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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1844.

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We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 27, 1844.

There is a Bill, now before a Committee of the House of Assembly, which, should it pass, is likely to be of great advantage to the inhabitants of this Province. It is one to remodel the present Jury Law, which every one is aware, requires an alteration. It is introduced by Messrs. Hill and Boyd, and has been strongly advocated by those Members. It first points out the necessary qualification of each juror, and then precisely states who shall be exempted from serving. Amongst the new exemptions are Millers, Pilots, Schoolmasters and Light House Keepers, who hitherto strange to say, have not been excused. It provides a fund for the reasonable remuneration of jurors whilst serving, causes lists to be furnished the Sheriff, every three years, by the Town Clerks of each Parish, revised by the Magistrates, of all persons in each Parish, mentally suitable and peculiarly qualified to serve. From these lists the Sheriff is, to draw by Ballot, in the presence of two or three respectable Freeholders, the number he is commanded to summon, in equal proportion from each parish, and the persons so drawn, are compelled to attend under a heavy penalty, but they will not be forced to serve again, until the whole lists shall have been gone through. This arrangement will throw the burthen of serving, equally and in turn, upon every suitable person, and cause the attendance of Jury men from every part of the County. It possesses also many other advantages, which will be apparent, on a little reflection. We understand this Bill, slightly modified, is a copy of the English Law, with the American system of Ballotting grafted on it, which for its fairness, is a decided improvement. Al though much opposed, the Bill we hear is likely to pass the House.

LUMBERING.—The Courant says:—Lumbering season may now be considered as fairly closed, as we observe, the "Teams" daily returning from their "winter quarters." A more favorable season has not been experienced for many winters, and the quantity of lumber hauled upon the ice, has seldom been exceeded in any one year. We are pleased that the Deal trade is exciting the attention of our mill owners, and that mills are being furnished with gangs of saws, and other necessary apparatus for the manufacture of lumber for the European market.

We notice by an advertisement in the Courant, that the Merchants and Traders of St. John have generally agreed to take British Money at the following rates:—Sovereigns, 24s; Crowns, 6; Half Crowns, 3s; Shillings, 1s. 2-12.

MARY ROGERS.—The handsome cigar girl, for whose alleged murder young Robinson was tried in N. York is said to be still alive, and now residing with her mother at Derby, Connecticut.

FREEMASONRY.—Many have probably heard of the French officer in the battle of Waterloo who was so badly wounded that he was unable to keep up with his regiment, and in that situation was discovered by a Scotch Highlander of the British army; who with his blood-stained weapon drawn, his teeth clenched, and his eyes flashed fire, put spurs to his horse and galloped up to despatch him, but just as he was on the point of striking the fatal blow, the officer gave a Masonic sign of distress—it was well understood by the Scotchman, whose giant arm was immediately unnerved; love and sympathy were depicted in his countenance; and, as he turned his horse to ride off, was heard to say, "The Lord bless and protect thee, my Brother!" These facts, together with many others that might be mentioned, show the use and very great importance of Masonic secrets. *Freemasonry Quarterly Review.*

Extraordinary Cold and Sufferings in Canada.—The Albany Argus says:—We understand that the late cold weather was intensely felt at Montreal and Quebec. It has far exceeded the rigors of their severest winters. The cold lasted from 8 to 10 days, and during that time the range of the thermometer was from 16 to 32 degrees below zero!—here 16 degrees has been the point of intense cold, and there it was the warmest weather they had. This will give some idea of the weather. The Canadians are used to very cold weather makes them more sensible of the rigors of their climate. The distress among the poor at Montreal and Quebec was frightful. It was so intensely cold that the farmers to the vicinity would not venture out to bring wood to market. This, as was to be anticipated, where they

had been in the habit of receiving daily supplies, not only raised in price, but also caused an absolute scarcity. In the extremity of their sufferings, the Minerva, a French paper at Montreal, and which is particularly conversant with the condition of French Canadians, says that tables, chairs, and even their bedsteads were cut up for firewood.

POETRY.

BALLAD.
BY C. DONALD MACLEOD.

Bend over me Mother, my head is aching,
And the heart pains in my breast;
But I know by its throbbing that it is breaking,
That it soon will be at rest.

And when I am laid in the cold earth, Mother,
How lonely your life will be,
For I know that you never will love another,
With the love that you gave to me.

That wealth would be bliss, you said at the altar,
Where your only child was sold,
And for your sake only, I did not falter,
Though despair came with the gold.

Yet think not, Mother, my words upbraid-
ing,
That my farewell cold appears,
But ah! you could see how fast I am fading,
Were your eyes not blind with tears.

In the night, the night, Mother, when I am
dreaming,
His memory blends with thine:
And I shudder when I feel the beaming
Of his proud, dark eyes on mine.

He knew I loved him! my name was given
To God with his dying prayer;
But tell me, Mother, that home in Heaven,
They do not sell young hearts there!

There's a thick, thick haze o'er my eyelids
creeping,
And the cold is like a pain—
Come nearer! and take me to the keeping
Of your fond, warm arms again!

This weight on my bosom! it seems to smother
The throes of my laboring breath—
One more last kiss and—Mother! Mother!
Good bye, for this is Death!

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

"To recriminate is just." Young.

MR. EDITOR.—Sir, In the "Standard" of the 13th there appeared an scurrilous production from our talented Member Mr. James Boyd in reply, (as he wittily observes) to a communication in the Standard signed "Mr. Nobody." We think it unnecessary to guess Mr. B. in the matter of a name, yet it is very evident, that the piece which has excited the eyes of the Honorable in his "Den" must have been penned by somebody—one too, who has shown in melancholy truth "that the people of St. Andrews are placed in a singular position as far as their Legislative interests are concerned." That I am supported in this view of Mr. B's hostility as a Representative requires but a reference to the Journals of the House, where may be traced his opposition to almost every measure that would benefit our little community; this, in connection with the insidious expressions he uses in public, and the levelling language he clothes his private Communications in, fully assure us that we are singularly situated. One would have thought that the late severe, yet gentlemanly chastisement of Mr. Street in the House of Assembly, would have been a wholesome lesson to him, and that this humility and contrition, upon that occasion would have been lasting, but no! the hon. gentleman forgets the rod as soon as the smart has ceased, and out of the reach of correction, again has recourse to scurrility and detraction, in place of candour and truth. But our object is not to treat upon Mr. Boyd's personal merits—they are nameless.—We have assumed the position that St. Andrews is singularly as well as unfortunately situated in its representation, and we proceed to show it: first for Mr. Boyd's merits as a writer—a Standard writer! what a delectable production—how consistent, liberal and courteous. Mr. B. introduces his justification to his constituents—with a rambling apology, and a Peter-like denial of "ever having seen the Petition," though he knew of its existence, and then proceeds with an absurd "Apple and a Bee" story of "Col. Wyer directing Mr. Hill to show it to him."—We next find him hedging himself in, with seeming anxiety about the public and Provincial expenditures. Can Mr. Boyd really flatter himself that we think him serious in his public professions, or believe that he cares a straw about the "Public Chest" or Province interest.—If he does, he deceives himself. But proceeding—we come to his consistency.

Had the Petition, (says he) been referred to at introductions of bill, I would have withdrawn my opposition—and then in the same breath says "I opposed the bill, have done so, and shall again," what a paradox! first to say, he sets too high a value upon the constituency of St. Andrews as to treat their words as warm upon his lips, asserts his determination to oppose that very petition. This is political consistency! This is highly valuing the constituency of St. Andrews—prophud! We now turn from the poverty of one sentence to the flimsy reasons he urges in the next. I shall say this hon. gentleman oppose the Board until they act as they ought to do. Is this his only excuse for opposition to a measure of such public moment and serious concern to all of us, it may be of life and death. I do not hesitate to call it a miserable subterfuge—when they act as they ought to do, I would ask him wherein they have done amiss; and I require his answer—not in invective or recrimination, but in sober and temperate language, not in the garb in which Mr. B. decks his savory speeches—but in the homely homespun and honest robe of truth.

"When they act as they ought to do."—Can he persuade us that right or wrong are other than secondary considerations to him? Can we believe that matters of conscience or patriotism prompt his opposition? The public are not to be deceived.—"I shall oppose it."—We credit him in this assertion, yet we base his opposition upon private pique and a jealousy of his superiors—men who well understand the man and his motions of action. That the Board have done amiss in one thing is very clear, that they have left undone what they ought to have done as is evident. They have done amiss in sending James Boyd Esq. to represent them, they have left undone the means which would have prevented it. But overlooking the deficiencies with which Mr. B's writing is replete, we come to one of his singular categorical questions—"will all the laws in the world" says the hon. gentleman prevent infectious or contagious diseases from getting into a country?—echo answers they will not! O bliss of ignorance! Oh! Solomon! What an exhibition of shallow conceit—setting up his empty assumption against past & present experience: the policy and system of Europe and America. Singular indeed is our situation!

Mr. Boyd charges the Board of Health in its neglect of preventive means, when we were last visited by the Yellow Fever—I make but one reply to his unfair observation. There was no Board of Health in existence and no law except the slow and uncertain Acts of Assembly, to order the vessel of the plague to her proper station. Had there been a Board, the yellow fever would have wasted itself upon the Quarantine anchorage—its victims would not now rise up in judgement against the opponents of the Petition, and Mr. Boyd would have been spared this exhibition. The last remarks I shall make upon Mr. B's Communication, refers to his self approbation. It is well known, says he, who smoothed the pillow of the victims! If the hon. gentleman discharged the office of the good Samaritan, be his the need of praise; but how much more creditable to have heard of his charitable services from the lips of others, and have waited (with the consciousness of one good act) amid a catalogue of misdeeds, until the grateful incense of thanks arose from other altars, and the trumpet of his fame was sounded by other than himself.—The concluding part of his Communication deserves our serious notice—the expressions and language, familiar to his ear—speak forth the man; And we have only to refer to his late observation in the House,—"he was located in his den," to satisfy us that Mr. B. well understood himself, and the character he most nearly resembles.

I now—Mr. Editor, dismiss this subject, until we hear from Mr. Boyd in another levelling of personality; assuring the hon. gentleman, that it is pretty generally understood throughout this community—that at the next exercise of the people's suffrage, he will be experimentally convinced, that substantial justice is far from being done to the Town of St. Andrews in the hall of Provincial representative & that we are most unfortunately as well as "singularly situated," as far as our legislative interests are concerned.

Yours &c.

March 22, 1844.

THE MONTH.—April is always a busy month with farmers, even when the snows disappear in March, and the dews and gentle rain begin to distil the earth. Now that winter has lingered so long upon our borders all nature will call for busy hands as soon as the "time of the springing of flowers" appears, and the sweet melody of birds usher in the dawn of a new season.

Getting in crops should always be done as early as the season will admit. Spring wheat and oats in particular, are much heavier for being early sown. Then, in the midst of all this hurry must be attended to, lest the cattle get in the habit of rambling. The gar-

den, also, if you would enjoy all the comforts of the season, must meet with particular notice. Peas may be sown in drills very early, they may be hastened by digging a trench and filling it nearly full of horse manure, over which spread a few ashes, and an inch or two of earth on them previous to sowing. To protect them from cold winds and frost, nail two board six inches wide, together, which will make a trough in the form of a V, which invert over them, leaving the ends open for the free circulation of the air, and in warm weather this may be taken off. Lettuce and onions may be sown as soon as the frost is out. Beets, carrots, and turnips should be sown early for summer use. Early cucumbers, and tomatoes, &c., may be started in any old dish or squash shell, in the kitchen, if no hot-bed is provided, and when the weather will permit, they can be turned out into hills without injury to the plants.

The strawberry bed should be manured & forked early, and if it is going to decay, set a new one from the earliest offsets. Do not forget to set out a few fruit and shade trees. —*Berkshire Farmer.*

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE,
IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, IN
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, SS.

In the matter of Joseph Pratt, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Province aforesaid, made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, Joseph Pratt, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Lumberer, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me, Now therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Harris U Hatch, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee on or before the 16th day of December next, all such sum and sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who have in their possession power or custody, any property or effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the said Assignee on or before the said eleventh day of January next, and I do further hereby require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt resident in the said Province, or in any other of Her Majesty's North American Provinces, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the day of the date hereof, to deliver into the said Assignee, or to prove to my satisfaction their respective claims and demands, whether the same be actually due or are to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt, to be held at my office in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the second day of April next, at noon of that day, at my said office for the purpose of receiving proof of, or of allowing or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching his said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate, as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews, the eleventh day of December, 1843.

H. HATCH,
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts, for the County of Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY,
IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, IN
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, SS.

In the matter of JAMES DUNCAN, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of this Province of New-Brunswick, made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, James Duncan, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Trader, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me:—Now, therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Harris Henderson Hatch, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 21st day of December next, all such sum or sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who have in their possession, power or custody any property or effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the said Assignee on or before the 21st day of December next. And I do further hereby require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt resident in the said Province, or in any other of the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver into the said Assignee, or to prove to my satisfaction their respective claims and demands, whether the same be actually due or are to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt, to be

held at my office, in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the thirteenth day of March next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day at my said office for the purpose of receiving proof of, or of allowing or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which Meeting or at any adjournment thereof the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching his said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate, as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews, the 21st day of November 1843.

HARRIS HATCH,
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE,
IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In British North America, SS:
In the matter of Peter Goss, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Act of General Assembly of this Province, intitled "An Act relating to Bankruptcy in this Province," Peter Goss, of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, Farmer, hath been declared Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me; Now therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the authority to me given in and by the said Act, I have appointed Harris Henderson Hatch of Saint Andrews, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee on or before the 16th day of December next, all such sum and sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt and all persons who have in their possession power or custody any property of the said Bankrupt to deliver the same to the said Assignee on or before the 16th day of December next; and I do hereby require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt resident in the said Province, or in any other of Her Majesty's North American Colonies or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America within three months from the date hereof, to deliver into the said Assignee and to prove to my satisfaction, their respective claims and demands whether the same be actually due or to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt to be held at my Office in St. Andrews on Monday the eighth day of April next at noon of that day, at my said Office, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or of contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching the said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews, the tenth day of November, A. D. 1843.

H. HATCH,
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts in the County of Charlotte.

TO LET FROM 1st MAY NEXT.

THE Sire and premises occupied by Mrs. E. Flaherty, ALSO.

The House and large Garden attached, occupied by the same.

For particulars enquire of
D. MOWAT,
St. Andrews, 12th Feb. 1844—nm.

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NEW WORKS received as soon as published, and any works not on hand, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

Er Ogden left, with Mr. THOMAS TURNER will promptly returned to.
August 9, 1843.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid trespassing on Lot No. 14 in the Parish of Penikese, owned by the Subscriber as they will be prosecuted to the utmost of the Law.

SAMUEL CUFFY,
St. Andrews, Jan. 3, 1844.

The Subscriber has notice of all persons trespassing on the lands and Parish owned by the late James Thompson. Persons wishing to cut grass on their lot will apply to
S. CUFFY,
Trustee for the same.