

# The Standard,

## OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1843.

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**Escape from Prison.**—On Wednesday afternoon a man named John McCready who was in New York charged with a burglary, effected his escape from the City Prison, by walking out of the door in the open day light. The fellow displayed such cool effrontery in making his way out, that the deputy-keeper of the prison mistook him for one of the visitors who had gone into the prison a few minutes before. It is supposed that the fellow immediately took passage in one of the North River boats, and so left the city.

### THE STANDARD.

Monday, February 20, 1843.

We insert on this page several articles prepared for our last number, but which were crowded out.

**TRANSIENT POOR.**—The disposition evinced by a majority of Members of the Assembly at this time, to throw the whole burden of the Emigrant poor that find their way to shores of this Province, or the Parishes where they land, is of so extraordinary a nature as to claim the immediate attention of the whole community. Was such a proposition founded on justice and equity, there might be some pretext for abandoning the practice hitherto adopted by the House; which has in fact been deemed a guarantee to those persons having the management of such affairs to make the usual outlays on the good faith of the House, providing for the same as heretofore. It is well known that many persons find their way to this country by means of aid afforded them by their former landlords, in order to get clear of them; they land in St. John or St. Andrews, often sick and without a shilling, wholly dependent on the generosity of the public. Those who are able to labour, and wish to remain in the Province find their way to the country, if no other employ offers, not as Mr. Gilbert would have us believe to become a burden on the Farmers, but actually to offer them *cheap labour*, and thereby conferring a benefit to the country; not so with those who cannot labour, in most cases sick women and helpless children, who must depend on charity until their husbands or friends can provide for them as they best can. Casualties will sometimes happen, a poor man died on his passage from here to Eastport last summer who left a widow and three or four children, without friends or means of support: surely these persons could not be suffered to starve in the streets, neither can it be expected that 30 or 40 of this description of persons can under any circumstance be suffered to become a Parish charge every year. The people in the country can have but a faint idea of the misery and suffering that is often witnessed by people living in Seaport Towns, where Emigrants to any extent are in the habit of being landed. It is likewise well known that persons seeking an asylum, find their way, and are often directed—regardless of right or truth, to go where Alms House's have been provided, expressly for the Parish poor, and where no others have any right or claim with a view of getting clear of them.

It is not long since a poor man (not a seaman) who had worked his passage from the West Indies, and landed in St. Stephen, was directed to St. Andrews, having his feet and one of his hands frost bitten so severely that he could scarcely walk, yet he was set across Oak Bay and made his way to St. Andrews to be taken care of; this man was a transient person and was not in a situation to be sent back, and had he not been provided for must have perished; this is only one instance out of many which could be named but no matter for that, one of the members from the upper parishes of this County (as well as some of his neighbors) seems very willing to saddle St. Andrews with the whole weight of this burden. One person here has advanced \$400 already, besides large sums due to others for the maintenance of this description of paupers and it is impossible that this Parish can pay such a tax in addition to the parish poor and other taxes. Surely the Legislature is bound in honour to provide for what is past, whatever regulations they may see fit to make for the future. Human beings cannot be suffered to starve in the streets, as long as it is possible to prevent it. No doubt a large portion of those who land in St. John and St. Andrews are merely on their way to the United States, but they are British subjects, and such as have no means must be provided for in some way, and the Legislature is bound by every sense of justice and humanity to make that provision or take steps to prevent their landing on our shores.

The new Steamer *Hibernia*, of the Canada line, to be commanded by Capt. Judkins, is advertised to leave Liverpool on the 19th of April, for Halifax and Boston.

The Rev. J. M. Brook was inducted to the Pastoral charge of St. Paul's Church, Fredericton on Saturday the 10th inst. The Rev. Mr. Wishart, of St. John preached and presided on the occasion.

The *Paris Siecle* gives a fresh piece of gossip, which the correspondent of the National Intelligencer considers a good joke—that Mr. Van Buren fell in love with Fanny Elsler, and popped the question to her!

**Prince Edward Island Legislature.**—We very much question whether any Legislature in the colonies can boast so dignified a head as this body. No less a personage than a Pope fills the Speaker's Chair!

A London paper says that the works preparatory to the commencement of cutting through the Isthmus of Panama are advancing rapidly. The entire length of the canal will be 49 miles; its breadth at the surface, 135 feet; and its depth 20 at \$569,000 sterling.

A young woman named Jane Glosson, aged 21 years, and a lad named William Henry, 15 years, were drowned at Port Medway, N. S., on the 21st Jan. by breaking through the ice while attempting to cross the south West Cove. They had both joined the Baptist Church at Port Medway on the 1st of the same month. The lad was a son of Mr. James Henry, of Halifax.

Mr. John S. Thompson has been appointed Queen's Printer in Nova Scotia, in the room of the late John Hore, Esq., deceased. Mr. Thompson, who is not a practical printer, formerly assisted the Hon. Joseph Howe in conducting the *Nova Scotian*.

The Mobile Ladies have petitioned the council for a tax on all the single young men in the city! If taxation is misery, it will soon make the young men marry.

**The Oregon Question.**—This question is likely to occupy much of the valuable time of Congress. At our last advices from Washington the subjects was warmly debated. Mr. Rives being entitled to the floor, said he was in favour of the recommitment of the bill, and he regarded the subject as one of great importance. The territory he regarded as our patrimony. It was land ceded to us by our father. It was ours by the enterprise of our people, by the courage and skill and daring of such men as Robert Gray, Lewis and Clark, and John Jacob Astor. The genius of our country was stamped upon the territory.—We had a double, and by the act of man and the act of Providence, we had a patent of this territory.

**PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.**  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
*From the Provincial Reporter.*  
Thursday, Feb. 9.  
Hon. C. Simonds laid before the House a Letter from Sir Howard Douglas, addressed to him, during the recess, as Speaker of the House; on the question of the alteration of timber duties, together with his reply to Mr. Roebuck, in the Imperial Parliament on that question, Mr. Roebuck being opposed to the Colonies, which Letter is read, and is as follows:—  
No. 15, Green-st., Grosvenor Square, July 6, 1842.  
Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the joint Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, transmitted to me for presentation to the Commons House of Parliament, and to acquaint your Honor, and through you, the Honorable body of which you are the Speaker, that I have faithfully discharged the duty entrusted to me, of presenting their Address to the House of Commons, moving at the same time, that this Address, and all others from the Province of New Brunswick, be laid before the House and printed, and that I supported these representations by bringing forward a motion to modify the duties proposed by Her Majesty's Government on Foreign Timber and Deals, and that I have done all in my power to procure likewise some alteration in the inter-Colonial Duties. \* \* \* \* \*  
Your Honorable House will I hope, see how true I am to the convictions I have ever entertained upon this important subject, and to the interests of British North America in general, and of the Province of New Brunswick in particular, which I believe to be very materially affected by the measures against which I have appealed.

I have the honor to be Sir, Your Honor's most-obedient humble servant,  
**HOWARD DOUGLAS.**  
The Hon. C. Simonds, Speaker of the House of Assembly.  
Mr. Simonds proposes that the Speeches as reported in the London papers should be published. Ordered to be put upon the Journals.

Friday, Feb. 10th.  
Mr. Palmer presented a Bill to prevent the trespasses of cattle on cultivated lands in this Province.  
Mr. Partelow presented a Petition from Capt. Owen of the Royal Navy, setting forth that Dr. Robert Thomson, (one of the Members for Charlotte) had by his conduct at the general Election in 1837, rendered himself unfit for respectable society, and unworthy a seat in that House. Which Petition not being seconded, received the disapprobation of the House.

Saturday, Feb. 11  
Mr. End moved that a Committee be appointed to whom shall be referred all Petitions relative to applications of the proprietors of Stages and Packets, a Committee was appointed.  
The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, on a Bill to authorize Magistrates to make rules and regulations in their respective Counties.

Hon. C. Simonds would caution the House how they authorized Magistrates to levy imposts, it was a dangerous power to place in their hands, it might be abused.  
Mr. Speaker was happy to hear that the Hon. Gentleman express his fear of authorizing local taxation, yet he was afraid if the Municipal Corporations were adopted, the taxation would be much greater than by the present regulations.

**LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.**  
It will be seen that the subject of Postage has been at length taken up in earnest; and that from the express authority of Mr. Paquet, that we have always contended for is the fact, that there is no legal authority for the exaction of the charge on newspapers.—Yesterday Mr. Farnza alluded to the communications that passed between the late President of the Council and the Government, which Mr. Hazen stated that individual was desirous should be made public; and if there should exist no objections in a higher quarter to their production, Mr. F. will move for them by address.

Thursday is the day set apart for going into a Committee of Supply; and Mr. Wishart has given notice that on that day, he will oppose such a proceeding, until after the Ways and Means shall have been discussed; which will probably bring out a trial of strength of parties; as by that time the dispatches relative to Initiating Money Votes, will be before the House.—*Sentinel*.

Mr. Barberie made enquiries of the hon. Mr. Simonds, as to the correspondence between the Chief Justice and the home government, relative to the Government measures. In reply, Mr. S. stated that as the correspondence concerned the other branch of the Legislature, it was for them to make the application; but that there was an objection to producing it, if proper application were made. Mr. Fisher gave notice that he

**METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.**  
from the 9th Feb 1843 to 15th Feb. 1843  
(both inclusive)

February 1843	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Tuesday 9.29.52	30.07	2	NW	NW
Wednesday 10.30.20	30.28	6	12	NW
Thursday 11.29.50	29.30	24	36	SbyE
Friday 12.29.58	29.60	20	14	CALM
Saturday 13.29.91	29.91	4	8	NW
Sunday 14.30.15	29.91	2	7	NbE
Monday 15.29.59	29.16	8	6	NE

**REMARKS &c.**  
A.M. Moderate, fine, clear. P.M. Moderate, fine, par. strong.  
A.M. Strong fine clear. P.M. Light fine, par. cloudy.  
A.M. Strong, cloudy, par. snow. P.M. Strong gale, snow, rain.  
A.M. Light, calm, cloudy. P.M. Moderate, fine, clear.  
A.M. Moderate, fine, cloudy. P.M. Light, fine, clear.  
A.M. Moderate fine, cloudy. P.M. Mod. fine, cloudy.  
A.M. Fresh, drifting snow. P.M. Strong, cloudy, snow.

Thursday 16th, this morning the Thermometer stood at 6°—Barometer 29.41.

**MARRIED.**  
At St. John, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. James Clarke, to Miss Maria, second daughter of Mr. Elijah Hunt, all of this City.  
On Saturday last, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John Seymore, to Miss Mary Robinson, both of the Parish of Saint Martins.

**DIED.**  
At St. John, on Saturday evening last, Mr. John Doak, in the 34th year of his age, a native of Newton Stewart, County Tyrone, Ireland.  
At Woodstock, on the 25th January, after a lingering illness, Mr. William-Graham, aged 33 years, a native of the Parish of Drumskiney, County of Tryone, Ireland, leaving a disconsolate wife and four small children to lament their loss.  
At Demerara, Nov 9th after a short illness, in the 5th year of his age, Mr. Donald Morrison, 1st of St. Andrews, N. B. leaving a wife and five children.

should move a Resolution for obtaining copies of the correspondence, with the Lt. Governor's remarks thereon.  
Mr. Palmer brought in a Bill for repealing the Law granting pensions to old soldiers and their widows.  
Mr. Brown brought in a Bill yesterday, to abolish imprisonment for debt, on all sums under Five Pounds.

**THE OREGON QUESTION.**—A further view of the case.—We beg to draw attention to a few particulars shewing the claims of Britain as condensed from a long statement made by Mr. Calhoun. It will be found worthy of a perusal. England claims the Oregon Territory from the following circumstances:  
1. Priority of discovery by Mearns, sailing under Vancouver.  
2. That Spain in 1790 yielded to Great Britain free access and settlement to this country with her own subjects.  
3. The cession to Spain by France, in 1763, of all her rights.

As matters stand, therefore, the United States assert a complete and perfect title to the Oregon Territory; Great Britain claims only the right of admittance for her subjects, for all the purposes of trade, settlement, &c. Various efforts have been made to settle this conflict of titles. As a compromise, our Government offered to fix the parallel of 49 deg. as a limit between us on that coast, that of Great Britain to claim nothing south of the mouth of the Columbia river, in lat. 46 deg. These efforts failed, neither party accepting the propositions made.

A fresh negotiation was opened in 1817.—Then it was agreed that the respective claims of each country should remain for ten years, each having the common enjoyment of it for trading hunting, or settlement for these purposes.  
In 1827 another attempt was made to dispose of this question. It failed. The Governments came to the understanding of 1817, and agreed to yield to each other possession in common, with liberty to renounce the arrangement on either side upon a years notice.

It thus appears that Great Britain makes no claim to the right of colonizing, and that we, by the convention, have prohibited ourselves from taking exclusive possession or jurisdiction.  
Now the bill before the Senate violates the treaty of 1827. It confers upon our citizens fixed possession in grants of land. It does not confer it at once, but it binds the Government to do it. It is in reality taking possession of the country. A sovereign power could not make an act more complete in this respect, the only limit in the bill being the alleged extent of our territory, so that it excludes Great Britain from the whole now in dispute. On the other hand, that Government had been more cautious. The act of Parliament is not to take possession of the country, or grant its soil, but to extend to the British subjects there the protection of the British law.

We could, said Mr. Calhoun, whose outline of the case is condensed above, pursue a juster course. Whether the treaty was wisely or unwisely made, we entered into it, and are bound by it. We must give the year's notice before we can grant land in, or take possession of the Oregon territory. But a surer policy still remains. It we rush into contest with Great Britain, as we must do, should we violate our treaty with her and forfeit our faith when she has maintained hers, we endanger every thing on that distant coast. Her resources in Asia are great. She could concentrate them in the Pacific far sooner than we, and in sure force as to put us at defiance. But if, not yielding our rights we maintain peace, and leave no time, and the rapid march of our settlements, we may ensure the peaceful but certain enforcement of our rights. Let this matter, said Mr. Calhoun, have its own natural course, and by and by, you may as easily as one plucks a ripe peach, gather what thus it would be hardly able to reap away.

**More Taxation.**—At a meeting of the Common Council on Monday last, an application from the Water Company for the concurrence of the Council in a petition to the Provincial Legislature for a law to impose a tax on the citizens of \$500, for the benefit of the Company, was passed by a majority of one—the casting vote of His Honor the Recorder, who was acting Mayor on the occasion.—Now, although the benefits to the City of the Water Company's Works are generally acknowledged, yet no one can deny that the present is not a time to add to the public burdens of the citizens; and we therefore think that efforts should at once be made to have the imposition delayed for a time at least, if not rejected altogether by the Legislature.—*Courier*.

**Alma Fire Insurance Company.**—It appears by a Resolution passed by the directors of this Company, that in all cases of disputed claims, on which suits may be instituted, the Agents in St. John and Halifax are authorized to accept services of Process, thus giving to the parties advantages which, we are informed, are denied by every other Insurance Company either in Great Britain or in the United States.—*Id.*

**Lord Brougham.**—It is said this distinguished individual lately, in a playful mood, wrote the following epigram on himself.  
"Here, reader, turn your weeping eyes,  
My fate an useful moral teaches:  
The hole in which my body lies  
Would not contain one-half my speeches."

**Wonderful Escape.**—The Cleveland Herald gives an account of a dealer in notions who called at the Willoughby Medical College, and offered some hemlock gum for sale to a party of students. They declined buying, but directed the unsuspecting pedlar to a room in the third story. On entering the room the glaring eyes of our horrid strikpen pedler beheld nothing but dead men and dead men's bones. Here were also lying in human shapes, with shirt sleeves upturned, cutting and carrying dead bodies aforesaid! In sepulchral tones, the terrified gamseller was thus interrogated: "Have you a subject to sell?" Not knowing the specific definition of the word "subject" when asked in such a place and by such persons, our pedler stammered out, "Yes, sir; I have hemlock gum to sell." With sterner voice, and uplifted knife, he was again interrogated. "Have you a dead body to sell?" The pedler replied, "Oh! no, sir!" "Then we will make a subject of you—off with your boots!" rejoined the dissectors of humanity. The pedler, believing that upon his instantaneous efforts were suspended life and death, made a desperate rush for the door. It was fast. Seeing an open window, which had been opened to ventilate this charnal room, he made for that. The students, alarmed at this unexpected turn of events, attempted to "head him." The pedler, regarding it a hot pursuit, made the desperate leap from the window of the third story of the college!

But the pedler is not dead, although the ground was frozen, and the elevation sufficient, we should think, to have broken every bone in his body. No bones were broken, we were told; still he was badly bruised. A liberal subscription was raised by the students, and he has been kindly cared for, so that after all, the pedler took his "hemlock gum" to a good market, and can prove the efficacy of such "phisters" upon his own person. The students don't want any more "gum" this quarter.—*Boston Mail*.

**How to Teach Children.**—The heart of a child can feel the soft gush of love that flows from a heart made glad with the rich and sweet love of Christ. Oh! that each one of you would learn to bring his child, as soon as born, to the grace, and to the arms of Christ. You one much to your babes—they will one day be men as you are, work at the same trade, live the same life as you with, and the same God to serve. If you would not wish them, when they are grown up, to be a plague and a curse to the land of their birth, oh! bring them when young to the feet of Christ, give them to God, yield them up to the Lord that bought them with his own blood. Teach them, as soon they can learn, the ways and works of God. Take them to look at the bright arch that spans the vault of the sky, and tell him who it was that said, "I do set my bow in the clouds." Tell them that this bow is a proof to us of God's love and truth, and that he will no more drown the world as he once did. Bid them gaze on the sun with its clear warm rays, and the moon with its pale beams, and tell them it was God who made those two great lights, one to rule the day, and one to rule the night:—and that same God came down to earth and was made a man, and took our sins and bled for us, that he might make us shine as the sun, in the world to come.

You may pass from star to star in the deep blue sky, and tell them, "He made the stars too;" and the hand that now guides all these bright worlds, and holds them up in their march through the sky is the same hand that was once held out to babes. Tell them that he holds the sands in his fist, and the sea in the palm of his hand; that there is not a tree or plant, or a leaf, which his hand did not shape, or form of grass, which his skill did not mould, or a world, or a drop, which his art did not frame, nor a spot in the vast realm of space, on which his eye does not rest.

**Irish National Education.**—In reply to a remonstrance from the Irish Episcopalian Bishops against the Government support of the national system of Education, and an application from them for a separate educational fund for the Church Education Society, Sir Robert Peel has stated that Government intends to recommend to Parliament to continue the grant to the Irish system, but declines to propose a separate vote for the Church Education Society.

The St. John Sacred Music Society collected in two nights \$232. If the profits were given to the poor it would be singing to some purpose.

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