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From our Correspondent Jack Robinson!

FREDERICTON, 24 March, 1846.

MR. 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 for discussion last week, and gave rise to an animated debate. The Bill had been published in the Royal Gazette last week, and gave the Bishop very great credit. It seems that the Roman Catholic, in various parts of the Province, had built churches, and appointed Church Wardens and officers 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 laws incorporated with him, so that he should have a voice in the management of the Church property. It appeared that the Bishop and Clergy generally, were averse to this scheme, and in consequence Petitions in favour of the Bill, and very numerous, were presented to the House. Other Petitions signed by comparatively few were presented offering serious objections, and among other things, that would require the Clergy to unpleasantly callous with their Parishioners, and tend to drain away their attention from the discharge of their legitimate duties. That Churches and Church property would be disposed of in any way whatever at the will of the Bishop, and that the Bill made no provision for the rights of Parishioners, or for the usual rules and regulations for the management of secular affairs.

In consequence of these and other objections, it was proposed that the Bill be modified, the power of leasing for 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, providing that no person, church warden, or other person, should be deprived of his real estate, or property, without his consent. To this it was objected, that the constitution of the Church of Rome recognized 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 stopping 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 duty on 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 Per centum 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.

Yours,
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 eulogized 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 hundred, 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; when 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 exception of Bread

Stuffs, which he recommended to be imported 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 introduced; and Mr. Partelow's motion prevailed.

The transaction will shorten the Session as much as a week or eight days, and will at least materially shorten the great article of consumption—Bread.

Yesterday the House was occupied during the greater part of the day with Local business; 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 subject 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 considering

"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 terminated 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 appropriated as follows:

GREAT ROADS.	£
St. John to St. Andrews.	2700
Fredricksburg to St. Andrews.	600
Oak Bay to Eel River.	500

SPECIAL GRANTS.	£
Bark Inlet to St. Stephen.	100
Chesapeake to Lassell's Ridge.	50
Waweg to Roixes.	50

Bye Roads.	£
Charlotte.	1,557

This morning the House was in Committee 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—a member of the House 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 Hymanial. This custom has been so little observed in this country, that it strikes the American reader almost 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 services, 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 discontinue 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 doctrines of his text. One morning he arose and astonished his congregation with the announcement that the occasion of a birth of a child had become so common a mercy, he thought it best to dispense with the service of giving thanks.

The City Hotel, Hartford, was recently the scene of quite an interesting little affair, as we learn by a correspondent, the particulars of which, it transpired in any other city on the continent would never have reached the public. These particulars, however interesting, we cannot state, and would not if we could. Suffice it to say that a most worthy lady, a member of the Rev. Dr. Hawe's church, whose husband is still living although separated from her, and a certain staid, respectable and very worthy Captain, both residing as boarders at the hotel, were the principal parties in the drama. The lady, it is alleged, has been stricken from the roll of church-membership, and the Captain, probably in anticipation of a similar decree from his pastor, has quietly withdrawn, with permission 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 About 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 strid, 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 pursue Our useful toil, while conscience would applaud Their conduct, and give relish to the zest, We may prepare.—Come then, good friends, and soot

A STRANGE YET TRUE STORY.

A true and beautiful girl, says the *Boston Bee* of good character and bright prospects, some few years ago, while she was yet but of sixteen years, became attached to a young sailor boy of her acquaintance, which attachment grew into earnest devotion, resulted in a matrimonial engagement. This circumstance 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 perseverance, however, an escape was effected, and the young lady eloped, assumed the guise of a sailor boy herself, and shipped on board the same vessel with her leander, in the capacity of a cabin boy. Having performed one voyage, she landed in New York, in company with her lover, and preparations were there made for their marriage. After a few days' residence in New York, her lover suddenly disappeared, and she could not for a moment doubt of his fidelity, she supposed that he had been murdered. "Not to be consoled in her bereavement, after fruitless endeavors to gain some information respecting him, she resumed her sailor apparel, and again shipped as a cabin boy, and performed another perilous sea voyage.

During this second voyage, she became acquainted with another rover of the deep, and a strong feeling of attachment growing between them, she disclosed her sex to him, and an arrangement was entered into that on their arrival in port they would be married. But here again she was doomed to disappointment. Before the consummation of her voyage, death robbed her of her partner, and again she was thrown upon the world. With a resolution which never deserted her, she again returned to her sea service and performed several voyages, we believe one to the East Indies. In the whole of this time, the secret of her sex was undiscovered by those with whom she associated. Her uniform kindness to all, and her readiness to perform the duties assigned her, won for her the good will of all with whom she was acquainted.

At the expiration of her last voyage about three weeks ago, she arrived in Boston, undecided whether to return to her parents, or to continue her romantic wanderings. In this state she came inadvertently to the notice of her first lover, who, to her astonishment, called her by name.

The meeting was past description. It was the first time for four years that she had been recognized and called by her right name. He gave her the incidents of his life since his supposed death in New York. Suffice it to say, that their mutual explanations were satisfactory. The result of the matter is a renewal of former friendship, and the parties are to be married next week.

The lady is at present twenty years of age and although she has lost something of her former delicate beauty, after four years' hardships and exposure to almost every climate, is described to us as being very prepossessing, and retaining all her former ardor and affection towards the person for whom she forsook father, mother, and home.

We understand it is the intention of the couple after the nuptial knot is tied, to return to her parents, who are as yet ignorant of her whereabouts, and have, since her disappearance from her home, supposed that she had committed suicide.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR.— In a late number of your paper I quoted a few passages of Scripture connected with the moderate use of liquor; and requested that some competent person would give a fair and impartial explanation of them, but no one has made the attempt to my knowledge. In your paper of the 7th Jan. there are two communications of a very ungentlemanly and unchristian like character—one signed "a member of the total abstinence society" and the other "a tetteraller."

I will first notice briefly, "total abstinence." He commences by accusing me of bringing a charge against temperance societies, which is false as it is wicked—he also challenges me to produce an instance where temperance societies have recommended oaths &c. I can only say, that I am astonished at his effrontery and hardness to make such a statement, when there is not one word of the kind in the article alluded to. I did not mention temperance societies in my letter—I did allude to oaths, pledges, and total societies—three separate and distinct terms, and can prove they all exist to this day. He has also made another false statement by calling me a Bible expounder, when I never attempted to expound one word, but expressed a wish that some competent person would do so for me.

In answer to his question respecting my quotations, I can say that the Bible is full of reproof against drunkenness, and clearly shows it to be what I have called it, a very great evil. He speaks of temperance reform having taken place some time ago—and what in the name of common sense is it—I conclude from what he says, it is something that supersedes the Bible and the preachers of the Gospel, because he states that I would like to have the people go back to what they were before the temperance reform was commenced, and leave it to the Bible and the preachers of the Gospel to set forth the evils of drunkenness, and so I would. He also alludes to the practice 20 years since of intoxicating liquors being given in payment for labour &c. Why did he not go farther back say to Solomon's time, and he would have seen a very large payment made in wine for labour and for timber to build the temple, and after it was built the Lord honoured it with his presence. He agrees with me, that the ministers of the gospel should exercise a powerful influence in putting a stop to intemperance; but in order to do this, they must not take the Bible nor the example of the blessed Saviour for their guide, but must follow the noble example of the Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Boston; and express their marked disapprobation of every one that does not attempt an improvement upon the Bible, and the example of their Divine Master—they must also make false statements against all who do not agree with them, and pronounce them unworthy the name of philanthropists. It is this temperance reform I think the former reverend gentlemen of our County whom he has mentioned, would not come in for any share of its laurels.

I would just say to Mr. Tetteraller the flesh and wine he alludes to, had been offered to idols, and although it would not hurt any one to use it, there was no necessity to do so, because there was plenty to satisfy all without it.

I see that he claims affinity with the Rechabites; the three Hebrew children, and John the Baptist, by calling them his brethren, and as he is so very much afraid of soiling his conscience, I would just ask him how he managed to keep it clean, by dwelling in houses and not in tents—by having fields and sowing them—and not eating "locusts and wild honey"—and not being "clothed with camels' hair," and not eating pulse. I hope the poor creature may be brought to his senses, if he ever had any, and cease to make such hypocritical pretensions.

Yours, a real friend to temperance, but NO TETOTALLER.

THE MONTHS.—The following condensed account of Dickens' humorous description of the twelve months of the year, under the character of the Twelve Daughters, may be interesting to many of our readers:—"The first is cold, stern and unrelenting.—Her name is January. The second is very diminutive in size, and is frequently worse than January, and always as bad. Her name is February. The third is spiteful in disposition, boisterous in temper, and passionate in the extreme. Her name is March. The fourth is as capricious and wayward as an infant; now all sunny with smiles, then absorbed in tears. Her name is April. The fifth is a bright and laughing virgin, whose hours of mirth are seldom invaded, and whose pleasure is the cultivation of sweet flowers. Her name is May. The sixth is more serious and sedate;

she delights in shadow groves, where she reads or meditates at her leisure. Her name is June. The seventh is hot, fiery, and voluptuous; seeking in vain to quench her thirst of pleasure. Her name is July. The eighth is a maiden, whose looks bespeak that meekness which is also to be found in the fruits that hang over her bowers, in the harvest, the gathering of which she loves to superintend. Her name is August. The ninth is staid and matronly in deportment, combining the remains of the passions of youth with the discretion and reserve of middle age. Her name is September. The tenth month is uncertain and mysterious in her conduct; at one moment sportive and gay; at another dismal and frowning. Her name is October. The eleventh is inhospitable and cheerless, rigid and cold in her manners, &c.—Her name is November. The twelfth is a miserable and shrivelled creature, dressed in furs, and slipping at every step. Her name is December.

Recipe for a Lady's Dress.—Let your earrings be Attention, encircled by the pearls of Refinement; the diamonds of your necklace Truth, and the chain of Christianity; your breast-pin Charity, ornamented with the pearls of Gentleness; your finger rings be Affection set round with diamonds of Industry; your girdle be Simplicity, with the tassels of Good humor; let your thicker garb be Virtue, and your drapery Politeness; let your shoes be Wisdom; secured by the strings of Perseverance.

Hints to Young Men.—Be economical. No matter if your parents are worth millions, it is not the less proper that you should understand the value of money, and the honest, honorable means of acquiring it. What multitudes of young men, particularly in our cities make fatal shipwreck of reputation and health and eventually of property, by a neglect of this maxim. They are aware that their fathers obtained their wealth by hard industry, but they are ashamed of the very name. They forget that wealth in this country passes rapidly from one to another, and that he who is rich to-day may be poor tomorrow; or that he who relies on wealth amassed by his father, may end his days in a poor house. It is for the young man to say whether by industry and economy he will secure competence and respectability, or by extravagance and idleness become a worthless beggar, and a sponging outcast.

Be just. In the course of life a man frequently finds his interest or his opinion crossed by those from whom he had a right to expect better things, and the young are apt to feel such matters sensibly. But be not rash in your condemnations. Look at their conduct carefully; and be just to the motives that prompt it. You may find that were you placed in their position, the course you now condemn would be the one proper for you, and the one you would be under obligations to pursue. A little cool consideration would avoid much censoriousness.

Perseverance.—"I recollect," says Sir Josiah Barrington, "in Queen's County, to have seen a Mr. Clark, who had been a working carpenter, and when making a bench for the session justices at the Court House, was laughed at for taking peculiar pains in planing and smoothing the seat of it. He smilingly observed, that he did so, to make it easy for himself, as he was resolved he would never die till he had a right to sit thereupon—and he kept his word. He was an industrious man, honest, respectable, and kind.—He succeeded in all his efforts to accumulate an independence; he did accumulate it, and uprightly. His character kept pace with the increase of his property, and he lived to sit as magistrate on that very bench that he sawed and planed so smoothly."

Latest from Bermuda. The brig Petrel, Capt. Abree, arrived at St. Mary's, Ga., on the 14th inst. in 10 days from Bermuda, bringing late papers, but no news of interest, except what relates to disasters from recent storms, &c. The Royal Gazette states that a vessel was recently discovered, at day-light lying inside the North Breakers, off Saint George's. The proper persons have boarded her, she was found to be the "Sea Flower," of Providence, R. I. Every thing was found in its usual order, above and below decks, and by the log book it appeared, that she had encountered a series of violent gales, and was several times surrounded by water spouts. From the appearance of the boxes, (a piece of the boxspring being gone) it was conjectured that she had been run into by another vessel. No tidings had been received of the crew.—*An Ep.*

A lady, Mrs. Sarah G. Bueley, is to have charge of the magnetic telegraph at Lowell, so says the Lowell Courier. The long mooted question—Can a woman keep a secret? will now become more interesting than ever.