his columns to make his paper palatable to the taste of the greater portion of his readers, but we trust that it will not be required of us to use a superfluity of these condiments, and therefore in reason and duty we will endeavour to administer the proper quantity.

In allusion to this subject we beg to refer to our friend Mr. Mitchell's history of the Schools, and Mr. John King's answer. We paused in giving the details of the former, because, we learnt that the ultimate drift of his narrative would be submitted to the Legislature; and we have to call attention to the report of the committee on Miss Rogers' petition in this days paper for our correct views. With regard to the latter, we are sorry that its great length precludes us from giving it insertion in our little weekly paper. Both sides should be heard, but if an isolated question is spun out to a length that our means are inadequate to publish, we must adopt the alternative of giving general news instead of gratifying particular interests. Mr. King's letter strongly relates Mr. Mitchell, but it contains personalities equally objectionable as those of the assailant.

We have just met a passage in Blackwood's Magazine which inculcates a lesson of moderation in language and liberality of sentiment, that ought to be emblazoned in letters of gold, and hung up before the eyes of every one who writes on party subjects.—  
Ed Standard.

"If any one asserts that the democratic party are by nature, or inherently, worse or more depraved than the aristocratic, he is prejudiced to a constitutional monarchy: if he maintains that the aristocracy, or its parasites, are more selfish and corrupt than the democracy, he is prepossessed in favour of republican institutions." The true and rational opinion is, that both parties are composed of men, and embrace the usual proportion of the virtues, vices, corruptions, and excellencies of our nature. The vehement declaimers, who maintain on the one hand, that the higher ranks are a mere set of horse leeches, who lead on the blood of the people, and defend abuses because they are to profit by them; or represent the lower orders on the other hand, as a race of vulgar brutes, who are utterly incapable of taking any beneficial interest in public affairs, and aim only at bloodshed, confusion and revolution, in order that they may enrich themselves in the general scramble, are mere party men, whose opinions are contradicted alike by principle and experience, and unworthy to direct the thoughts of the rational portion of mankind. In every aristocratic society there are despots, less many corrupt and selfish individuals, and numbers who value institutions only as they conduce to their personal advantage; but

## THE FARMER.

MILK Cows.—The attention of farmers is invited to the consideration of the character and condition of milk cows.

How much ought a cow to yield to be worth her keeping? What is the average time that our cows are in milk? Is there much if any waste of fodder among us by keeping cattle that yield little or no return of profit? It may turn out that our dairy stock is extremely low in character and its management wasteful.

If something like an average quality of milk cows could be settled—to afford a standard—and it should be understood that no good farmer would keep an animal for milk that fell below it, all the cows in the country would soon come up to the standard and go beyond it.

A milk cow, of medium quality, will give, it is supposed, 22 quarts of milk per day, for two months after calving, and 7 quarts per day on grass for the next 4 months, and 4 quarts per day for the following two months, and perhaps 2 quarts one month longer. Altogether 1590 quarts in a year.

It takes nine quarts of milk to make a pound of butter, and 4 quarts to yield a pound of cheese. The skim milk and dairy whey may be valued at \$3 a cow per annum.

Now, a cow that gives 1500 quarts of milk in a year, produces 166 lbs. of butter, worth 10 cents per lb. \$16.60

Skim milk, say \$3.00

Whey, say \$1.00

Or, 1500 quarts of milk will give, at 4 quarts to the lb. of cheese, 750 lbs. which at 8 cts. per lb. will be \$60.00

Whey, say \$1.00

Nothing is said of the worth of the calf, as all the milk the cow gives is credited. A milk cow's keeping one year cannot be short of 25 dollars in the interior.

Suppose a farmer to resolve that he would keep no cow that did not hold out a good milder nine months in the year—and that did not give sixteen quarts of milk per day for two months after calving, and 12 quarts a day the next four months, and six quarts a day the next three months, and two quarts per day the month following. Such a cow would yield per annum 3000 quarts of milk.

Here it may be remarked, that with the addition of five dollars per annum in the cost of food estimated for a cow, the net profit would probably be four fold. It is not practicable to have throughout the country, as common dairy stock, animals as good as the last described.

This question is submitted to farmers for consideration. The probability is, that in making your plans to get stock as good they would get, even better.

If the various modes of obtaining this object were restored to a once with zeal throughout the country, there would be a prodigious improvement in a very short time. My young animal of promising appearance for milk would go to the butcher. More young stock would be taken of young stock. More young stock would be retained to insure a better selection of milk cows. Farmers would think more of the advantages of employing bulls of the improved breeds. Heifers would be milked with great care and very thoroughly, to get them into the habit of holding out long to milkers. If they do dry early, no care and keeping will afterwards correct this fault. Heifers with the first calf will be fed well, and with some additional care the last three months they are in milk, to make them hold out.

The profit of a milk cow is not generally understood. Milk is not only the most nutritious but the cheapest article of food.—  
The food necessary for a cow in full milk, does not exceed in price, one third for what is necessary in feeding for the butcher.

These few remarks are hastily made to draw out farmers to this subject. There is a great deal to be said upon it, and a great many facts to the purpose, which should come to light, if well ascertained.

York County Election.—A Poll was opened here on Monday last, for the Election of a Member, to serve in the room of the late J. S. S. Esq. when D. L. Robinson, and W. D. Hart, Esquires presented themselves as candidates for the vacancy. Since the Poll 65 Monday, Robinson 41; Hart, 32; Tuesday, Robinson, 104; Hart, 103.—  
Frederickton Rey. Gaz.