

THE
ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK BY
GEO. N. SMITH.

TERMS.
15s. a year, delivered in town or called for.
17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.
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Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 5. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1838. Number 5.

MONTHLY ALMANAC					
1838.	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Odd days
Thursday	1	8	15	22	29
Friday	2	9	16	23	30
Saturday	3	10	17	24	31
Sunday	4	11	18	25	
Monday	5	12	19	26	
Tuesday	6	13	20	27	
Wednesday	7	14	21	28	

USEFUL MEMORANDA.
Average time of Sun rise this week, 7m. after 7
Do. Sun set, 2m. before 5
Moon's First Quarter, on the 3d at 5m. after 1
Do. Full, 10th—10m. before 3
Do. Last Quarter, 18th—10m. before 8
Do. New, 25th—7m. after 9
High Water at Full Moon—5m. after 11

A DAY ON LAKE ERIE.

BY WILLIAM E. BURTON.

(Continued.)

By this time, we were passing among the beautiful islets that speckle the face of the lake. I pointed them out to my companion. "I am unable to look upon that island," said he, "without remembering a sad event which happened there, and blighted many a joyous hope."

"I was crossing the lake a few years since, with my daughter—an only child. Her health had suffered in the cold regions of the northwest, and I was journeying to a warmer climate before the rigors of winter had spread upon the earth. The steamer—the Niagara—I mention her name because it will not injure the owners, as she has long since been removed from this station—was neither properly engaged, manned, nor commanded. Her cabins were filled with passengers, and her decks were crowded with luggage and freight. We were unable to face the severity of an equinoctial gale, and the captain, a poor weak man, every way unqualified for the command of a vessel, proposed throwing overboard the luggage of the passengers; and in spite of our protestations, would have carried his absurd proposition into effect but for the resolute conduct of an officer in the United States' Navy. This gentleman, pitying the situation of the poor emigrants, who would have lost their all, upon finding remonstrance useless, actually confined the captain in his cabin, and assumed the direction of the boat. The crew were ashamed of their commander's pusillanimity, and cheerfully obeyed the naval officer's orders—we were, therefore, eventually landed at our desired port. It is the only instance I have ever experienced, wherein mutiny was positively prevented."

"The gale was a full-blown one. The light waters of the fresh water sea are easily agitated by the wind; and the waves dashed over our boat in a volume that would not have disgraced the Atlantic press. Fearing that we should be driven on shore, we ran into Put-in-Bay—a nook formed in the largest island in that group. We were detained in this humble anchorage for three days; all our provisions were exhausted, and we were unable to obtain anything from the only farmer on the island but a few bushels of potatoes. We had fresh water in abundance, certainly, but it was asserted, and I believe with truth, that the use of the lake water seriously affected the sweetness of the breath. Perhaps the still water in the bay was tainted with the decomposition of vegetable matter, and had an offensive taint for a not being exposed to the action of the winds.

"Our sufferings were dreadful. For three days we had barely sufficient nourishment to keep life within us. My daughter's spirits sunk under the privation, and her weak constitution received a shock it was unable to sustain. She died in my arms, just as the vessel left the island—and I bore her cold corpse across the stormy waters of the lake, to find a resting place in the stranger's land.

"The feelings of the parent overcome the good old man. He turned aside, and wept. I would not insult him with trite condolences, but, leaning over the railing, mused on the vagaries of Fortune, till the dinner bell summoned us below.

"We were enjoying the comforts of the well spread board, when I noticed the captain and clerk suddenly leave the table, and go on deck. A whisper went round of the waiters, and they ran up the stairs in a body. We had scarcely time to make our observations on this curious conduct, when sounds of confusion were heard from the deck. Several of the passengers left the table to inquire into the cause of this disorder: a voice was shortly heard from an open sky-light, requesting some of the men to come up, for the ship was on fire, and the flames were rising furiously.

"The reader must form his own opinion of the confusion which such an announcement would make amongst upwards of two hundred passengers, with more than the usual complement of women and children. I shall not attempt a description of the sudden and universal dismay.

"I succeeded in getting upon deck, and was almost suffocated by a cloud of dense black smoke. The beams adjoining one of the fire places had caught fire, and the frame work of the boiler was in flames. The head of the vessel had been put for the nearest point of the shore, which was about five miles off. Buckets of water were freely applied, but the violence of the flames did not seem to abate.

"The wind being off shore, had driven the thick body of smoke over the after part of the vessel, and the whole of the passengers were compelled to crowd the forward deck to escape being choked.

"A cry arose—'The boilers must shortly burst'—let us take to the boats. A movement was made; when my friend the colonel, jumped on a pile of wood that had been thrown from one of the fire rooms; and his clear round voice sounded distinctly above the tumult.

"My friends there is no danger of explosion, and the boats are too small to carry even one-tenth of us to the shore. What man would suffer his wife, sister, or daughter to go alone, and yet what man could think of occupying a seat in the boat, to the exclusion of that sex we all delight to serve? The fore part of the vessel must remain unconsumed till we reach the shore—follow my example, and we shall all be safe."

The old gentleman defied his long brown coat, and took his turn in handing the buckets. Several passengers followed his example; the water flowed in a continuous stream, and in a short space of time the flames were totally subdued.

The head of the boat was again turned to its required point, the ladies, who had behaved with surprising calmness in the trying moments of our situation, retired to their cabins; the men took a dram each; the sailors repaired the damages of the fire; and the deck passengers administered a little wholesome lynching to an individual, who had amused himself by breaking open several of their chests during the confusion.

I joined the Colonel, and we retreated to the upper deck. One of the passengers, scorched and blackened, was lying panting on one of the seats.

"Did you observe that man's conduct during the fire?" said the Colonel. "He was more indefatigable in his exertions than Captain or crew, and must not be allowed to suffer unregarded."

The good old gentlemen went below, and shortly reappeared, followed by a couple of waiters carrying refreshment. A little brandy and water soon revived the sufferer's strength, and he was carefully carried down stairs, and placed in one of the bunks.

"A few days will restore him," said the Colonel. "He is an English farmer. I saw him yesterday at the window of the land office, securing a portion of the public domain which had pleased his fancy. His wife and children, and two brothers, were left at New York; he has been on a short tour of observation, and now returns to fetch them to his location; in a few weeks they will be settled in the bosom of the wilderness. I saw him jump aboard the steamer this morning with the elastic spring of hope and joy. He came forth a dove-like messenger in search of land, and now returns with glad tidings and ardent hopes of rich success. One such emigrant is worth a dozen of the idle skulking knaves who crowd our seaboard, and rot in laziness and rags."

A boy, about six years of age, was clamoring up the nettings of the bulwarks. His mother called him to her by the name of Amos. The frequent repetition of this strange word excited much attention, and drew the following remarks from the old Colonel.

"The rage for out-of-the-way names is peculiar, I believe, to our country—though we may not rival the Spanish in the multiplicity of appellations bestowed upon an individual. Many of our sponserial titles are absurd. A gentleman of the name of Stickney now living upon the banks of the Miami, has designated his children in numerical rotation commencing with the first born, as One Stickney, Two Stickney, and so on up to the infant who is called Five Stickney. No other name or distinguishing mark is affixed to male or female."

"A curious family, indeed," said I, "though not a singular one. The father is determined that each child shall cut a figure in the world but has assumed no rank of place to himself in the enumeration, or is he but a cypher in the account? What a subversion of arithmetical propriety must occasionally be heard in his dwelling! as thus—

"John, go to the children: take Three from One, and five will remain."

"If one Stickney can eat twelve peaches, how many can Five eat? Answer—half a one."

"Please, sir, One Stickney has been fighting with his brothers and sisters; he knocked Two down stairs, kicked Three, shut Four up in the wardrobe, frightened Five to bed, and the whole family is at sixes and sevens."

A steamer, bound to the land we had left, passed within a cable's length of our wheels. An enormous pile of luggage filled the fore deck of the vessel, which was of the largest class, and crowded with passengers. The sun was setting with a splendor and a glory unequalled even in "the golden skies of fair Italia's land."

One of the passengers, a stout farmer-looking man, with his wife and daughters hanging on his arms, took off his hat, and said, in a loud tone—"These are thy works, Parent of Good! The heavens declare thy glory, Lord, and the firmament proclaims thy handy works. Blessed be the name of the Lord God!"

These opposite quotations forcibly struck the minds of the standers-by; and, with accord, the hats of the male passengers were removed from their heads. A holy feeling of reverential awe pervaded our bosoms as "we looked through nature up through nature's God."

The old Colonel bade me farewell, and, dreading the effects of the night breeze on

the lake, retired to his berth. The lights of Cleveland, my port of destination, soon appeared in view. I selected my portmanteau from the general mass of luggage; and while enquiring for a porter, I saw a public officer very busily engaged in handcuffing the pauper singer. The constable had been some time on the watch for the victim, who was a principal agent of the western gang of counterfeiters.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION OF THE QUEEN.—If your readers have any ideas about the Queen I dare say that you are wrong. If they form their notions from the English Newspapers, I know they are. I shall endeavour to sketch her briefly but faithfully.

The Queen, as you know, was 18 in May. She is an agreeable looking young woman with a blonde complexion (not a clear blonde but the sudden hue which people get who reside for some time in London.) Her eyes and hair are light. She wears her hair in the plainest manner, usually drawn behind the ears. In the back it is dressed a la Grecque. Her forehead is good—the skin tight on it, but so tight as to give the glossy appearance of polished marble, which looks very ugly. The lips rather full, pouting and red. Her teeth are regular, and not particularly white, nor does she show them much when she speaks. Her nose is almost aquiline, and I would call it her best feature. She has rather high cheek bones, and her face when looked at in front appears too broad and flat to be handsome. In a word, she is an agreeable, good humored looking, but by no means a handsome young woman. She is apparently in good spirits, and laughs very frequently.

The Queen's neck is longer than the due proportion warrants. Her head sits well upon it. Her waist is small. Her hands and feet are small; the hands white and plump, with taper fingers, loaded with many neat rings.

Were you to see the Queen on her throne, or on a chair, or on horseback, you would think that she was fully of the middle height, but when she rises you see that she is of the "dumpy" genus. The fact is she sits as if she was five feet five inches high, and she stands more than three inches less. This is owing to her legs being disproportionately short. This disproportion causes her to walk indifferently—waddling along in fact.

To carry off her want of height, she is fond on state occasions of having her train borne by two very little pages—youngsters of ten years old. But as ill luck would have it, the Marchioness of Wellesley, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Countess of Mulgrave, Duchess of Sutherland, and other ladies about her person, are all women, and the contrast makes the Queen appear of lower stature than she really is. Her mother is a tall, well made, dark haired brunette, with remarkably fine eyes. Her father, like the rest of the Royal Family, was over the middle stature.

Very little is now said about the Queen's marriage. Melchicks she is quite time enough to think of that some years to come. They say, indeed, that Lord Elphinstone is coming back from India, and that she had a penchant for him. How far this is true, there are and can be no means at present of ascertaining. On one point there is no dispute—the Queen may legally espouse a subject, if it so please her.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

On motion of Mr. Wyer, that the House do now go into committee of the whole, on a bill to erect a part of the parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, into a separate and distinct Town or Parish. Upon the question it was decided in the negative.

Friday, Jan. 19.
Mr. Hill brought in a bill relating to Bank Notes and other evidences of Debt, which was read a first time.

The Chairman reported that the Committee having the several messages under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions, and having read the same, they were then handed in at the Clerk's table where they were again read and are as follow:
1. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the accounts and documents relative to the Casual and Territorial Revenues, sent down by message from His Excellency on the 4th inst. should be referred to the committee on public and private accounts.

2. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, That the House should be in possession of such parts of the Right Honourable Lord Glenelg's Despatch No. 34, as relates to the salary of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General.

3. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the message of His Excellency of the 5th inst. recommending the passing of a law for vesting property occupied for the Ordnance service, in the principal Officers of that Department, should be referred by the House to a select Committee to report a bill for that purpose.

4. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the documents and accounts laid before the House on the 5th instant, by command of His Excellency, connected with the contemplated line of Rail Road between Quebec and Saint Andrews, should be referred to the committee on public and private accounts to report thereon.

5. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the Despatch of the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, No. 24, of the 21st September last, relative to the establishment of the Board of Audit, should afford very great satisfaction to the House, and be viewed as a pleasing instance of the disposition of Her Majesty's Government to consult the interests and opinions of the loyal people of this Province.

6. Resolved, That while this Committee appreciate the motives and applaud the anxiety evinced by His Excellency in the formation of the provisional Board of Audit, they are nevertheless of opinion that it is inexpedient for the House to sanction the establishment of that Board at the present time.

7. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the subject of an Audit Department should be referred by the House to a select committee to report thereon.

8. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That a select committee should be appointed by the House to prepare and bring in a bill for affording relief to those persons whose lands have been exchequered for non-payment of Quit Rents.

9. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the Message of His Excellency relative to the Royal Road, with the plan and report of the exploration, should be referred to a select committee to report thereon.

10. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the several reports respecting the Great Road from Fredericton to Saint Andrews, and the Road from the Nashua in the parish of Saint Mary's to the lower line of the County of York, laid before the House by command of His Excellency, on the 11th instant should be referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration what sums it may be expedient to grant for the improvement of roads throughout the Province.

11. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, that part of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State's Despatch of the 10th May last, upon the subject of an amendment in the Mutiny Act in reference to the penalty for purchasing Soldiers' necessaries should be referred to a select committee to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

12. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the message of His Excellency of the 12th instant on the subject of making provisions for contingencies at the Secretary's office, with the documents accompanying it, should be referred to the Committee of supply.

13. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That His Excellency's message of the 16th instant with the documents accompanying it, be referred to the committee appointed to take into consideration the state of the fisheries of this Province, and to report thereon.

14. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the message of His Excellency of the 16th instant relative to a recommendation for providing a messenger for the Executive be referred to the committee of supply.

The Chairman then further reported, that he was directed to ask leave to sit again. Ordered, That the report be accepted, and leave granted.

Mr. Partelow then moved several Resolutions predicated upon those passed when in Committee on the Messages from His Excellency.

Resolved, That the information sought for by the second Resolution, requiring information with regard to the salary of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General, be respectfully prayed for from His Excellency.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed under the third Resolution, relative to the vesting of property in the Officers of the Ordnance Department.

Ordered, thereupon, That Messrs. L. A. Wilmot, Weldon, End, and Hill, do compose the committee.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed under the seventh Resolution upon the subject of an Audit Department.

Ordered, thereupon, That Mr. L. A. Wilmot, the Honourable Mr. Johnston, the Hon. Mr. Crane, Mr. Wyer, and Mr. Weldon, do compose the committee.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed under the eighth Resolution to prepare a bill affording relief to individuals whose lands have been exchequered for non-payment of Quit Rents.

Ordered, That Messrs. L. A. Wilmot, Fisher, End, and Hill, be a committee therefor.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to carry into effect the ninth Resolution relative to the Royal Road.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Crane, Mr. H. T. Partelow, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Brown, and

Mr. Leod do compose the Committee.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to carry into effect the eleventh Resolution, relating to the Mutiny Act.

Ordered, That Messrs. Allen, Wyer, and Mr. Leod, do compose the committee.

Mr. Wyer, pursuant to leave, brought in a bill to provide for the further increase of the capital stock of the Charlotte County Bank and to amend and continue the act for incorporating the said Bank; which was read a first time.

Mr. Wyer, by leave presented a petition from Robert Watson, Deputy Treasurer, at Saint Stephens in the County of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in the defence of an action instituted against him by William Ellis for an alleged assault when in the discharge of the duties of his office; which he read. Ordered, that the said petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Canadian Acknowledgement to the Lower Provinces.

Now that rebellion has for the present been crushed in this Province, we think that many grateful acknowledgements are due to the whole of our sister Provinces on this Continent, for the deep and sincere interest they have taken in our misfortunes, and the loyal and patriotic readiness they have manifested to come to our assistance and relief, the moment their services should be required. We repeat, that the loyal inhabitants of this disturbed and distracted Colony, can never be sufficiently grateful for the generous and brotherly sympathy which was exhibited in all quarters, and among all classes of our fellow subjects in the neighbouring Provinces, during the late rebellion here against British rule and British institutions.

The Lower Provinces—have been almost equally generous to us, and just to themselves. Nova Scotia, as of wont, has declared her loyalty and affection for the protection and general authority of the Mother Country, and her utter abhorrence of the rebellious conduct of the French Canadians. She, too, has volunteered to take care of herself, and to despatch the regular troops to our assistance. Honest and loyal New Brunswick has not only acted the same worthy and brave part, but the Governor has summoned her Legislature to meet for the purpose of discussing "divers weighty considerations arising out of the state of affairs in Lower Canada." Now, this is conduct on the part of our sister Provinces in America, which ought to excite the attention and respect of the whole Empire. It is as creditable and honourable to themselves, as it must ultimately prove to be beneficial to the general interests of the nation. It shows that although Lower Canada has long been undermined by the combustible elements of dissension and treason, which have at last exploded, and imbrued the land in the blood of its inhabitants; yet our more fortunate sister Provinces are determined to uphold their integrity, and also to assist in maintaining that of this wayward Colony. Quebec Mercury.

STATEMENTS ON HAY.

The following statement was made by Mr. Hains, of Wintthrop, on his crop of hay which he entered for the Society's premium to the Committee on hay, &c.

My crop of hay was taken from land, (the soil a warm gravelly loam,) which, in 1835, was what we call "bound out." I then ploughed it, and put about twenty loads of manure to the acre, and planted it with corn and potatoes. In 1836, I sowed the same land to wheat, (with grass seed—18 lbs. of clover, and 6 quarts of Hardsgrass, to the acre,) which yielded a fine crop. In 1837, I had two acres of the land measured, the grass cut, and after laying in the swath one day, it was cocked; the number of cocks was 214. I let it remain in the cock three or four days; then opened and dried them fit to put into the barn; we went among them and weighed five or six, an average lot, as near as possible, which averaged 75 lbs. of good bright hay, piece—54 to mow. I allowed 10 lbs. shrinkage to a cock—making six tons, nine hundred and fifty five pounds on two acres.

The expense I will estimate as follows:
Mowing, two days, \$2 00
Raking, and putting it into the barn, 2 00
84 00

The King Ernest (late Duke of Cumberland) of Hanover, is likely to prove as odd a character as he was in England. Three hundred German students (the elements of publicanism in that country) lately assembled in the capital to greet Professor Dahlmann and Albrecht, for their protest against the king's manifesto.

The attraction of Sheridan Knowles' piece of the Love Chase, is unprecedented. It has had a run of 40 nights at Haymarket, and all the nobility have been to see it.

The Duchess of Kent is to occupy Compton, where Leopold resided when his wife was alive.