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OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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From our Correspondent Jack Robinson!

FREDERICTON, 24 March, 1846.

My Editor,

The Bill to authorize the Roman Catholic

Bishop of New Brunswick to hold Lands

and other property for the use of the Church

was on an animated debate. The Bill had

been published in the Royal Gazette last

week, and gave the Roman Catholics

great satisfaction. It seems that the Bishop

of the Province, had built

several churches, and appointed Church Wardens

to regulate and manage their temporal

affairs. Some of these were unwilling

to give up their property to the exclusive

control of the Bishop, and therefore wished

to have some law incorporated with him,

which would have a voice in the management

of the Church property. It appeared that

the Bishop and Clergy generally, were averse

to this scheme, and therefore Petitions in

opposition to the Bill, and very numerous

and signed by comparatively few were

presented offering serious objections, and

among other things, that it would

place the Clergy to unpleasant collisions

with their Parishioners, and tend to draw

away their attention from the discharge

of their religious duties. That Churches and

Church property would be disposed of in

any way whatever at the will of the Bishop,

and the quakers have no voice in the matter

and that the Bill made no provision for the

rights of Parishioners, the appointment of

Church Wardens, or for the usual rules and

regulations for the management of secular

affairs.

In consequence of these and other ob-

jections, it was decided that the Bill was modified,

the power of leasing for a term of years, being

substituted for the power of selling. Mr

End who had charge of the Bill was anxious

to have it pass without any amendment—an

amendment was introduced by Mr. Hazen,

stating that no person, church warden,

or other person, should be deprived of his

religious rights, or property, without his con-

sent. To this it was objected, that the

constitution of the Church of Rome, recog-

nized such officers as were named in the

amendment. This was denied, and the

petition on both sides of the question, appealed

to. After a long and earnest discussion,

which lasted part of two days, the Committee

divided, and the division being equal, Mr

Taylor, the chairman, gave his casting vote

in favour of the amendment.

The Petition to Her Majesty on the subject

of the Canadian Boundary was prepared by

the great Committee of both Houses and sent

off by the last English mail. It sets forth the

claims of the Province in very strong and

clear terms, and insists on the immediate

running and marking out of the line of

boundary in accordance with an act of the

Imperial Parliament passed in the year 1774.

There was a motion made in the House to

send the Surveyor General home with the

Petition, but after some conversation the motion

was withdrawn.

The Committee of Ways and Means, after

a long discussion, resolved to adopt the

Revenue Bill of last year, abandoning the

Provincial Bill on *Wheat, Wheat Flour,*

and *all other bread stuffs.* Should this position

be maintained, we shall have the most

equitable Revenue Bill, and the nearest

approximation to a Perpetual Standard that ever

was passed in this Province.

The Road Committee have agreed upon

the enormous sum of £30,000 for the Road

service. The money, if well laid out, will

be of very great utility to the country, but

it is very doubtful, with this vast sum for the

Roads, whether the other grants absolutely

necessary for the various branches of the

Public service, can in the aggregate be kept

within the limits of the estimate made by the

Committee of Finance.

Your's,
JACK ROBINSON.

Legislative Summary.—On Friday last the

subject of the Canadian Boundary was again

introduced by Mr. End, who advocated most

warmly the necessity of sending a delegation

to Great Britain. In the course of his

observations, the hon. member warmly eulog-

ized the substance of the Address home on

that subject, which was, he said, all that an

Address could be; but still he thought that

the policy consideration of a few hundreds

in opposition to the great interests involved

should have no weight. Mr. End was seconded

in his views by Mr. Brown, and opposed

by Mr. Partelow and several others, and the

subject was for the present suspended. We

will shortly publish this debate. The House

afterwards at a late hour went in Committee

on ways and means to raise a Revenue.

Mr. Partelow congratulated the House

on the Revenue Bill of last year, which he

thought was upon the whole the very best which

could have been adopted for the country, and

recommended its continuance for the

present year, with the exceptions of Bread

stuffs, which he recommended to be im-

ported Duty free. A short Debate followed on

this subject; some of the members wishing

for higher protection upon Leather, and one

or two other articles; but the Bill upon the

whole was deemed the best that could be in-

troduced; and Mr. Partelow's motion pre-

valued.

The transaction will shorten the Session

as much as a week or eight days, and will at

least materially cheapen the great article of

consumption—Bread.

Yesterday the House was occupied during

the greater part of the day with Local busi-

ness; the two principal topics brought up

in the afternoon being that of the Post Office

and a Bill sent down from the Council for

regulating the holding of special Sessions in

the different Counties. On the former sub-

ject some warm language was used. Reporter

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.—Yesterday the

Committee on Roads sat until nearly 3 o'clock.

After the Committee returned to their

places, the House was occupied in consider-

ing

"A Bill for the more effectual Administration

of Justice," which had been sent down

from the Council for concurrence; this led

to a short but animated debate, which termi-

nated in the Bill being lost. Immediately

after the disposal of this Bill, Mr. Partelow

informed the House that—

The Committee appointed to take into

consideration what sums it may be necessary

to grant for repairing and improving the

roads throughout the Province; recommend

that the following sums should be granted and

apportioned as follows:

GREAT ROADS.—£7000

St. John to St. Andrews, £700

Fredricton to St. Andrews, 600

Oak Bay to Eel River, 500

SPECIAL GRANTS.—100

Back to St. Stephen, 100

Chamcook to Lasset's Ridge, 50

Wawig to Roixes, 50

Bye Roads, 1,357

Charlotte.

This morning the House was in Commit-

tee of the whole on the Revenue Bill, Mr

Partelow in the chair. So well was the

pledge of the House, when in Committee

of Ways and Means, carried out, that this

important Bill continuing the Bill of last

year, with the exception of Bread Stuffs, was

disposed of in less than five minutes—not a

word said against its passing by any member

of the House. This Bill being disposed of

the House went into a Committee of the

whole, on the Registry Bill, brought in by

Mr. Brown, which led to a very protracted

debate. The principle of Mr. Brown's Bill

is sustained by a small majority, but it will

likely undergo some important amendments

in committee; in the mean time progress

was reported.—Head Quarters.

ANNOUNCING BIRTHS.—It is customary in

England to proclaim every family increase in

the shape of bunting boys and girls, through

the medium of the newspaper press, the

length of the Nativity Registers in which

frequently surpass the *Hymenial*. This custom

has been so little observed in this country,

that it strikes the American reader al-

most as an eccentricity, and yet, a custom

no less peculiar pertained, half a century ago,

to most of the churches in New England.

It was that of announcing the birth of a child

at the commencement of the Sabbath ser-

vice, and of returning thanks for the mercy.

The Episcopal Church has a regular form

for this ceremony which is indicated in the

Prayer Book, under the title of the

"*Churching of Women.*" Fifty years ago

this habit of proclaiming births in churches

became so tedious from the multiplicity of

cases that it was deemed wisdom to discon-

tinue it. It is stated of the venerable and

reverend Dr. Pauson, of Amherst, that he

was so bored with announcements of this

kind, that he hardly had time left to go

through his regular explanation of the doc-

trines of his text. One morning he arose

and astonished his congregation with the an-

ouncement that the occasion of a birth

of a child had become so common a mercy,

he thought it best to dispense with the ser-

vice of giving thanks.

The City Hotel, Hartford, was recently

the scene of quite an interesting little affair,

as we learn by a correspondent, the particu-

lars of which, it transpired in any other city

on the continent would never have reached

the public. These particulars, however in-

teresting, we cannot state, and would not if

we could. Suffice to say that a most worthy

lady, a member of the Rev. Dr. Howe's

church, whose husband is still living although

separated from her, and a certain stout ven-

erable and very worthy Captain, both resid-

ing as boarders at the hotel, were the principal

parties in the drama. The lady, it is al-

leged, has been stricken from the roll of

church-membership, and the Captain, prob-

ably in anticipation of a similar decree from

his pastor, has quietly withdrawn, with per-

mission to become a monk. All Hartford

wants, now, is a theatre, pawnbroker-shop,

cock-pit, and circus, to become a city proper

under the modern laws of civilization.

The Printers Soliloquy.

'Tis strange 'tis most prodigious strange,

That our subscribers are so careless grown

But paying their arrears. They cannot think

That we alone who publish to the world

News from all nations, and delight to spread

Useful instruction through our spacious land,

Can, meanwhile, live on air, 'tis flesh & blood

That works the press, and turns the blacken'd

sheet.

Well, strided, and ready for their eager eyes

This flesh and blood must be recruited off,

As well as theirs, or else the press must stop,

This calls for Cash. And then how many

Reams

Of paper are struck off and scattered wide,

For which no length of credit will be given

If given at all,—besides the type and ink,

And many things required by those who print

For which our money must be answerable!

Oh! that our readers would consider this!

And while they reading look our paper o'er,

And gather information from its page,

Would pause and this one simple question ask

Do I not see for me, two, three or four

Years, past, the printer who supplies me with

This sheet? and oh! that he would only add

I will go even now and pay him! So would

we

Well pleased, receive, and with light heart

peruse

Our useful toil, while conscience would ap-

plaud

Their conduct, and give relish to the zest,

We may prepare.—Come then, good friends,

and soon

A STRANGE YET TRUE STORY.

A true and beautiful girl, says the *Boston*

Bea of good character and bright prospects,

some years ago, while she was yet but of

sixteen years, became attached to a young

sailor boy of her acquaintance, which attach-

ment growing into earnest devotion, resulted

in a matrimonial engagement. This circum-

stance being made known to the parents of

the fair innamorata, they remonstrated first,

but finding all remonstrance to be useless,

they resolved that a separation of the parties

should be effected. Such, however, was the

strength of affection on the part of the lovers,

that it became proper in the opinion of the

parents, to cut off all communication between

the devoted couple, and finally to shut up

the fair one. By dint of determined perse-

verance, however, an escape was effected,

and the