The Standard,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office Market Square, Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS,
12s 6d per annum—if paid in advance.
15s, if not paid until the end of the year.

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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 2 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1856. [Vol. 23

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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THE STANDARD.

ANTI-PROHIBITION LAW MEETING.

Pursuant to a notice from the High Sheriff, and in consequence of a requisition signed by three Magistrates and a number of the most respectable inhabitants of the town, a Public Meeting was held at the Court House on Monday the 31st ult.,—for "the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting Resolutions with regard to the Law prohibiting the manufacture, sale and importation of all intoxicating liquors, and also the expediency of taking steps to obtain the repeal of that enactment."

The Sheriff having briefly explained the object of the meeting as stage described and read the requisition, declared the meeting open, when Jas Boyd, Esq., M.P.P., was voted into the Chair by acclamation and Mr Julius Thompson appointed Secretary.

G. D. Street, Esq., then made a most eloquent and forcible speech, and moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Wm. Ker, Esq. J. P., and carried by a large majority:—

Resolved,—That this meeting views with indignation the Act passed during the last session of the Legislature, intituled an "Act to prevent the importation, manufacture, and traffic in intoxicating liquors" That in their opinion, it stamps this Province as a nation of drunkards; that it is, in its provisions, unconstitutional, unjust, oppressive, and a direct infringement of the freedom and liberty of the subject; that in its operation it will cause the spread of immorality and disrespect for the constituted authorities of the land, and be a positive encouragement for smuggling and all its attendant evils.

The Rev. A. Barton moved the next Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Charles MaGee, and carried without a dissentient voice:—

That this meeting views with apprehension the injurious effects to the commerce and trade of this country which must result from the operation of this law, by the direct bar which it places on the investment of Capital, and to the developement of the Province, by the stoppage of Emigration which will ensue from an interference with the legitimate, accustomed and moderate indulgences of those classes in the old Country, to whom it is most desirable to hold out every inducement and encouragement to visit these shores; and further, that the means at the disposal of the Government for the due enforcement of the law, and the protection of the Coast against smuggling, are inadequate, and must in consequence tend to the ridicule and disregard of the authorities.

The third Resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. Alley, seconded by G. F. Campbell Esq., and carried by a very large majority:—

That this meeting views with alarm the great deficiency in the revenue of the Country which must result from the operation of this law, and the necessity which will thence arise for a large increase in the taxation of other articles, or branches of commerce less capable of supporting it. And while acknowledging the duty and necessity of discountenancing and punishing drunkenness, it denies that such result can be obtained by any prohibitive or coercive measure, but will be more surely effected by the force of moral suasion, the example of the upper classes of society, and increased facilities for the education of the people, together with some stringent but wholesome license law to regulate the traffic and sale of stimulants.

It was then moved by Alex. Grant, Esq., seconded by Jos. Walton Esq., and carried unanimously,—

That a petition embodying the opinions and sentiments of this meeting be presented to the Legislature, so soon as they shall meet, praying that the Act in question may be repealed, and that a system of licenses, with such penalties for its infringement and for drunkenness, as the Legislature in its wisdom may see fit to inflict, may be enacted in its stead; and further Resolved,—That a requisition be sent to the members of this County, calling upon them to vote for and support such an alteration in the law, and that a subscription list be now opened to defray the expenses of sending to the out parishes to obtain signatures to such Petition and Requisition.

Messrs. Chas. A. Thompson, Chas. MaGee, and Edward Pheasant were then appointed as a committee to procure subscriptions and signatures to the Petition and Requisition as above resolved on.

Mr. Boyd then left the chair, which was taken by Mr. Ker, and the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to Mr. Boyd for his impartial and able conduct in the chair when the meeting separated.

JAMES BOYD,
Chairman.

JULIUS THOMPSON,
Secretary.

ST STEPHEN, N. B.
27th Dec., A. L. 5855.

At a meeting of Sussex Lodge, No. 327, held this Evening, the following Preamble and Resolutions were passed:—

Whereas, it has seemed fit in the wisdom of Divine Providence, to remove from our midst our much esteemed Friend and Brother,

DUGALD BLAIR, M. D.;

Therefore as a testimonial of our high esteem and fond regard for the memory of our deceased Brother, be it unanimously

Resolved,—That we bow in humble submission to the chastening hand of God, believing that in the resurrection of the dead, we will be happily reunited to our worthy Brother, who now slumbers in the grave.

Resolved, That as Members of Sussex Lodge, No. 327, of Free and Accepted Masons, we mourn the departure of this our Brother, and sympathize with his afflicted family, in the loss they have thus sustained.

Resolved, That as an evidence of profound respect for the memory of the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning for three months.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be entered on the records of the Lodge, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of them to the family of our deceased Brother; also to the "Provincial Patriot" and "St Andrews Standard," for publication.

By order of the Lodge.

REMAINS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—*St. Pauls, H. T., Dec. 22*.—Mr. Stewart arrived from Red River last evening, on his way to Canada, bearing dispatches for Sir George Simpson, containing information of the discovery of the point where Sir John Franklin and his party perished. It was on the coast opposite Montreal Island. Their bones lie buried in the sand, within an extent of 12 miles. This is the fifth winter since they perished, and the drifting sands of that barren region, being in lat. 68 degrees north, have filled in successive layers on the bones of these noble and ill fated men.

Mr. Stewart describes the region as dreary in the extreme, not a blade of grass, nor a stick of timber met the eye. No game of any kind could be found.

He was informed by the Esquimaux, that they, the Esquimaux, reached the spot just in time to see the last man die of hunger, who was leaning against some object when discovered: he was too far gone to be saved.

Mr. Stewart has brought home the remains of a bow, having the name of Sir John Franklin on it, a hammer, kettles, part of a blue flag and other articles belonging to the unfortunate vessel.

FASHIONABLE CHURCH IN NEW YORK.

You enter the church porch. The portly sexton, with his thumbs in the arm-holes of his vest meets you at the door. He glances at you; your hat and coat are new, so he graciously escorts you to an eligible seat in the broad aisle. Close behind you follows a poor meek, plainly clad seamstress, relieved from her treadmill round to think one day in seven of the Immortal!! The sexton is struck with sudden blindness! She stands embarrassed one moment; then as the truth dawns upon her retraces her steps, and with a crimson blush, recrosses the threshold which she had profaned with her plebian feet. Hark to the organ. It is a strain from Norma, slightly Sabbathized. Now the worshippers one after another glide in—silks rattle—plumes waive—satin glistens—diamonds glitter, and scores of forty dollar handkerchiefs shake out their perfumed odors.—What an absurdity to preach the gospel of the lowly Nazarene to such a set. The clergy knows better than to do so. He values his fat salary and handsome parsonage too highly. So with his velvet tread he walks all round the ten commandments—places the downiest pillow under the dying profligate's head, and ushers him with seraphic hymning into an upper ten heaven.[—Fanny Fern.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—*New Haven, 24th.* The body of Justus Mathews, a workman, was found dead this morning, in the western suburbs of the city, with his throat cut and wrists tied. He was in the house of Rhoda Wakeman, and had been connected with a band of Millerites, or spiritualists, or something of that kind. Seven of his brethren have been arrested on suspicion of having had a hand in the murder, and are now in prison.

Later.—The murder of last night creates much excitement as the facts become known. The persons arrested have all been considered inoffensive. Jackson, the gray-haired porter at the depot, is among the prisoners. Mathews' neck was shockingly mangled—It is said that he consented to be sacrificed in order to hasten the millenium. The woman in whose house the deed was done is about 30 years, represented herself as Jesus Christ, and having the power to raise the dead.

From the New Brunswicker.

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT TO POOR SETTLERS.

We believe it is a fact well known to all the business men of this Province, that the finances of New Brunswick are at a very low ebb—that the existing government has expended all the public money it could lay hands upon, and nearly exhausted the public credit at the Banks. The operation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law will cut off from the revenue about £40,000 per annum, or about one-third of the yearly revenues of the country; and doubts begin to be entertained among well-informed people, whether under existing circumstances, the revenue of next year will meet the ordinary appropriations—that is, the payment of the Civil List, and other sums and salaries provided for by law.

In this dire emergency, and seeing an evil day of no ordinary difficulty before them, the Executive Council of this Province has struck out a plan for raising means, of the most extraordinary and abominable character which if carried into full effect, will cause terror and dismay throughout the backwoods settlements of New Brunswick, and cause many a hardy pioneer of the forest to quit it for some other land, without delay.

The announcement of the intentions of the government has been made by the following notice in the *Royal Gazette*:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for instalments on Crown Lands are desired to pay the same on or before the 1st day of March 1856, to the Local Deputy in the respective Counties for that purpose appointed.

And notice is hereby given to the purchasers of such Lands, and to all persons occupying or claiming right to the same, that after the first day of March 1856 every lot upon which any balance may be due and unpaid will be considered vacant, and as such will from that time be open for applications for purchase or license.

JAMES BROWN, *Sur Gen.*

We never could believe that any government would be so outrageously mad, or so decidedly wicked, as to take such a step as is above indicated, at the present inauspicious moment, had we not seen the formal notice in the *Gazette*. Of all the miserable doings of the present government, we look upon this as this as the worst and the vilest. Emanating too from such a man as JAMES BROWN—the man of the people, and friend of the poor settler—we can only look on with wonder and astonishment, and grieve at the depth of degredation to which he has by degrees, at length brought himself.

To those of our readers who may not be fully conversant with the important nature of this notice, we beg to explain, that under the system of selling Crown Lands adopted in May 1843, and still in force, the purchaser has the option of either paying money down for his land and obtaining 20 per cent discount, or he may pay one-fourth down, and take a credit for the remaining three fourths, of one, two, or three years. Under this system, large quantities of land have been sold during the last twelve years, and hundreds of settlers have gone into the forest, with the perfect understanding that they were not to be pressed for payment, until success had crowned their efforts in subduing the wilderness. So matters have gone on; many who were able, have paid up, while others have not done so, and have not been pressed, because the Province was perfectly secure in its debt, from the improvements making upon the land, to which the Crown title was retained.

But now, in a moment of universal depression, when money is as difficult to obtain, as at any period for many years; and when settlers at the beginning of a long winter, can scarcely obtain a bare sufficiency of supplies to save their lives, they are suddenly called upon, without any previous intimation, to pay up within two months, the instalments due upon their land—or, in the arbitrary language of the Surveyor General, "it will be considered vacant, and as such, will from that time be open for applications for purchase or license!"

That this announcement will be met with a general outburst of honest indignation throughout New Brunswick, we cannot doubt. Whatever our present reckless government may wish to do, the country is not yet so lost to all decency and self-respect, as to pounce down upon the poor settler, in the dead of winter, call on him at a time when money is excessively scarce, to pay up his balance or lose all his labour, and be turned adrift upon the world, with his wife and children, after all their toils and privations in the wilderness. There is a more kindly and a better spirit among the people of New Brunswick than this; they will not permit or sanction anything so harsh, so crushing and so abominably wicked, as the Executive contemplates with respect to the hardy and industrious settler, who deserves all the aid and encouragement that can fairly be given him.

If ever a public man ought to be ashamed of a public act, then JAMES BROWN, Surveyor General of New Brunswick, ought to be heartily ashamed of himself. The Government notice to which he has officially appended his name, ought to be engraved on brass, and hung about his neck while he lives; and when he dies, it should be engraven upon his tomb stone, as a record of his regard for the interests of New Brunswick, and its pioneer settlers.

"TO UNDERWRITERS AND OWNERS."—Under this heading, in the Halifax papers, Joseph Browner, of Sheet Harbour, agent for Marine Insurance Companies, gives notice and protests against the proceedings taken with respect to a vessel owned at Prince Edward Island, formerly an American, laden with oats, potatoes, turnips and oysters, bound for Halifax, which parted her cables and drifted ashore on Hardwood Island, in Salmon River, Eastern Shore, N. S., in a gale on the 9th but lay in a safe place, the vessel and cargo scarcely injured; yet notwithstanding the cargo was sold on the 12th, before notice of sale could reach the inhabitants of the Western Harbours. Mr. B. states that one hundred bushels of oats were sold to one man at 1s. per bushel, who divided them at the same price amongst his neighbours; the potatoes were sold at 5d per bushel, the turnips at 4d., and the oysters at 6d. or 1s. The vessel, he adds, was got off scarcely damaged, and the cargo (which is supposed to be insured) might have been reshipped in her.

Religious Dissensions among the Jews.

From an article in the New York Evening Post we gather some information in regard to certain disputes which agitate the Jewish religious world, which is divided into two parties. The first and most numerous body of Jews, are the Orthodox, who regard the "Talmud," a collection of the writings and opinions of some sixteen or seventeen hundred Rabbins compiled somewhere between the second and sixth centuries of the Christian era, as "a legal and obligatory commentary of the Bible." The Talmud contains a vast miscellany of commentaries, doctrines, and parables, which in the opinion of most biblical scholars, are of great service in illustrating and explaining the obscure texts of the Old Testament. By the Orthodox Jews it is regarded as a supplement to the Pentateuch, including as is said, that portion of the laws delivered on Mount Sinai which Moses did not record, and which, for hundreds of years, were preserved only by oral traditions. It is therefore esteemed as of equal authority with the written laws, although much of it to the common mind appears absurd, frivolous, and unscriptural. The Reformed Jews are those who, while admitting the value of the Talmud to a certain extent for the purposes of biblical exegesis deny its divine and binding authority. A convention of the two parties was held at Cincinnati last October, for the purpose of reconciling their religious differences, when the matter was compromised by the following principles:

"1. The Bible, as delivered to us by our fathers, and as now in our possession, is of immediate Divine origin, and the standard of our religion.

2. The Talmud contains the traditional, legal, and logical exposition of the Biblical laws, which must be expounded and practiced according to the comments of the the Talmud."

The advantages of this compromise are decidedly in favor of the Orthodox party, for although they surrender the assertion of the inspiration of the Talmud, the Reform party are compelled to admit that it is a binding and legal commentary upon the Bible. This settlement has apparently healed the divisions in the Jewish Church in this country, but one Society (in Baltimore) having protested against it.

DISCONCERTING AN ORATOR.

It is an astonishing thing how little a matter will sometimes disconcert a man who is accustomed to speak in public, and to have his thoughts about him, and ready at command on almost all occasions.

I was once opening a speech from the stump said a distinguished western political orator to us recently, and was just beginning to warm with my subject, when a remarkably clear and deliberate voice spoke out behind me saying:

Guess he won'd'n talk quite so hifalutin if he knew that his trousers was bust out behind!

From that moment I couldn't get on. The people in front began to laugh, and there was a loud roar in my rear, and I dared not reverse my position for fear of having a new audience of my condition. I made or rather invented an excuse for delay, and sat down. The malicious scoundral! continued the orator; it was only a mean trick after all. There was nothing under heaven the matter with my unmentionables!

A LUNATIC DOCTOR.

Recently, while one of the patients of the Lunatic Asylum, who was formerly a doctor, was taking his accustomed stroll for air and exercise, he was attracted to a house not far from the Asylum by the cries of a young girl who, in climbing over a fence, had fallen and broken her arm. On entering the door he ascertained that the poor, decrepid, bed-ridden mother and the unfortunate girl, whose labor was the only support of the two, were the only occupants. A boy had been sent for a physician or surgeon. The doctor could not witness the young girl's distress, so he instantly went to work and set and splintered the broken limb. The old lady with tears of joy and gratitude, exclaimed "Doctor, what's to pay?" "O, nothing," he replied; "I am amply repaid in the satisfaction this opportunity has afforded me to relieve your daughter's distress." "Thank you dear doctor, and God bless you! But when the doctor we have sent for arrives, who shall we say set the arm—what name and residence, doctor?" "Tell him," said our doctor, "that a patient from the New York State Asylum did it."[—Utica Telegraph.

DO AS I DO.

A well known 'fast' man recently entered a bar room in this city where he seldom fails to meet some twenty friends in the 'smiling hours'. With his usual heartiness he called up the company, who, nothing loth, at once faced the counter.

"You must do as I do," said the liberal one.

Oh yes, certainly, of course, was the unanimous reply; what is yours going to be.

I shall take pure brandy! was his reply.

And then all called for P. B. After drinking the wag laid his fip on the counter and immediately retired, whispering in a soft persuasive tone:

Do as I do, gentlemen.

The party looked at one another with a comic stare, until one, who finally felt the force of the idea creeping powerfully through his hair, exclaimed:—sold by thunder.

A POSER.—A calm, blue eyed, self composed, and self possessed young lady, received a long call from a prying old spinster, who, after prolonging her stay beyond even her own conception or the young lady's endurance, came to the main question which had brought her thither—"I have been asked a good many times, if you was engaged to Dr. C——. Now if folks inquire again, if you be or not, what shall I tell 'em I *think*?" "Tell them," answered the young lady, fixing her calm blue eyes in unblushing steadiness upon the inquisitive features of her interrogator, "say that you *think* you don't know, and you are *sure* it is none of your business."

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.—The following good story is told of Gen. Cass, by a correspondent of the Springfield Republican:

"Gen. Cass has fixed himself at the 'National' in Washington, the new proprietor of which, Guy of Baltimore, curiosly enough, is a living fac simile of the great Michigander. Thereby hangs a tale. A guest at the hotel lately astonished the Senator by a demand for a better bedroom. About an hour afterwards, as Gen. Cass was leaving the house for the Senate, up came the man again, and this time he commenced his remarks by a familiar slap on the shoulder. 'Now, I've got you, old Guy,' said he, 'and I want you to have me moved down a story or two. Confound it, I thought I asked you this morning but it turned out to be old Cass I was speaking to, and he looked as cross as a bear with a sore head.' 'Sir,' replied the Senator in a stern tone, and with a pulverizing glance, 'you are evidently liable to mistakes, for you are now talking to Gen. Cass a second time. Good morning, sir.'"

MARRY THE WOMAN.—Some young men marry dimples, some ears; the mouth too, is occasionally married, the chin is not so often. Only the other day, a young fellow fell head over heels in love with a braid; braid, we believe, young ladies style that mass of hair which, descending from the forehead, forms a sort of mouse's nest over the ear. He was so far gone in his infatuation, that he became engaged to this braid; but the Eugenie mode of hair dressing coming in just then, the charm was dissolved, and there is no present appearance of its being renewed! What do young men marry? Why, they marry fits and many other bits of scraps of a wife, instead of the true thing.

TRUISMS.

There are many truisms in the world—Take the following as a sample in every day life:

One new bonnet will make a lady feel happy—very.

Poor Condition
Best copy available