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the first of the month

of the year 1846

VOLUME 13

The Standard,

NUMBER

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

Price 12s 6d in Advance

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1846.

[15s. at the end of the year]

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

MR. EATOR.
In your Journal of the 17th instant, there appears a production of rather an extraordinary character and one in my humble opinion deserving the marked disapprobation of every well wiser of Society.

This very temperate and judicious "No Teetotaler" commences by implying a charge against Temperance Societies, which is as "false" as the intent and meaning of his communication is to all appearance wicked; he cannot produce one instance, where a Temperance Society has recommended or countenanced, "oaths" in connection with the Temperance Reform, which has rendered so many blessings in every community to which its benign influence has extended, the round assertion of this writer to the contrary notwithstanding.

A man having the hardihood to deny the influence and advantages of Temperance Societies at this time of day, must be either very ignorant of the extent of the Temperance movement, or his mind must be so warped by prejudice as to deny the force of truth.

The old creed of Bishop Hopkins, and the enemies of the Temperance Cause, has been so often urged, and as often refuted, that it seems almost unnecessary to notice such *puerile* productions, but the temperance reform in this place has received such decided opposition from a number of those who pride themselves on their rank and station in Society and of whom we ought to expect better things, that I will take the liberty to ask this very temperate and consistent Bible expounder a few questions to which he cannot refuse to reply, having voluntarily stepped into the field, as the champion of those in this Town, who would annihilate the Temperance Cause. Now Sir, let me ask you,

"Mr. No Teetotaler having taken so much pains to search the Scriptures to find texts having a leaning on this question, why you had not the candour to quote truths fully taking the whole together and not partially—You seem to overlook or purposely to avoid several passages in the old and New Testaments, touching the use of wine and strong drinks among which are the following to which I beg to refer you and those who approve of your sentiments viz—Prov 20th & 1st. verse—23 Chap. 20, 21, 20, 31, and verses, Jeremiah 25 Chap. 26 to 29 verses also see the whole of the 35 Chapter of Jeremiah and what the Apostle Paul says in his Epistle to the Romans 13 Chap. 13, 14, and 14 Chap. 14 and 21 verses—also First Corinthians 6 Chap. 10 verse Titus 1st Chap. 7 verse 1st Peter 4 Chap. 3 and 4 verse.

Their length precludes their being published in full in this letter, but one so important to be omitted, the Apostle Paul emphatically declares, that "a drunkard shall not inherit the kingdom of heaven." This declaration alone, is of more serious import than all that can be found in favor of the use of wine from Genesis to Revelations. But this person asks us to go back to what we were before the Temperance Reform commenced—to leave it to the bible and to preachers of the gospel to set forth the evils of drunkenness. I will take the County of Charlotte as a fair criterion to judge by, in order to test this gentleman's arguments and I will ask him, if the first Rector of this Parish, and the first Rector of St. Stephen, and the late Revd. Durcan McCall, were not as pious, and exemplary, and as much esteemed by their respective flocks as any other preachers of the gospel taken promiscuously from any community of people knowing that he must answer in the affirmative if he takes pains to make the necessary inquiry. I will further ask, if intemperance was not on the increase in proportion to the population, up to the commencement of the Temperance Reform in this county. I will ask him, if at the latter period there were not several hundred puncheons of rum imported and consumed in this county annually. I would further ask him if there is or ever was a ton of opium imported at this time in proportion to the population, if this is truly the state of things, what is the inference: I maintain that the matter is approved; while you are asserted.

New Winter Goods.
Respectfully informs his Friends and Public generally, that he has a large stock of the same quality to my former stock. I give the same rule to my school. I have just whipped a boy for fighting. But did your father tell you not to do send yourself?"

W. M. McFONEY,
Public generally, that he has a large stock of the same quality to my former stock. I give the same rule to my school. I have just whipped a boy for fighting. But did your father tell you not to do send yourself?"

calico, a child a loaf of bread, without meeting the rum puncheon staring them in the face. God forbid, that we should ever behold such a state of things again in this or any other community. I agree with No Teetotaler so far as to think, that preachers of the gospel ought to exercise a powerful influence in putting a stop to intemperance; but in order to do this, they must follow the noble example of the Rev. Doct. Beecher of Boston, who has perhaps done more for the temperance cause than any other man in America. He not only wielded his powerful influence in the pulpit, but he likewise headed the temperance movement both by precept and example, and lent his aid on all suitable occasions to advocate and uphold the cause. Now, Sir, I should like to know what influence the preaching of a minister would have, who exclaimed in the pulpit against intemperance, and then went home and entertained his guests with intoxicating liquors, partaking freely himself. Surely ministers of this class need not expect that their preaching against intemperance can have any force or effect. Total abstinence is the only sure mode of reclaiming those who have indulged to excess, no half way measures will answer for that class of persons that the man who will not deny himself the occasional use of that which is worse than useless, in order to assist in reforming those who by the wicked example of others, and the strength of appetite, have become habitual drunkards, merits not the name of a philanthropist.

I shall expect an answer to the questions which I have put to Mr. "No Teetotaler," when I shall be prepared to review the same, and remain

A MEMBER OF THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.
St. Andrews, Dec. 25, 1845.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR.
In your last Standard but one, I perceived a communication signed "No Teetotaler," and from that gentleman's remarks, I should easily conclude that he has no friendly feeling towards those persons who have adopted total principles, altho' they number among them some of the most talented and pious men of the present age. He acknowledges that intemperance is a great evil, and where do we find the most notorious drunkard but who will consent to this. No doubt he has seen some of the awful effects of alcohol upon the character, constitution and circumstances of many around him, perhaps upon some whom he has reason to fear have found a drunkard's grave. Yes, all this he has seen, until perhaps his eyes have become quite familiar with the sight, and yet his heart has not been so deeply affected as to lead him to declare war against the drinking usages of the day. O, no, he is not the man to take oaths, sign pledges, or join a teetotal society. He can see no good resulting from such measures, no improvements in the customs of society, no benefits conferred upon the rising generation, no drunkard's reclaimed; no fruits of sobriety have come under his observation. Surely the man must be blind, or the old adage must be true with regard to him, "that there are none so blind as those who will not see." It appears, however, that he thinks he can see a great deal farther than these teetotalers. He looks upon them as devoid of common sense, as being ignorant of the bible, and of attempting to make better laws than the Divine King. Serious charges are laid, in the plenitude of his wisdom, he finds no delicacy in advising Ministers of the Gospel to hold up the terrors of the law to the drunkard, to shew the evils of intemperance both with regard to time and eternity. O, yes! all the Ministers of the Gospel must come and sit at the feet of this wonderful counsellor, and they must then go forth preaching up the evils of intemperance with all the consistency they possibly can, and this said paragon of perfection will be exerting all his astonishing influence upon the same individuals, to impress upon their minds that the bible enjoined the use of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Kee David of St. Lydia Turner Thomas

For West Indies, Campo Bello and Grand Manan.

Commrs. of Highways: Crossbroom Samuel Moses Thos. Craig Cortany Stone Madeline Cheaney John Weich Abingham Pastor Mary

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of their brothers? If however the writer in the Standard is not satisfied with the principles, conduct, and society of the teetotalers of course, he must be allowed to take his glass, and move in the circle of the moderate drinker, and the habitual drunkard, and all who stand opposed to totalism, and if he can enjoy a clear conscience by supporting such a system, it is more than a teetotaler expects to do.

For an explanation of the texts that he has quoted, I would refer him to several pamphlets that have been written on the subject, and which I think he will obtain at Mr. NATHAN S. DEAN'S store in St. John.

A. TETOTALER.
Dec. 27.

HISTORY OF TOBACCO.

The history of this plant has been so faithfully presented to the public eye, especially by Dr. Mussey, in a pamphlet he has written on the subject, that it will hardly be necessary to enter upon here. It is with its effects, principally its physical and moral bearings—that I have to do. I shall dwell, moreover, on matters of fact, rather than advance theories or speculation of my own mind or of the minds of others. My object is to enlighten and instil, and not merely to excite or amuse.

There is, however, one fact, connected with the history of tobacco, in our own country, which I am willing to pass over in silence. In the year 1620, when the colony at Jamestown, in Virginia, had been established about thirteen years, a great want was felt of female aid, in order to soften the asperity of manners, a society composed wholly of males, was given stability to the colony, by encouraging the domestic or family institution. Not a few females, of respectable character, (and as appears) but of humble fortune, were imported from England and sold to the planters at Jamestown, for wives, at the rate of 120 lbs. of tobacco, valued at fifty cents pound, for each individual so purchased. During the next year, 1621, sixty or seventy more were sent over and sold for the same commodity, but the price had been advanced by the London Company to 150 lbs. head. The first slavery, therefore, in Virginia, was the sale of whites, of the wife her husband; and the first exportation of tobacco was for this singular purpose of passing companions for life.

TOBACCO AND THE TEETH.

The opinion is generally prevalent, that whatever may be the effects of tobacco it certainly preserves the teeth, especially when chewed. Common, however, and even plausible, as the opinion is, it is not difficult to show that it is very far from having its foundation in fact.

The soundness of it will always bear an exact proportion to the soundness and firmness of the gums and the lining membrane of the mouth, and the whole alimentary canal. But, that tobacco makes the gums loose and spongy, and makes the lining membrane of the alimentary canal, especially that part of it called stomach, as is well attested as any fact in physiology. The application of tobacco, to the inside of the mouth and to the gums, the foregoing principle is correct is correct instead of preserving the teeth, cannot worse than has their decay.

And so, in point of fact, find it.—The teeth of those who use tobacco are in a less perfect state than those of other people. I mean those whose habits are worse than theirs in other respects. There are many more things which injure the teeth, as well as tobacco; and it were unfair to compare the tobacco-chewer with those individuals, who tho' they use tobacco, are yet addicted to gluttony, uncleanliness, or have had their teeth spoiled by poisonous medicines.

The teeth of some tobacco-chewers, that are true, do not decay.

NO QUACKERY! NO DECEIT!
ALL published statements, every performed by this medicine, are every respect TRUE. Be careful and the genuine "DR. WILKINS' BALSAW WILD CHERRY," as spurious imitations abound.

Address all orders to SETH W. WILEY, Boston.

For sale in St. Andrews, by T. J. Dean.

Be careful of his own interests.

hold of the paper with the determination to make it serviceable "to the cause," and successful he did make it. The opposing candidate was a bad fellow—a duelist, drunkard, a lover of "power," and a decided enemy of Venus. Doubtless did what he could, but he did not do so.

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teeth, and of freedom from tooth-ache.

Seven Deadly Sins.—1. Refusing to take a newspaper.

2. Taking a newspaper and never paying for it.

3. Not advertising.

4. Getting married without "sending in the wedding cake."

5. Making a printing office a loafing place.

6. Reading manuscript in the hands of the compositor.

7. Sending an abusive and threatening letter to the editor.

For the first and second offence no abolition can be granted. The fourth is unpardonable. For the balance dispensation can only be received by an especial bull from the aggrieved party.—Boston Wasp.

A Strange Hoax.—A French paper states that a hoax was recently played at Tarbes, by a person who reported that an Englishman, who was about to be hanged for a robbery of 30,000,000 francs, had his sentence commuted, on condition that he should procure a person to undergo his punishment in his place. The Englishman was added had offered to divide 7,000,000 francs, among seven persons, on condition that they would draw lots to determine which of them should suffer to be hanged in his place. This report occasioned considerable excitement in Tarbes and the neighbourhood; and four peasants proceeded to the Prefecture of Police to obtain passports to proceed to England to offer themselves as candidates for the chance of being hanged.

The Episcopal Church of Jamaica.—The Episcopal Church is flourishing every where, notwithstanding the fancied horrors of Paganism, which some good people would fain have grafted on it. We learn from Jamaica, that the Lord Bishop of that section, recently delivered his primary charge to no less than seventy-five clergymen of the established church at Spanishtown, the greatest number ever assembled in any British Colonial possession upon such occasions. Connected with the established church at Jamaica, there are now seventy-six churches and chapels of ease, offering accommodation to fifty-one thousand persons. Of those buildings his Lordship said—"I have consecrated five, while thirteen more are waiting the time at my hands. In the parish churches, and in most of the chapels, divine service is performed twice on every Sunday, and once at least in the week."

The late Judge Story.—The London Morning Chronicle closes a notice of the life and character of the late Judge Story with the following announcement:—"We rejoice to learn that a committee is forming of members of the bar and eminent solicitors in the law institution, for the purpose of setting on foot a public subscription in honor of Mr. Justice Story. We believe it is intended to offer to the benches of Lincoln's Inn a marble statue of this eminent trans-atlantic judge, as a tribute of respect due to an accomplished lawyer, whose immortal works are equally estimated in his 'mother country,' and in the American United States."

Sketch of a Gentleman.—Moderation, decorum, and neatness distinguish the Gentleman. He is at all times affable, diffident and studious to please, intelligent and polite, his behaviour is pleasant and graceful. When he enters the dwelling of an inferior he endeavours to hide, if possible, the difference between their rank in life. Eager willing to assist those around him, he is neither unkind laughy, nor overbearing. In the mansions of the great the correctness of his mind induces him to lead to etiquette but not to stoop to adulation. Correct principle cautions him to avoid the gambling table, inebriety, and the dissipation of his time.

All Parcels and Letters at the risk of the owners.

L. L. COPELAND,
St. Andrews Aug. 18, 1845.

NOBILIS

THE subscriber is desirous always to look and to be seen, very pleasantly—and so he would like to see the same in yourself. Well, reader, suppose we all be polite from this hour. Depend upon it, courtesy is worth a thousand times more than it costs. It costs only a little patience, love, and self control. And as to its worth, let me just remind you, that the success of hundreds is mainly the result of agreeable manners; while multitudes fall

be passed authorizing the President to the required notice."

From Barbice.—Extract of a letter dated Barbice, Nov. 17.—"They are nearly famishing for water here. The captain of a ship the other day offered \$6 for a cask of water, and could not get it; if it does not rain again, we shall be badly off. Markets—Lumber, \$22; shingles, \$3; codfish, \$3 1/2; produce very high.—Yarmouth Courier.

The Navies of England and France.—A controversy has been going on respecting the relative merits of the fleets of these two countries. From the official statements put forward, it would appear that the English navy is at present comprised of 282 ships. Of these 19 are of three deckers having from 104 to 120 guns. Seven are building, which when completed will carry from 110 to 120 guns. There are also 59 two-deckers, carrying 70 to 92 guns each; and 10 are in progress of construction, whose armament will be from 84 to 90 guns each. Frigates with 36 to 50 guns each, and 11 in progress of building.

The French navy consists of 4 three-deckers, of 120 guns each, and three are in progress of building; 19 two-deckers, of 100 guns each, and 20 in progress of building; 28 frigates, with 40 to 50 guns each, and 17 in progress of construction; 65 ships with 10 to 25 guns each, and 5 building. The total number of ships in the French navy therefore, amount to be 161, including new building; those of Great Britain are ready to start, 282.

Strange adventures of a young gentleman.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 5, 1846, a young gentleman, named John H. Hall, was arrested in front of the Court House, by the sentinel on duty, and committed to the Guard House, on the charge of being a vagrant. He was in charge of a large cargo of goods, which he had brought by the land route, from the West Indies, to the city of St. Andrews, for the purpose of selling them. He had been in the city for some time, and had been seen by the sentinel, who had been ordered to arrest him, as he was seen to be in possession of a large quantity of goods, which he was selling in the city. He was arrested, and committed to the Guard House, on the charge of being a vagrant. He was in charge of a large cargo of goods, which he had brought by the land route, from the West Indies, to the city of St. Andrews, for the purpose of selling them. 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